SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER 116-165494 SEC 1

Form AEC-1
(7-49)

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 38-R001.1.

MILITARY

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS.—All sections must be completed. Write "None" when applicable. Type or print all answers. If space not adequate for complete answers, attach a supplemental sheet to this form. All addresses must show street number, street, city, and State.

1. NAME (*Last, first, middle*)
[illegible] LT. COL.

2. OTHER NAMES (*Include maiden name, if married woman*)

3. PRESENT ADDRESS — DATE
[illegible] 4 Jan 1950

4. ALL OTHER ADDRESSES FOR PAST 10 YEARS — DATE

[illegible] A, Schofield Barracks Hawaii	1939
[illegible] Division, Augusta, Ga.	1941
[illegible] v, Camp Atterbury, Ind	1942
[illegible] v Div, Fort Clark, T	1943
[illegible] Special Service Force [illegible] tions, Italy, France	1943
[illegible] Inf Regt (Reg) Korea [illegible] ay	1945
[illegible] ombined Arms, [illegible] Army	1946
[illegible] r College, Carroll [illegible] Iowa	1947
[illegible] v, D/A, [illegible], D. C.	1948
[illegible] rth Army, [illegible]	1949

5. DESCRIPTION (*Check which*) ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE

RACE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR
W	6 ft.	175	Blue	Brown

6. (*Check which*)
☐ SINGLE ☐ DIVORCED
☐ MARRIED ☐ WIDOWER

7. BIRTH DATE

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
[illegible]	[illegible]	1919

8. BIRTHPLACE (*City, county, State, and country*) [illegible]
Corpus Christi, Nueces, Texas - U.S.A.

9. CITIZENSHIP: U.S. ☒ ALIEN ☐
IF U.S. CITIZEN, INDICATE WHETHER
(A) BY BIRTH ☒
(B) DERIVATIVE ☐
DATE
CERTIFICATE NO.
PLACE
(C) BY NATURALIZATION ☐
PETITION NO.
DATE
CERTIFICATE NO.
PLACE
IF ALIEN, INDICATE
ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.
DATE
PORT OF ENTRY

10. DRAFT BOARD NUMBER AND ADDRESS WITH WHICH REGISTERED
None

11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
[illegible]

12. PERMANENT STATION AND ADDRESS IF NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE
c/o The Adjutant General
[illegible] Washington 25, D. C.
Presently:
Hqs 4 A, FSH

12A. PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE

SERIAL NO.	BRANCH	FROM	TO (Yr.)
O-10552	FA	1931	Date

13. EDUCATION (*All schools above elementary*)

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADDRESS	FROM	TO (Yr.)	DEGREES
[illegible]ico Military Institute	[illegible], N. M.	1945	1947	
		1947	1931	BA

[illegible] L

165494
FS
I

[illegible] 1950
[illegible] SEC. ARMY

16—87395-1

14 EMPLOYMENT (LIST ALL EMPLOYMENT DATES INCLUDING PRESENT EMPLOYMENT). GIVE NAME UNDER WHICH EMPLOYED IF DIFFERENT FROM NAME NOW USED.

DATE FROM—TO	TYPE OF WORK	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	ADDRESS (*Where employed*)
1931 to Date	Officer, RA	U. S. Government	

15. FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (*Since 1930*) (*Exclusive of military service*)

COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U. S. A.	DATE RETURNED U. S. A.	PURPOSE
~~Mexico~~ England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, & Belgium	~~1932~~ 1931	~~1932~~ 1931	~~(for two months - A Polo Team)~~ Tour

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

6-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
1-30-50

AIR MAIL

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

RE: EDWIN ANDERSON WALKER--WA-13352

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT APPLICANT

Dear Sir:

You are instructed to conduct an immediate, thorough, discreet investigation concerning the character, associations, and loyalty of the above-named individual in accordance with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The original and four copies of the report are to be transmitted to the Bureau by air mail unless ordinary mail is equally speedy, so as to reach the Bureau not later than 2-17-50.

Present address:
Birthdate and birthplace:
Social Security Number:
Firm to employ and position involved:

In view of the applicant's rank and long service in the Army it will be necessary only to check his Army record.

Closing letter to
Atomic Energy Commission
FEB 3 1950

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mlp

18. REFERENCES (*Name three persons, not relatives or employers, who are well acquainted with you*)

NAME	ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

19. ARRESTS (*Include all arrests and fines other than minor traffic violations*)

CHARGE	DATE	PLACE WHERE ARRESTED	DISPOSITION
[illegible]			

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION GIVEN ABOVE IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I MAKE THE ABOVE STATEMENT TO THE U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WITH THE UNDERSTANDING AND INTENT THAT MY STATEMENT WILL BE USED BY THE COMMISSION IN CARRYING OUT ITS DUTY TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF RESTRICTED DATA. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE MAKING OF A FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY BE PUNISHED AS A FELONY UNDER SECTION 80, TITLE 18, U. S. CODE.

[illegible]
(DATE)

USUAL SIGNATURE OF PERSON FILLING OUT QUESTIONNAIRE (*Sign original only*)

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1 [illegible]
ABQ STAT SECT

TO BE FILLED OUT BY AGENCY OR FIRM REQUESTING CLEARANCE

NAME OF AGENCY OR FIRM

MILITARY, OFFICER

ADDRESS

SANDIA BASE, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES (*Description should not reveal classified information*)

[illegible]

WILL PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO RESTRICTED DATA?

☐ YES ☐ NO

WILL PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO AN EXCLUSION AREA?

☐ YES ☐ NO

(*Check the one block applicable*)

☐ FINGERPRINT CARD ATTACHED

☐ T-1 ATTACHED (RESULTS OF F. B. I. FINGERPRINT FILE CHECK)

☐ T-2 ATTACHED

DO NOT COMPLETE SPACE BELOW

REFERRED TO F. B. I.

RECEIVED FROM F. B. I.

SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF OFFICIAL REQUESTING CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE OF AEC LIAISON OFFICER (*When appropriate*)

16—57306-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16. ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP (*Include all prese[illegible]ship and all past membership [illegible]ring the last 15 years in al[illegible]ns except religious organizations*)

NAME, ADDRESS, TYPE (*Inclusive dates and any office held*)

Associate Graduate, U[illegible]A - 1931
1st Special Service Force Assn - 1945

17. RELATIVES (*Parents, spouse, divorced spouse, children, brothers, and sisters, living or dead*)

RELATION	NAME IN FULL	AGE	ADDRESS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
Father	George P. Walker	67	Center Point, Texas	U.S.A.	Yes
Mother	Mrs. George P. Walker (Maiden Name: Charlotte Thornton)	65	Center Point, Texas	U.S.A.	Yes
Brother	George P. Walker, Jr.	41	Center Point, Texas	U.S.A.	Yes

16—87395-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 116-45419

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/7/50	1/31;2/1,2/50	GUY HOTTEL, SAC RFR:DMD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EDWIN ANDERSON WALKER - WA-13352	AEA-A

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated January 30, 1950

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The applicant's Army officer service record, serial number O-18552, shows that he was born November 10, 1909 at Centerpoint, Texas and entered service July 1, 1927 at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York as a Cadet. He was appointed Second Lieutenant June 11, 1931 at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He is presently on duty as a Lieutenant Colonel, with efficiency ratings of satisfactory through superior. He was awarded the Bronze Star with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Silver Star. His record contained no derogatory information.

- RUC -

2/7/50

Ret. 5/9/55 6-25/M/55 MLa/le

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		RECORDED - 26

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
1 - Washington Field
2 cc - Atomic Energy Commission

FEB 9 1950

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 2—2034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This investigation was conducted by Special Employee [redacted] assigned to the Washington Field Office.

FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Nelson			
Belmont			
Mohr			
Callahan			
Conrad			
DeLoach			
Evans			
Malone			
Rosen			
Sullivan			
Tavel			
Trotter			
Tele. Room			
Ingram			
Gandy			

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: August 29, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY--SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE AUGUST 15, 1961 MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A WALKER, U. S. ARMY--WITNESS

Rememo DeLoach to Sullivan, August 16, 1961, captioned TESTIMONY-SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE referring Volume I of Executive Session Testimony of Major General Edwin A. Walker, US Army, to Domestic Intelligence Division for review and return to Mr. DeLoach for return to Committee. Original transcript was returned by Liaison Section to Mr. DeLoach. Two photostatic copies were prepared for Bureau's use and are enclosed herewith.

This memorandum contains brief review of captioned testimony by Central Research Section and is for information only. No mention of Director or FBI. In April, 1961, General Walker was relieved of command as head of 24th Infantry Division, Germany, apparently because of publicized procommunist allegations against prominent persons and allegations that he had been indoctrinating personnel of his Division with John Birch Society materials. The "Overseas Weekly," hereinafter referred to as OW, an American commercial publication distributed among service personnel overseas, had apparently been responsible for much of the original publicity concerning the General's alleged charges against others as well as the John Birch charges against the General himself. The testimon of General Walker comprised chiefly (1) certain statements in his own defense, and (2) counteraccusations against OW.

[redacted]

REC-47

Enclosures (9)
CBP:meh
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Foarde - 849 RB
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Section tickler
1 - C. B. Peck

SEP 14 1961

SECRET

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Testimony--Senate Internal Security Subcommittee"

[redacted] Bufiles indicate that the OW is a sensational-type paper but do not confirm procommunist policy.

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

47 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): THESE DOCUMENTS ARE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS AND CANNOT BE ACCESSED UNDER THE FOIA

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

(Mt. v. 6-1-61)

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan ✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

Walker Tells of Joining Birch Society in 1959

By DAVID S. BRODER
Star Staff Writer

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker told Army investigators he joined the Birch Society after a meeting with its founder, Robert Welch, in the Union League Club in Chicago in May, 1959, but never attended another society session.

Gen. Walker described his relations with the controversial right-wing anti-Communist group during an official investigation of the indoctrination program he ran for members of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany.

The investigation led to Gen. Walker's removal from command of the division and an official rebuke.

Full Transcript Released

The Defense Department today released the full 870-page transcript of last spring's investigation.

It showed Gen. Walker took the military equivalent of the Fifth Amendment when questioned about an editorial in his division newspaper urging soldiers to gauge their Congressmen's records by the scorecard of Americans for Constitutional Action, a conservative political education group.

Under interrogation by Lt. Gen. Theodore J. Brown, Gen. Walker said he could not remember writing the editorial, but declared, "I saw it in some form before it was published" in the Commanding General's Notebook of the 24th Division newspaper, The Taro Leaf, last [illegible]

Phone Number Furnished

The editorial urged voters to consult their Congressman's record in the ACA Index and furnished a phone number where the information could be obtained.

Gen. Brown read Gen. Walker an Army regulation declaring that "editorials concerning political campaigns will not appear in authorized Army newspapers."

"Do you consider this editorial is in compliance with the Army regulation?" he asked.

"This was obtained through other than military channels," Gen. Walker replied. "I kept no secret that I used it for what it was worth. I have no further comment."

Three times thereafter Gen. Brown repeated his original question.

At one point, Gen. Walker commented, "I didn't refer to this regulation when the decision was made. . . . I have nothing further to add, sir."

Gen. Brown Persists

"Well, I don't understand," Gen. Brown said. "I asked you a question. You can invoke Article 31 if you don't care to answer it."

Article 31 is the provision of the Uniform Code of Military Justice comparable to the Fifth Amendment guarantee against self-incrimination.

Gen. Walker replied, "It is not open and shut to me, even right now. . . . the preponderance of evidence here, reading just the article, is that there is some error in using it this way. This is an article in the Taro Leaf only. It refers to the source."

Gen. Brown said, "Gen. Walker, please, I am not going to put up with quibbling. You have already identified it as an editorial. Let's not start off on another one of these . . ."

At that point, Gen. Walker said, "I stand on Article 31."

"Personal Vow" Made

Throughout his testimony, Gen. Walker denied that his controversial indoctrination program for the 24th Division

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

SEP 20 1961

REC- 29

EX-101

vi: based on the recommendation of the Birch Society. He said he had been a dedicated anti-Communist himself one before he joined the Birch group in 1959 and has spent between $5,000 and $10,000 of his own money alerting people to the danger from Russia.

I made myself a personal vow in Korea in 1953," Gen. Walker testified, "that I would find out why the war terminated as it did under the circumstances and conditions in which it did."

In pursuing his anti-Communist objectives, Gen. Walker said he has reported people to the FBI and I have asked for FBI opinion on an organization." He did not identify the organization.

Use of Own Funds Explained

Among the other activities Gen. Walker mentioned as part of his anti-Communist effort were participation in local Re-Armament conferences and Freedom Forums. He also sent a "personal emissary" to a Christian Crusade in Tulsa and distributed with his own funds several thousand copies of a pamphlet called "Will There Be a Christmas?"

In Heidelberg, Germany, Gen. Walker said yesterday that release of the investigation report is "very unusual." In a statement reported by the Associated Press, the general also said he would not answer the question of whether he was a member of the Birch Society until he sees a full copy of the report.

The terms he read from excerpts of the report, Gen. Walker said, "bring up many questions." Some of the terms, he said, "could only be evaluated by American civil legal counsel."

Among the terms he cited in his statement, the AP reported, were "charged . . . violated . . . disciplined . . . relieved of command . . . eccentric . . . Communism."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-13-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, USA
INQUIRY BY DIRECTOR

BACKGROUND:

The September 11, 1961, final edition of "The Evening Star," a Washington, D. C., newspaper, carried, page A2, an item entitled, "Walker Tells of Joining Birch Society in 1959." by David S. Broder.

Referring to a purported Defense Department transcript of the official investigation leading to the recent removal of Major General Edwin Walker from command of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany, the item quotes General Walker as having testified "I have reported people to the FBI and I have asked for FBI opinion on an organization."

Referring to the above quote the Director inquired "Is there any record of General Walker's contacts with us?"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles disclose that by letter to the Director dated January 6, 1960, General Walker enclosed three issues of the 24th Infantry Division newspaper "Taro Leaf," for December 5, 12 and 19, 1959, in which the Director's article, "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality" was reprinted. In his letter General Walker commented "I thought so much of this article that I had it put in our paper to be read by the officers and men of the 24th Infantry Division." The Director thanked General Walker by letter dated February 3, 1960.

Bufiles failed to disclose any record of contacts with General Walker in which he either reported people to us or asked for our opinion of an organization.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 44

For the Director's information.

GGL:mea
(3)

SEP 20 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

[redacted]

September 21, 1962.

[redacted]

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara,
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon,
Washington, D. C.

Re: General Edwin A. Walker

Sir:

The recent [illegible] of the above officer compels these critical expressions.

Here is a man of stature (achieved before his fiftieth year) unprofessionally performing his duty - instructing his troops as to the true meaning of Communism - Attempting to instill in them loyalty, patriotism and the traditions of good citizens.

Because his verity conflicted with some of the "pink people" in government - he is relieved of command and consigned to some limbo.

This is a new low in American History - demoting a General for patriotism and, commendably, one who only must have given aid and comfort to Communists - to punish him for his fulfillment of his high place.

To correct a continuing Washington accomplishment, Mr. John J. Public has an inviolable right to the unprejudiced truth in this matter. As long as he is paying the entire bill, he has a distinct right to know the name of the team that is being played. This fact should never be forgotten - anywhere in the District.

And in addition, Mr. Secretary, during the forthcoming investigation the spotlight of enquiry should focus with equal intelligence on the "Pink people" who ordered the General to withdraw all charges in this matter.

Who is [illegible]? Who is [illegible] (still a democratic [illegible]? Tell us, sir - if he's [illegible] - he'll [illegible]

In closing, I write solely for myself, all parties concerned, I sincerely hope [illegible] be televised. Mr. Public has a right to know [illegible] on, and, to confront his own [illegible] pink people" in our midst.

Very truly,

[redacted]

cc: President John F. Kennedy
Senator Barry Goldwater
J. Edgar Hoover
General Edwin A. Walker

OCT 9 1962

1-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9-21-61

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 18284-18289. Congressman Rousselot, (R) California, spoke concerning the necessity for an investigation regarding the rigid control that has been placed on discussion of communism by military personnel. He referred to the General Edwin A. Walker case. Page 18288 Congressman Devine, (R) Ohio, commented regarding General Walker stating "I was warned originally that if things got a little difficult they would try to point out General Walker as being a little psycho or eccentric. What happened the other day? They put it out as coming from the Secretary of Defense as describing him as eccentric. What does eccentric mean? Somebody says he is not a married man and has no children. J. Edgar Hoover is a bachelor, and he is one of the greatest Americans of our time. And so is the Speaker of the House."

Adjournment: Until Thursday, September 21, 1961, at 12 noon.

Original filed in 116-165491-10

116-165491-10
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 10 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bufile(s) and/or subject matter files.

62 OCT 11 1961

5-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

EDWIN A. WALKER

Pages 16421-16447. Senator Thurmond, (D) South Carolina, spoke concerning the anti-anti-Communist campaign against military personnel and the smear campaign against Major General Edwin Walker, former Commander of the 24th Division in Europe. Mr. Thurmond submitted several articles on the Walker matter among which were included translations of articles from the Soviet newspaper, Red Star. Senator Tower, (R) Texas, commended Mr. Thurmond for his remarks. Tower comments on the newspaper "Overseas Weekly" which contained the charges against General Walker. Mr. Tower advised that this newspaper "is the sort of newspaper which ought not to be circulated among American troops." Mr. Tower went on to state "It is very important that the Senate have available to it the program which provided the basis for the charges against General Walker; namely, the citizenship-in-service program, sometimes referred to as the pro-blue program, of the 24th Infantry Division." The program included the following: "Let's first look at the reasons why we are at war with communism in the words of a great, able, and loyal American, J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of our Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many years ago, Mr. Hoover gave us his warning gained through his knowledge of the inner workings of the Communist conspiracy that we were in a life or death struggle with the forces of evil represented by communism."

REC 104

MCT-4 116-16[illegible]-11
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 13 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for WEDNESDAY, 8-30-61 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

2 XEROX
OCT 13 1961

4 OCT 25 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 29, 1961

FROM : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY - SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

The following volumes of testimony have been received from the Committee and sent to Mr. Sizoo of the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate review and return to my office to be returned to the Committee:

Volume 1, August 28, 1961 - Executive Session - Confidential

Testimony of : [redacted]

Volume 1, August 28, 1961 - Executive Session - Confidential

Testimony of:
Major General Edwin A. Walker, USA

1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. [redacted] Room 849 RB (w/enclosure)

CDD [redacted]
(4)

REC- 46

ENCLOSURE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Sizoo
1 - H.M.Anderson
1 - Peck
1 - Lenihan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10-17-61

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY - SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

Memo Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Sullivan dated 8-29-61 reporting the receipt from the Committee of testimony of [redacted] on August 23, 1961. On October 16, 1961, the Committee forwarded to the Bureau details of [redacted] testimony which was given in Executive Session on August 23, 1961.

A review of [redacted] testimony disclosed that it primarily concerned [redacted]

Complete details concerning [redacted] testimony before the Committee on August 23, 1961, are attached.

In his testimony, [redacted] made no references to the FBI, nor did he introduce any information that affects this Bureau's operations.

ACTION:

For information.

REC. 45

Enclosure

[redacted] (7)

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 16, 1961

FROM: Mr. C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY - SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

The following volume of testimony has been received from the Committee and sent to Mr. Sizoo of the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate review and return to my office to be returned to the Committee:

Volume 1, Executive Session - Confidential, August 15, 1961
Testimony of Major General Edwin A. Walker, US Army

[redacted] bhc

Mr. Sizoo
[redacted] Room 849 RB (w/enclosure)

REC-47

MCT 11

5/2 (Rev. 2-13-62)
SIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A6820-A6823. Congressman Rivers, (D) South Carolina, followed his remarks to include an article entitled "What Price Glory?—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker," written by Dan Smoot. A short synopsis on Dan Smoot is set forth at the end of the article. This synopsis refers to his employment with the FBI. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. Shortly before Smoot's resignation, he was demoted, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report" a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. By SAC Letter dated March 24, 1959, it is noted that inquiries as to his former employment in this Bureau should be handled in a most circumspect manner and should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made.

Original filed in:

The original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [illegible] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that retention of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: September 6, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY--SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, AUGUST 28, 1961 MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. ARMY--WITNESS

For information. Rememo DeLoach to Sullivan 8-29-61 captioned TESTIMONY--SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE referring Volume I of transcript of Executive Session testimony of captioned witness on 8-28-61 to Domestic Intelligence Division for review. Liaison Section referred two photostatic copies of the transcript to Central Research Section for the purpose of this review and to be retained at the Bureau. The photostats are enclosed. The purpose of this memo is to set out results of review of General Walker's testimony.

[redacted]

*John Birch Society materials could be described as anticommunist materials with overtones of self-serving political propaganda.

REC-47

Enclosures
CBP:bbb
(9)
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1-Mr. Foarde Rm. 849 RB
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Smith
1-Section tickler
1-C. B. Peck

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: TESTIMONY--SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
AUGUST 28, 1961 MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER,
U. S. ARMY--WITNESS

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

12 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): THESE DOCUMENTS ARE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS AND CANNOT BE ACCESSED UNDER THE FOIA

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

-16 (Rev. 2-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/8/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-DEAD)

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

REC-70

Remyairtel 11/6/61.

Enclosed herewith is the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

[redacted] orally furnished info therein 11/8/61.

Anonymous source to Philadelphia Agents [redacted] 4/4/44 for [redacted] CP membership.

Secret Service and local police authorities have been advised at Los Angeles. Matter is being followed on continuing basis and Bureau will be promptly advised of pertinent developments.

Carbon Copies furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information.

Letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" because info from Philadelphia source could compromise investigative technique and info from [redacted] is current informant of continuing value.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR _____ DATE 11-13-61

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 6) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED) (AM)
1 - San Diego (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED) (AM)
4 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-DEAD - LAVET)
(1 - 100-DEAD - HELP)
(1 - 100-61789 - SAMPLES)
(1 - 62-DEAD - WALKER)

TWC:VJS
(9)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY Legal Attaché (Ottawa)
REQ. RECD
DATE FWD. 11-14-61
HOW FWD. 11/15
BY

NOV 13 1961

REC-70

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

LA 62-

Indices of Los Angeles Office show nothing identifiable with "HELP" Group. [redacted] 4/8/61, stated it appears a name to cover activities of [redacted] and his following, 11/18/61. Los Angeles alert for other evidence, activity this group.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
November 8, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

All sources shown below have furnished reliable information in the past.

A source has advised that General WALKER has been invited and has agreed to address an "indignation" rally to be staged November 18, 1961, at the auditorium of the Hollywood High School, 1521 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, California, in protest of present national policies, the meeting being arranged by RUHL SAMPLES, self-employed in the promotion of anti-communist symposiums, entitled "Symposium on Freedom", held generally every other Saturday at the Hollywood High School, admission $1.00 and featuring such conservative speakers as DEAN CLARENCE MANION, WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.

Source stated that it is expected numerous admirers of General WALKER are expected to travel to Los Angeles from nearby Orange County and San Diego to hear him speak.

Source stated that he understands that the group meeting to hear General WALKER the night of November 18, 1961, has sought and obtained police clearance to parade from the Hollywood High School, about ten blocks, to "the Palladium" Ballroom, 6215 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, at which it is currently expected the President of the United States will address a dinner gathering that same night.

Source further advised that another group, expecting to conduct an anti-nuclear warfare demonstration, has pre-empted the use of a parking lot, across the street from "the Palladium", at 6230 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood. This parking lot has been engaged for the hours of 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., November 18, 1961, by the group which describes itself as

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

"Help Establish a Lasting Peace", according to its spokesman, [redacted]

It is further noted that the California Legislature, Fifth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1949, Page 99, lists "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy" as the then existent cominform official newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 15, 196

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Ingr
Gandy

SUBJECT: ANTICOMMUNISM SEMINAR
DALLAS, TEXAS
GENERAL EDWIN WALKER

[redacted] called me at my home 11-10-61 at 9:00 p. m., from Dallas, Texas. He is the Chairman of a group sponsoring the Anticommunism Seminar in Dallas, Texas, within the next two weeks. They desire to issue an invitation to General Edwin Walker to be their principal speaker. [redacted] stated he had discussed this matter with Paul Harvey, the commentator, and that Harvey had suggested that if there was any question in their mind they might desire to get in touch with the FBI informally to ascertain whether Walker should be considered a proper individual to appear before this forum.

[redacted] stated that anything we told him would be kept in confidence. He advised he was fully aware of General Walker's resignation from military service and of the difficulties the General had been engaged in while a Commanding Officer in Germany. (General Walker was returned from Europe to a command in Hawaii over reports of having his troops engage in studies regarding a John Birch Society.)

I told [redacted] that we could not be of any assistance to him. He was told he might desire to contact the Department of the Army in this regard.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Jones

REC- 46

CDD:sak
(3)

NOV 22 1961

FD-36 (3-56)

FBI

Date: 11/23/61

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-5164)

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remyairtel, 11/6/61.

Enclosed herewith is an original and five copies of a letterhead memo re captioned matter.

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED) (Encl. 6)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-5164)
(1 - 62-5166, Pres. Visit)
(1 - 100-59001, JBS)
(1 - 62-5148, Project Alert)

JST:pal
(7)

REC. 45

62-5164-11

EX-105

1 NOV

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

November 23, 1961

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A source which has provided reliable information in the past, has advised that General EDWIN A. WALKER, who recently resigned his Army commission, has been counselled through close associates and friends to make no appearances of a public nature and to make no expressions on current issues until after he has made an expected appearance before the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security. Source stated that General WALKER's attorney, a ROBERT MONTGOMERY, known only to source as a lawyer of high reputation, whose practice is on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, has been contacted by the General's friends with similar advice.

It is expected, according to source, that after appearance before the Senate committee above, the General will accept a present invitation to appear personally at "Project Alert," School of Anti-Communism presented by the Navy League, and sponsored by the Southern California Freedom Forum, Citizen's Freedom Center and Motion Picture Alliance, December 11 to December 15, 1961, at Los Angeles, California.

Source further advised that General WALKER is aligned with the John Birch Society and that this fact will definitely be made public, presumably during the expected appearance of the General before the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security and/or the "Project Alert."

Source further advised that, contrary to some newspaper speculation, there is no indication that General WALKER intends to run for office, but to the contrary, he is being counselled by associates and friends to refrain from that course and take up, on a sporadic basis, judiciously selected invitations to speak in different parts of the country.

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-4-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SUBJECT: FORMER MAJOR GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER
APPEARANCE ON "ISSUES AND ANSWERS"
TELEVISION PROGRAM
WMAL TV, 3 P. M., 12-3-61

Captioned television program was monitored by SA [redacted] of the Crime Records Division. The show consisted of a series of questions asked of former Major General Edwin A. Walker by newsmen William Sheean and Paul Parker.

Neither the Director nor the FBI was mentioned during the program.

Walker was extremely vague in his statements, referring to "the cause" and "the opposition" without ever identifying them. In answers to questions he was consistently evasive. He referred to "enemies" and, when asked to identify them he replied that "they would identify themselves to the American people." Under pressure, Walker finally identified and attacked Drew Pearson as "untruthful" in his statements about Walker.

OBSERVATION:

Walker was decidedly unimpressive in this appearance; he not only said nothing new, he said considerably less than has been previously reported in the press. He appeared to be sincere but completely out of his element.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC- 34

1 - Mr. DeLoach
GGL:cmk
(5)

36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/10/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-5164)(P)

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remyairtel 11/23/61.

REC-46

Enclosed herewith are original and five copies of letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

Source therein is [redacted] who furnished information to S[redacted]

REC-46

FX

(3 - Bureau (Encs. 6)(REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-59001)

TWC:SCM
(5)

JAN 19 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Agent) Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 10, 1962

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that all tickets have been sold out for the speech by General Walker January 11, 1962, at Los Angeles Sports Arena, capacity approximately 14,000, under sponsorship of Freedom Forum of First Congregational Church, Los Angeles. The topic of Walker's address is "Make Mine Freedom." Source advised that about 50 persons greeted Walker at Los Angeles Airport morning of January 10, 1962, and Walker appeared later in taped interview on George Putnam TV news review January 10, 1962, stating, among other things, that he joined John Birch Society while commanding U. S. troops at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1959.

Source advised that it is expected many chartered buses will be run from outlying Los Angeles communities to attend Walker's address, these parties including many John Birch Society members.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Form 35 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/12/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-5164)(C)

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remyairtel 1/10/62. REC-33

Enclosed herewith are original and five copies of letterhead memo re captioned matter.

The source named herein is [redacted] who furnished oral information to SA [redacted] on 1/12/62

REC-13

6 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-59001)(JBS)

TWC:SCM
(8)

1 ENCLOSURE

5 JAN 15 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 12, 1962

EDWIN A. WALKER
Former Major General,
U. S. Army
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Edwin A. Walker, resigned Army Major General, addressed a crowd of over 14,000, Los Angeles Sports Arena, January 11, 1962, was interrupted by five long ovations, one coming after he charged the administration with permitting U. S. soldiers to become "an agency of the United Nations." "These sons of ours have been taught to forget their allegiance to our country and become a tool of a world agency that is nothing more than an instrument of Soviet Russia - the United Nations."

Walker also condemned the U. S. remaining in the U. N., for which Walker had roars of approval in a standing ovation. Walker also stated: "That the efforts and sacrifices of these military forces have been so badly undermined by the State Department and their leadership, that this great Nation is in dire peril."

Walker charged collaboration by American forces with the communists under the U. N. in Korea and in the recent action in the U. N. operation in Katanga Province, stating "The only difference is that in Korea, we fought communists and in Katanga we are fighting anti-communists. In Korea we secretly collaborated with the communists. In Katanga, we openly collaborate."

Walker also condemned President Eisenhower for his celebrated "co-existence" with the Russians. Benediction was said by Rabbi Max E. Merritt. It was announced that the ticket receipts at $1.00 each would go to educational program of First Congregational Church of Los Angeles' Freedom Club, sponsors of event.

Above summarizes coverage of meeting by Herald-Examiner, January 12, 1962; similar detailed news reports appear in Los Angeles Times and Hollywood Citizen-News.

EDWIN A. WALKER

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Walker was paid only a reasonable fee (amount not specified) and his expenses, and source discounted a rumor that Walker was afforded $7500 from evening's receipts.

Walker was given private dinner party January 11, 1962, home of Dr. L. A. Aleson, Director Emeritus of Freedom Club. He breakfasted at Jonathon Club, Los Angeles, January 12, 1962, and spent three hours thereafter with, among others, Paul H. Talbert, Beverly Hills, California, insurance man and John Birch Society National Council member.

Above source continued that a friend of Walker's, unnamed, wants him to run for Governor of Texas; but source discounted likelihood, stating Walker's background and experience ill-fitted him for such a role. Source said Walker was expected to depart Los Angeles January 12, 1962, destination not known to source.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TEXAS' OVATION

Walker Claims GI's Aiding Commies

A near capacity crowd of 13,-0 heard former Maj. Gen. lyin A. Walker in the Los ngeles Sports Arena last night le gand a revaluation of our la onship to the United Na-ons.

The 53-year old Texan, who it the Army last November ather than submit to what he rmed censorship, stated: My cause is not anti. It is pro merican—first, last and al-ays.

"The day your son enters e military, he is no longer n American citizen. He is an gent of the United Nations. S soldiers are assisting and pporting the communists in a anga as members of the .N. force in the Congo.

Walker spoke on 'Make ime Freedom' under auspices f the Freedom Club of the ir Congregational Church of os Angeles.

Regarding the charge that e attempted to indoctrinate rces in Germany, he said: "I as charged with nothing, I a found guilty of nothing, nd I was punished for noth-ng."

He criticized retired Gen. Omar Bradley, saying that he holds to a doctrine of inevit-ble'sm. He feared a mistake ver Berlin between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said the recognition of East Germany is inevitable. He said the recognition of Red China is inevitable. I disagree with him on every opinion. I do not agree that it is even inevitable that we remain in the United Nations."

STANDING OVATION

At this point there was a standing ovation. Some people in the audience held American flags. Some held aloft placards which read "We Want Walker," "Communism Is Our Enemy," or "Walker for President."

In Walker's one-hour and 15-minute speech there was warning that Mexico is likely to follow Cuba in "Castroism," that national policies since 1933 have fostered the development of the "giant Frankenstein monster" of communism and that through "political intrigue" U.S. and communist troops "are not really opposing forces."

Following Walker's address, questions from the floor were received. It was during this period that he expressed the belief that General Eisenhower could have saved "2,-500,000 refugees from communism" who were "turned

—Turn to Page 2, Column 6

Walker Says GI's Aiding Communists

Continued from Page 1—

back to Stalin" at the end of World War II.

Walker said he believes U.S. troops could have taken the uranium mines of Czechoslovakia. When asked "if we can't have a United Nations along our lines rather than get out of it," his reply was that it would be futile to try because "Russia has got us outvoted."

OPINION SAMPLED

A sampling of public opinion among people in the audience following the meeting produced these remarks:

Edward L. Kas of West Los Angeles commented: "I'm proud that I'm a member of the John Birch Society; and to count myself with General Walker and Paul Talbert (who was on the speaker's platform)."

"I'm not for pulling out of the U.N.," said Marion Styles of Sylmar, "but I would vote for Walker if he runs for President."

David Wilsher of Beverly Hills commented: "General Walker was correct when he said that people called Columbus an extremist. It takes an extremist to do things."

Dr. L. A. Alesen, director emeritus of the Freedom Club, announced the club next month will have Robert Welch, founder of the Birch Society, as its guest speaker. It was also announced that proceeds of last night's meeting would go to the educational program of the Freedom Club. A dollar donation was asked of each person as the price of admission.

The Citizen-News
Hollywood, Calif.

Date 1-12-62

Los Angeles Division

Publisher: DAVID B. HEYLER

RE: [illegible]

LA file 62-5[illegible]

Bufile

WALKER AT WORK—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, retired, told 15,000 persons here last night that the U.S. soldier no longer serves his country but is an agent of the United Nations. He spoke for two hours. UPI Telephoto.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 4-6-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DOUGLAS EDWARDS' NEWS PROGRAM, 4-5-62
CONCERNING CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY
OF FORMER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

BACKGROUND:

By telegram dated 4-5-62, [redacted] Jersey City, New Jersey, advised the Director that in David Schoenbrun's television news program on the evening of 4-5-62, Schoenbrun claimed that he had talked to the Director personally regarding former Major General Edwin A. Walker and that the Director had rebuked Mr. Walker. [redacted] stated in his telegram that Schoenbrun "did not exactly say it that way but anyone listening would interpret his report" as meaning that the Director had issued a rebuke concerning Mr. Walker. [redacted] requested that the Director advise him as to whether he had "really rebuked Mr. Walker" as he was confused by the multiplicity of reports regarding the strength of communism in this country today.

The Director's comment concerning this telegram was, "What is all this about?"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Files reflect that on 3-28-50, one [redacted] New York City, wired the Director to suggest that he meet Senator McCarthy personally and have a "nice quiet talk" with him. He stated unless the Director did this, he [redacted] would feel that the Director was trying to thwart Senator McCarthy's efforts. No background information is in the files concerning this particular individual, but it is possible he is identical with [redacted]

No other information identifiable with [redacted] was noted in the files.

Enclosure-Rec'd 4-5-62

1 - Mr. DeLoach

ELR:vc
(5)

CRIME RESEARCH

MONITOR OF CAPTIONED NEWS PROGRAM:

Douglas Edwards' television news program for CBS, 6:45 p. m., 4-5-62, was monitored by SA [redacted] Crime Research Section, in connection with the regular practice of monitoring pertinent television programs. Edwards appeared first on the program to report the general comments of Walker before the Senate Subcommittee on 4-5-62. He said Walker castigated Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Department official Adam Yarmolinsky as advocating a soft line on communism. He also mentioned that Walker had struck a reporter for the Washington Daily News during a news conference after the hearing.

The program then switched from Edwards in New York to David Schoenbrun in Washington. Schoenbrun concentrated on official Washington comment concerning Walker's testimony. He said an official at the White House deplored Walker's statements and indicated he felt sorry for Walker. Schoenbrun said that Justice Department "spokesmen" indicated they had heard comments of this type in the past and there was nothing new in the general tenor of Walker's statements. Schoenbrun reported in substance that the Director and the Attorney General have deplored extremist remarks of this nature, and that the Attorney General stated Walker's remarks were a conscious effort to divide Americans. Schoenbrun ended his commentary with a statement to the effect that Washington officials believe Walker has hurt himself with his testimony. Schoenbrun was on for approximately three to four minutes and then the program shifted back to Edwards for other news.

Schoenbrun mentioned the Director just once, and he did not attribute any statements to him or make any specific references to material in Mr. Hoover's recent speeches. The "spokesmen" to which he referred were not identified.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to [redacted]

April 9, 1962

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 9 10 09 AM '62

REC-14

[redacted]
Jersey City, New Jersey

Dear [redacted]

Your telegram dated April 5, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in communicating with me.

In response to your inquiry, I was not contacted by Mr. David Schoenbrun, CBS News, regarding statements made by Mr. Edwin A. Walker. I have neither rebuked Mr. Walker nor made any comments to the press concerning him. I hope this clarifies the situation for you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 9 1962
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo of 4-6-62 captioned "Douglas Edwards' News Program, 4-5-62, Concerning Congressional Testimony of Former General Edwin A. Walker." No reprint material being sent in view of his comment in his telegram about the "form paraphernalia sent to me and other Americans" which indicates that he has perhaps received pamphlets from the Bureau without cover letter.

ELR:tmf
(6)

APR 13 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 5 1962

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

BIA024 1142P EST APR 5 62 WUA330 PA610

P JRA605 PD JERSEYCITY NJER 5 1055P EST

EDGAR J HOOVER, DIRECTOR FBI

WASHDC

HONORABLE SIR, IN HIS TELEVISION NEWS REPORT THIS EVENING APRIL 5, DAVID SHONBRUND CLAIMED HE HAD TALKED TO YOU PERSONALLY REGARDING MR WALKER AND THAT YOU HAD REBUKED MR WALKER . SHONBRUND DID NOT EXACTLY SAY IT THAT WAY BUT ANYONE LISTENING WOULD INTERPRATE HIS REPORT AS SUCH. PAINTING OF NEWS ON TELEVISION HAS INSULTED MY INTELLIGENCE MANY TIMES BUT SHONBRUND'S REPORT LAST NIGHT WAS TOPS. WILL YOU PLEASE BE KIND ENOUGH TO LET ME KNOW IF YOU REALLY REBUKED MR WALKER IN YOUR INTERVIEW WITH DAVID SHONBRUND, AS I AM GETTING MIXED UP AFTER READING YOUR BOOK AND READING THE FORM PARAPHENALIA SENT TO ME AND OTHER AMERICANS REGARDING THE LAXITY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOWARD DERISING STRENGTH OF COMMUNISM IN OUR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PATRIOTICALLY

EX-105 REC-14

CORRESPONDENCE

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

GOURS

[redacted] JERSEY CITY NJ.

What is all this about?

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-102
(DODD)
MILWAUKEE, WIS.--THE PRESENCE OF A "KNOWN POLITICAL EXTREMIST" WAS GIVEN AS THE REASON FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF SEN. THOMAS J. DODD, D-CONN., FROM AN ANTI-COMMUNIST FORUM HERE.
DODD DID NOT IDENTIFY THE "EXTREMIST" IN YESTERDAY'S STATEMENT.
THE FORUM, CALLED "FREEDOM OR TYRANNY" IS SPONSORED BY A LOCAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE IN ASSOCIATION WITH A CATHOLIC LAYMEN'S GROUP.
GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, WHO RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AFTER BEING CRITICIZED FOR HIS METHODS OF INDOCTRINATING TROOPS, AND RADIO COMMENTATOR ROBERT SIEGRIST ARE SCHEDULED TO BE THE SPEAKERS AT THE FIRST FORUM MEETING NEXT MONDAY.
4/13--DP149PES

62-109060-1732

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1962

62-109060-165494-23

25 APR 17 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

SUBV. CONTROL

58 APR 25 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

[redacted]
McCLOUD, CALIFORNIA

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

April 5, 196[illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I recently read a public statement regarding a judicial matter [illegible] fact that you are addicted by the [illegible] and [illegible] of Communism.

This was a terrible bit of news to me since I have long looked forward to [illegible] the program of local [illegible]. In addition to [illegible] with a number of friends and it was my [illegible] that [illegible] just as [illegible] as I [illegible] like the rest of [illegible].

[illegible] that I must bid to accomplish is [illegible] just a [illegible] and [illegible] I will [illegible] it may help if you will [illegible] this form.

Very truly,

[redacted]

[illegible]

April 19, 1962

REC-44 62-103-174-24

[redacted]

McCloud, California

Dear [redacted]

Your letter was received on April 13, 1962.

With respect to your inquiry, I have never made a statement such as you mentioned in your communication. For your information, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
APR 10 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
The Communist Party Line

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

RLR:kjz/ear (3)

50 APR 27 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
APR 19 3 45 PM '62
RECD-READING ROOM

...ES C. TANSILL, CONSTITUTIONAL STORY & OTHERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

President-Treasurer
JOHN C. WILLIAMS

Vice President-Chairman Executive Committee

Vice President-Public Relations
RICHARD K. TROXELL

TEXAS VOTERS FOR ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION

State Headquarters

2524 Tangley • Houston 5, Texas

May 3, 1962.

Member:
American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc.

Vice Presidents
W. B. VENNARD
ARCH B. MARSHALL
MRS. J. S. BOREN
LOWELL B. BAKER
C. C. STEINBERGER, III
H. H. LAVERTY
[redacted]
B. E. BURGESS
Chaplain
[redacted]
Assistant Chaplain
MRS. R. K. TROXELL
Executive Secretary
JOSEPHINE C. WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary
HAZEL D. LAVERTY

HONJ. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

V.

Enc

Q 11-1

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

KNOWING OF YOUR STRONG STAND FOR MAINTAINING OUR NATIONAL INTEGRITY THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES, I AM PLEASED TO ENCLOSE MY RECENT RADIO ADDRESS IN THE CURRENT GUBERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS, WHICH PROMINENTLY QUOTES ONE OF YOUR FINE STATEMENTS AND IS NOW BEING REPEATED (condensed to 20 minutes) ALL OVER TEXAS.

DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED IN YOUR EFFORT BY SEEMING PUBLIC APATHY, FOR PATRIOTS ALL OVER THE NATION, ESPECIALLY IN TEXAS, ARE ON THE ALERT AND EVEN WATCH THE GREAM IN YOUR EYE.

YOURS FOR ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION AND THEREBY PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL INTEGRITY, SINCERELY YOURS,

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT

ENCLOSURE- (1)

EX-PROC 32 MAY 7 1962

58

RECEIVED - MOAR
MAY 1 2 11 AM '62
FBI

ENCLOSURE

5-8-62 GH/pell

11 31 AM '62

F B I
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

REC-81 116-165494-55

10 MAY 1962

EX-116

CORRESPONDENCE

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent. The program he referred to was broadcast on 4-5-62, during which David Schoenbrun reported on comments made in Washington relative to the testimo given that afternoon by General Walker. Schoenbrun made no specific quotation of the Director regarding Walker; however, in referring to this testimony he stated that the Director and the Attorney General have deplored extremist remarks of this nature. Schoenbrun then followed this comment with the statement that the Attorney General had said that Walker's remarks were a conscious effort to divide Americans. The remarks referred to by Schoenbr concerned Walker's attack on Secretary of State Rusk and his assistant Adam Yarmolinsky that they were "soft on communism."

"Where is the training program and the Troop Information Program to implement the training of soldiers to man the UN weapons which could be fired at the United States on UN decision? Why has Mr. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense not issued this program to the Army so the public and every soldier would know the State Department plan? Is it secret or is it censorship of the soldier and the public?

Of course, this TRAITOROUS DISARMAMENT LAW does not specify that the 250,000 Red Chinese troops training in Soviet-controlled Cuba, and/or that the many thousands of Red Chinese soldiers training in Mexico (reported to be over 150,000 and more pouring in monthly) are to be used to occupy Texas "UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS", but the UN sponsored World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government, which met in London, England in 1952 specifically designated that the Southern Half of the United States would "at the proper time" be occupied by Soviet and Red Chinese Troops (SEE MAP OF THE WORLD, Task Force, Jan. /55 and Nov. /60 for details). Now you can understand why Red Chinese troops are being concentrated by the hundreds of thousands in Cuba and Mexico.

Could this be the motivating reason for the Kennedy-Johnson administration breaking their promise to provide air cover for the Patriots of Cuba in their invasion attempt last April? Was this why the Eisenhower administration's State Department permitted Russia to establish a military base in Cuba, ninety miles from our shores, by deposing anti-communist Batista and installing Communist Castro with American taxpayers money and supplies --paid for by our tax money? Is this why the Kennedy-Johnson administration continues to finance the Soviet satellite, Cuba, despite much publicity to the contrary? Last year, the United States gave Communist Castro, through the United Nations, about $450. million. And since we make gifts to nations all over the World, the whole one billion, two hundred million dollars given to Castro by the United Nations alone, came from American taxpayers. The United States State Department permits Cuba to export to the United States almost one billion dollar worth of Cuban products. The diplomatic defeat suffered by the United States in the recent South American conference was no doubt planned that way, because several of Secretary of State Rusk's aides advised the large South American nations to go easy on Castro. The wrist-tapping that was administered to Communist Cuba would be a joke, were it not so tragic. Another straw-man set up by the State Department, in order to hoodwick the American public, that was not even knocked over.

Last September, President Kennedy insisted that passage of H. R. 9118, the Disarmament Act was MUST legislation and allbut 54 Congressmen unfortunately voted for it. Every Congressman who voted for it MUST be voted out of office this fall, and this act of WHOLESALE TREASON MUST be repealed. However, it is unlikely that a Congress that voted for it will reverse itself, and no proper action from Congress can be expected until January 1963. Hence, it is of PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO EVERY TEXAN to elect General Walker governor, if TEXANS desire this nation to maintain its present nuclear posture, which is the only thing that stands between the free world and slavery. It is to the best interest of yourself, your family, State and Nation to work for, contribute financial support and VOTE for General Walker for Governor. He is the only candidate in the race capable, willing and anxious to furnish the leadership necessary for the State of Texas to act in its highest sovereign capacity and repudiate, by formal legislative action, the many illegal, unconstitutional, treasonous acts of the agents of the State of Texas -the Executive, the Congress and the Federal Court members.

We know from sad experience that Price Daniel and Will Wilson will not lift so much as a little finger to enforce the law -the Constitution- where agents of the State have usurped and violated the Constitution. On or about December 27, 1961, TEXAS VOTERS FOR ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION sent a registered, return receipt, letter to Governor Daniel with copies to the Attorney General and to each Texas legislator. Neither Governor Daniel nor Attorney General Wilson had the courtesy or the interest only and only one legislator, Senator Spears of San Antonio, showed enough interest in freedom and safety to reply. The letter is quoted as follows:

"We respectfully request that you add to the agenda for Legislative action at the coming special session of the Texas Legislature for top priority and MUST legislation the following matters:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: May 8, 1962

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: JOHN C. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
TEXAS VOTERS FOR ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION
2524 TANGLEY
HOUSTON 5, TEXAS

Captioned individual wrote May 3rd enclosing a radio address he gave in connection with the current election campaign for Governor of the State of Texas.

The enclosure contains an accurate quotation from the Director's speech, "The Faith to be Free." The balance of the radio address is a plea on behalf of General Edwin A. Walker who was recently defeated as a candidate on the Democratic ticket in the Texas primary. General Walker has announced his desire to run as an independent in the election for governor.

OBSERVATION:

It is not believed the Bureau should in any way become involved in this situation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made.

JH:pdh
(2)

[redacted]

MAY 16 1962

EX-115

THE MILITARY PURGE

An Analysis by Edwin A. Walker

d by Secretary of Defense McNamara, arce — but a good plan to UN-ize our e Special Forces is critical and vital in to support indigenous groups, uprisings, rrtes. No Special Force team of twelve can operate as a U. S. guerrilla since he only to defend himself or the security of offensive killers and destroyers of key

st know guerrilla work and teach it to lf is no U. S. guerrilla. This is the farce. strength in Special Forces, and now the e "nation builders" — a new term for reign countries under the military budget. eneral Maxwell D. Taylor to add public to the Special Forces Guerrilla Nation ense was for public consumption in our

— all contradictory: the original Special n uprisings; the requirement to operate ding job. The only thing consistent about t publicity is that it makes our Special able to UN objectives and UN control. s under the UN. It gives them undesirable r their primary Special Forces role, but f nation building they are prepared to

d Forces are being further prepared for development which centralizes the Troop g and indoctrination of troops directly The procedure is established for the entire gh Arthur Sylvester, Under-Secretary for t with the Captains of our Armed Forces. intentionally eliminates the Generals and Too many of their speeches had to be o-win" "no-victory" policy. The Rusk-Yarmolinsky-Sylvester cold-war "no-win" rge within the Armed Forces today is a t program to control the thoughts, beliefs, and objectives of all soldiers, sailors, and airmen under the Troop Information program. The Captains are betrayed by the elimination of their seniors in the chain of command. We now have the UN's UNESCO for the public and "Master of Deceit" McNamara's Troop Information Program for the military. The purging and mental massaging of the Armed Forces through the junior officers and young soldiers whose average age was 12 at the time of the Korean Police Action is no doubt very effective. It appears the General Officers and Colonels are in the military forces to bide their time, draw their pay, and keep their mouths shut.

They could not do otherwise under a State Department "no win" "no victory" policy which includes betrayal of our own Armed Forces through coalition and collaboration with enemy governments and assistance to enemy countries.

There is no battlefield and no country on the globe where a properly led and supported American force could not stop a communist takeover.

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The VICTORY PURGE

(A complete inter-related picture of the State Department Document No. 7277)

With analysis by
EDWIN A. WALKER*

The publication *Freedom from War*, #7277, September 1961, is the State Department's planned program for disarming. It provides for:

1. *Placing all armed forces under an international organization — the UN.*
2. *Placing all weapons under an international organization.*
3. *Building only those weapons necessary for the internal police of the U. S.*

General Walker stated: "We are now in a stage of transition. It is a change from the Constitution, which provides for defending ourselves, to one now to let an international organization do it for us. It is a change from constitutional sovereignty, our traditional heritage, and government by, for, and of the people. I swore allegiance to the Constitution of the United States to defend her against all enemies, foreign and domestic. The State

**Major General Edwin A. Walker is now Mr. Walker since his resignation from the Army after 30 years of service. He has shown a far-sighted, patriotic, and unassumingly approach to our national policy and military security. As a civilian he is free from any limitations and any obligations to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces — the President — and from any muzzling or censorship by the State Department or the Secretary of Defense.*

He has shown the courage, willingness, and ability to place the Cold War picture of Dire Peril in our Armed Forces before the American people with complete indifference to his personal welfare. Through resignation he gave up his 30-year earned retirement pay and benefits which would approach fifteen thousand dollars a year. He was certain that the American people did not concur in — and had not accepted — the State Department's planned program for disarmament and the surrender of our national sovereignty, which is the capacity and responsibility to protect lives, homes, and property under justice, law, and order from enemies, foreign and domestic.

for the defense of our country. For many years we have given them the secrets, blueprints, technical knowledge of our greatest weapons. It is clear that any training program stressing the identity and methods of the Communist conspiracy as an enemy is not in consonance with, or in support of, a program to place our Armed Forces and weapons under the UN — the hidden secret program of our government's national policy.

"I ask the question — Who is to de-Americanize the soldier and then UN-ize him? Who is to change his spiritual and moral loyalty from 'Duty, Honor, Country'? Certainly it cannot be done by an army officer under the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. For it to be done, the oath of office must be changed and the American people must be brainwashed to accept UN-ism and UN sovereignty over their lives, homes, and property.

"Where is the training program and the Troop Information Program to implement the training of soldiers to man the UN weapons which could be fired at the United States on UN decision? When do we commence drafting men for UN service? Why has Mr. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense, not issued this program to the Army so that the public and every soldier will know the State Department plan? Is it secret, or is it censorship of the soldier and the public?

"Why has the Troop Information program, whose intent and objectives are to keep the U. S. soldier so well informed, not told him of the plan to place the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the UN and to take his weapons from him and give them to the UN? Is the soldier a second-class citizen, or is he the tool of a police state? Why should he not show this program for disarming him and his country to his foreign friends in Berlin, Korea, Viet Nam, Thailand? I ask you, would this discredit him, his training mission, and you, an American, in the eyes of every nation in which he serves? It would certainly indispose to his foreign friends, our allies, that his days are numbered and his military mission to their land is a pious gesture of fraud, intimidation, and deceit."

The Rusk-Ball-Rostow "no-win" "no-victory" policy of the State Department calls for — and directs — a McNamara-Yarmolinsky-Sylvester purge of our Armed Forces.

The State Department Program to place all armed forces and all weapons under the UN #7277 is a program that plans and establishes the necessary policy, direction, control, and supervision for preparing the Armed Forces, Officers, men and weapons for service under the UN. The United States' implementing agency is the Defense Department, now headed by McNamara.

The Armed Forces of our nation are being mentally and psychologically purged to conform to the "no-win" policy plan of W. W. Rostow, the State Department planner. Military orders, "cutlups", movements, and operations on land, sea, and air are so ordered and directed as to conform to our losing national policy under UN objectives and UN obligations. Contracts for weapons, ships, and aircraft must conform to the requirements, limitations, and preparations for serving the UN only. In the field of competitive purchase, all members of the UN must be considered in the equalization of contracts. Control of nuclear weapons and weapons research and development has been, and will continue to be, kept in the hands of the "no-win" scientists and politicians. This is the continuing purge of the Armed Forces, according to the planned policy of the State Department implemented by the Department of Defense. It includes the highly centralized control of nuclear weapons, which has long minimized and jeopardized the capability, the military stature of the nation, and the nation's security.

The State Department has established a commissariat system placing its Ugly American representatives at each higher headquarters of military

command and as liaison to each mil
McNamara has established centralized pl
training and education. Sylvester, the Unc
has announced that teams have been put
for rightest officers and beliefs. This is
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thought and politics in the Armed Force
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policy, to UN control, and to the ho
McNamara.

The Youth Peace Corps has, to all
our armed forces as the first line of defe
prepared for liquidation. The Rusk-Ball-
and provided for the Communist takeove
South Viet Nam during this period of t
extended by public obstinacy and milita
our Armed Forces by the Communist
combined Washington-Moscow arrange
mutually agreeable timing, terms a
delay as augmented thus far reflects the
people and the reactionary diplomatic
Many governments such as France mus
position on the Communist bandwagon
will all be a part of the UN wagon train.

The Communist takeover of South V
drawal will be announced when it has t
is ready to accept another defeat — a
for the Red-controlled UN.

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The State Department has established a commissariat system placing its Ugly American representatives at each higher headquarters of military command and as liaison to each military college. Defense Secretary McNamara has established centralized planning and supervision of military training and education. Sylvester, the Under-Secretary for Public Relations, has announced that teams have been put out to comb the military services for rightest officers and beliefs. This is a witch hunt for anyone so *right* and bold as to live by his oath of office. This is the control of political thought and politics in the Armed Forces. This is the purge complete to assure and insure conformance with the State Department's "no-win" policy, to UN control, and to the heavy-handed dictatorial power of McNamara.

The Youth Peace Corps has, to all intents and purposes, superseded our armed forces as the first line of defense. The Armed Forces are being prepared for liquidation. The Rusk-Ball-Rostow "no-win" policy prepared and provided for the Communist takeover and control of Cuba, Laos, and South Viet Nam during this period of transition which is obstructed and extended by public obstinacy and military character. The acceptance of our Armed Forces by the Communist countries is a co-ordinated and combined Washington-Moscow arranged plan which will proceed on mutually agreeable timing, terms and co-operation. The present period of delay as augmented thus far reflects the obstinate mood of the American people and the reactionary diplomatic realignment of nations betrayed. Many governments such as France must be given time to develop their position on the Communist bandwagon since we have assured that they will all be a part of the UN wagon train.

The Communist takeover of South Viet Nam is complete. Our withdrawal will be announced when it fits the scheme and when the public is ready to accept another defeat — a defeat for America but a victory for the Red-controlled UN.

THE MILITARY PURGE

An Analysis by Edwin A. Walker

The Army's approach, directed by Secretary of Defense McNamara, to guerrilla warfare training is a farce — but a good plan to UN-ize our Armed Forces. The mission of the Special Forces is critical and vital in its requirements and responsibilities to support indigenous groups, uprisings, and movements in foreign countries. No Special Force team of twelve soldiers, or an individual soldier, can operate as a U. S. guerrilla since he has to work in seclusion and kill only to defend himself or the security of his mission, while guerrillas are offensive killers and destroyers of key installations.

The Special Force man must know guerrilla work and teach it to indigenous groups, but he himself is no U. S. guerrilla. This is the farce. It led to an increase of 5000 in strength in Special Forces, and now the assignment of 1300 Special Force "nation builders" — a new term for raising the standard of living in foreign countries under the military budget. It led to the recall to duty of General Maxwell D. Taylor to add public confidence and military assent to the Special Forces Guerrilla Nation Building Program. All this pretense was for public consumption in our defense of Laos.

This makes three missions — all contradictory: the original Special Forces mission to support foreign uprisings; the requirement to operate as a guerrilla; and the nation building job. The only thing consistent about the whole program and its great publicity is that it makes our Special Forces more suitable and amenable to UN objectives and UN control. It prepares these Forces for duties under the UN. It gives them undesirable and endangering publicity under their primary Special Forces role, but now with the additional duty of nation building they are prepared to support the Youth Peace Corps.

The remainder of our Armed Forces are being further prepared for duty under the UN by a recent development which centralizes the Troop Information program for training and indoctrination of troops directly under the Secretary of Defense. The procedure is established for the entire program to be controlled through Arthur Sylvester, Under-Secretary for Public Information, working direct with the Captains of our Armed Forces. The Sylvester Captains' Program intentionally eliminates the Generals and Colonels, now excess baggage. Too many of their speeches had to be censored to conform to the "no-win" "no-victory" policy. The Rusk-Rostow-McNamara-Katzenbach-Yarmolinsky-Sylvester cold-war "no-win" "no-victory" witch hunt and purge within the Armed Forces today is a part of their political commissariat program to control the thoughts, beliefs, and objectives of all soldiers, sailors, and airmen under the Troop Information program. The Captains are betrayed by the elimination of their seniors in the chain of command. We now have the UN's UNESCO for the public and "Master of Deceit" McNamara's Troop Information Program for the military. The purging and mental massaging of the Armed Forces through the junior officers and young soldiers whose average age was 12 at the time of the Korean Police Action is no doubt very effective. It appears the General Officers and Colonels are in the military forces to bide their time, draw their pay, and keep their mouths shut.

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SEP 23 1962

TELETYPE

Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-23-62 9-43 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

FROM SAC DALLAS 1P

EDWIN A. WALKER - RETIRED GENERAL U. S. ARMY, - MISC. INFO. CONC.

REBUTELCALL TODAY.

TWO FILMS OBTAINED THROUGH KRLD, RADIO - TV DALLAS, TEXAS. BOTH ARE SOUND ON FILM. ONE IS AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. WALKER SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN LAST AND SECOND IS INTERVIEW TODAY. FILM BEING HELD DALLAS OFFICE PENDING FURTHER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

END AND ACK

11-44 PM OK FBI WA LVS

TU DISC

REC-35

OCT 2 1962

OCT 9 1962

1. Repudiation by the Sovereign State of Texas the treasonous ARMS CONTROL ACT provided for by H. R. 9118, which presumes to give the President the power to do away with all of our Armed Forces; to close down West Point, Annapolis and the Air Force Academy. Since the State Department has already submitted to the United Nations a PLAN to surrender all of our Armed Forces to control of that international body, whose commander of the U. N. military forces is now and always has been a Communist, WE URGE AND PLEAD WITH YOU REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE TO ACT NOW AND TO ACT FIRMLY AND PASS A BILL REPUDIATING THESE ILLEGAL, UNLAWFUL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS of these agents of the State of Texas and the other States on the grounds that they acted beyond the limits of authority granted to them by the States under our Constitution. This bill must be signed by the Governor of Texas as you know and that will tell the world that the "arms control" act is not law in Texas.

2. REPUDIATION of the purported ratification of the U. N. Charter which THE PLANNERS claim replaced the Constitution of the United States in 1946. Neither the Senate nor the President had authority to change the Constitution of the United States. It can only be changed legally by a vote of 3/4 ths of the States adopting a formal amendment for such a purpose. Hence, the so-called Ratification of the U. N. Charter is null and void BUT ONLY IF THE STATE OF TEXAS ACTS in its highest sovereign capacity and enacts into Texas Law a Bill stating that the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER IS NOT THE LAW IN TEXAS.

Please remember, "THAT THE UNDERSTANDING AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED FURNISHES THE KEY TO THE COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT".

The directive power of the governments of these United States comes about through the terms of the contract, the Constitution; under these terms IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SUPREME COURT, THE PRESIDENT OR THE CONGRESS TO PERFORM ANY SERVICES OR DO ANY ACT THAT THE STATES HAVE NOT PROVIDED FOR, OR GRANTED TO THESE AGENTS. It is the duty of the States to repudiate any and all acts of their agents and make it clear to the law enforcement agents which have been set up under this CONTRACT, that the unlawful acts of the agents, being ultra vires and beyond their power to act, are not binding on the States and not law in that state.

Please study carefully the attached radio-TV address for fuller details and for the urgency of these matters that spell life and/or death to our Constitutional Republic and FREEDOM and/or SLAVERY for us, our children and our grandchildren.

Respectfully yours for enforcing the Constituion, John C. Williams, President"

Price Daniel, Will Wilson and all the Texas Legislators "fiddled" while free America and our Constitution burned, throughout the recent special session of the Texas Legislature. These lobbyist-controlled politicians wasted the taxpayer's money talking about repairing San Jacinto Monument and Loan Sharks, but they did nothing about either. We ask you, fellow Texans, what are these things, compared to our freedom? Governor Daniel ignored completely his oath of office to defend the Constitution of the United States. He should have at least exerted his utmost efforts to furnish the leadership required to inspire the government of Texas to REPUDIATE the treasonous DISARMAMENT ACT. Of course, this was expecting too much of a Texas Governor who was and is apparently in JFK and LBJ's vest pocket for he cowardly and diligently refused or failed to cross swords with the employees of Texas, the Washington officials who are destroying our form of government. Hence, Price Daniel became part and parcel of this secret conspiracy to destroy our Republic.

Price Daniel has been a 'yes' man for Council of Foreign Relations members Ike Eisenhower, Nelson Rockefeller, Richard Nixon, John F. Kennedy, Felix Frankfurter , Adlai Stevenson, Dean Rusk, Earl Warren.

Now Price Daniel has the unmitigating gall to ask Texans to vote for him for a fourth term as Governor of Texas. Price Daniel knowingly or unknowingly has done everything in his power to support the conspirators who vow they will bury us. He has done all in his power to destroy our Constitution by his deliberate failure to enforce it, and his mealymouthed acquiesence in and active support of the treasonous acts for your own funeral and the enslavement of all Texans who want our Constitutional Republic to survive. A vote for Daniel is a vote for slavery. A vote for General Walker is a vote for a free and independent people!

TEXAS VOTERS FOR ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTION wrote Governor Daniel a number of letters concerning the school segregation cases, and sent copies to Attorney General Wilson in each case, and also each Member of the Texas Legislature. These letters were published in the December, 1960 and May, 1961 issues of TASK FORCE; including Governor Daniel's reply to one of our letters. We quote in part our letter to Governor Daniel of October 31, 1960:

> "You have challenged the legality of a statement in our previous letter. This is intended as an answer to your challenge.
>
> We would have preferred it that you had pointed out our errors in the [illegible] legal statement made by me, but you chose to speak generally. I am answering in such terms as will get down to the exact points.
>
> This is a matter of vital interest to our States, especially now that the recent meeting of the Governors, which you attended, has completely failed to meet our expectations in your handling of this question.
>
> I shall not embarrass you by asking for the legal authorities to back up the position taken by the Governors, because there is no authority given to Congress to interfere in any way with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Furthermore, Congress is not given the authority to determine whether or not the Supreme Court is acting within the authority given it by the States in the Constitution. As far as Congress is concerned, any act of the judges of the Court is an act of the Court.
>
> What we need is not for the school children to study the Constitution, as you have recommended, but for the Governors, Legislators and lawyers, who are charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of the laws with which we are dealing and which they are under oath to enforce and as to which your letter shows them to be completely ignorant.
>
> Respectfully yours,
> John C. Williams, President"

In our opinion, John Connally deserves no consideration whatsoever from the Texas voters. "Why", you ask. As Secretary of the Navy, John Connally went along with the wholesale treason of the Kennedy-Johnson administration and so far as we know never raised his voice before or after to protest JFK's 'must' legislation when the treasonous H.R. 9118 bill, the Disarmament Act, was submitted to and passed by the [illegible] Congress last September. No wonder John Connally resigned his job as Secretary of the Navy, for the Disarmament Act will soon put an end to his job.

In effect, John Connally was a party to this treasonous act of planned surrender of all our armed forces to our enemies. He helped to do away with his own job by acquiescence. Like all of the Congressmen who voted for this treasonous law of slavery of the American people, he should be removed from the public scene and never again be entrusted with a public office. He has proved that he is not worthy of the confidence of the public because, had he had the interest of the people at heart he would have publicy fought against this wholesale surrender of America's armed might.

to the Russian General perpetual [illegible] command of the United Nations military establishment. (See "Freedom From War", State Department Publication 7277 and H. R. 9118, Public Law 87-297).

Don Yarborough has already stated that he is for the Socialistic programs of the Kennedy-Johnson administration. He is in favor of the outrageous spending programs and unconstitutional trade objectives of the Kennedy-Johnson administration which cannot be achieved without bankrupting the nation, draining off all of our gold reserves, destroying our major industries and throwing millions of citizens out of work. All foreign and domestic aid programs must be stopped and national solvency must be achieved if the economy of the nation and the stability of the dollar is to be mainted.

Congressman John H. Dent (Pa.) said, "The commonmarket is the first step to a new nation to be called EURAMERICA. The drums are already beating for the new country. We will hear more about it just as soon as the new tariff-cutting plan gets underway". JFK's tariff-cutting bill would give the United States State Department full power over all import restrictions and be used to eliminate all tariff protection for American industry and the American working man. This Kennedy Bill is called by Congressman Dent a "face saver" for the trade legislation enacted under Eisenhower, which has already destroyed many domestic enterprises and hundreds of thousands of American's gainful employment. He predicted that the new plan (JFK's Trade Plan) would extend the disaster and pave the road for United States entry into the European Common Market. This whole story was censored and not a word was printed in the controlled press. This is the New World Government scheme to annex the United States to Europe."

It appears that the one-worlders, JFK and his gang of Fabian Socialists, nearly all CFR members, have quietly switched from the United Nations to NATO as their preferred vehicle for creation of a World State. We urge not only every Texan, but every true American to demand that Congress defeat the Kennedy-Johnson Trade Agreement Bill. Even with the shift to NATO and merging the United States with common market nations of Europe, the Kennedy-Johnson National Identity Destroyers seek to finally keep NATO in the United Nations and after the United States sovereignty is destroyed completely and Texas and American Citizens enslaved, the whole Common Market Community will merge with the United Nations-One World Government, so even here "Under the Framework of theU. N." still holds -unfortunately.

Don Yarborough deserves no consideration from Texas Voters because he supports blindly and wholeheartedly the ruinous policies the Kennedy Fabian Socialist Administration is determined to enact to raise the living standard of one billion Foreign people at the expense of the American Citizens. This is unconstitutional and is designed to actually tax Americans out of every vestige of property they own or hope to own. This Fabian policy will make paupers out of American Citizens and destitute wards of the government and the billion foreigners will still be paupers. They are deliberately killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, so that every man will have to look to Washington for his daily bread -that is all but about three per-cent of the 'top-drawer' bureaucrats who expect to own all the wealth of the world and the rest of humanity will naturally be their slaves, and Don Yarborough is [illegible] and taxes for foreign [illegible]. He is in favor of American taxpayers buying that he is against the private ownership of property for this world wide WPA and world wide foreign aid which can only be maintained and continued at the expense of our birthrights and property rights. It means the confiscation, unconstitutionally, of all American citizens personal and property rights for whenever a citizen loses his property rights he also loses his liberties and his freedom of choice -he becomes a slave. Yet, Don Yarborough boasts that he is for the type of so-called leadership displayed by John Kennedy in strong-arming the major steel corporations and forcing them to withdraw their modest price increase of steel so that the steel people would be able to buy new and modern steel making equipment and make it possible for the American Steel Industry to compete with foreign steel producers.

Don Yarborough thinks John Kennedy has made the greatest president the United States has had and is in favor of supporting his socialist policies and police state tactics against business when all steps were pulled and every force available to the all powerful Washington government was going to be used to bludgeon this steel people into submission, including the FBI and the Internal Revenue prese... all naked police state weapons and tactics. Yet, Don Yarborough cheers and vows that if he is elected Governor he will support these police state tactics 100% and cooperate 100% with the tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect policies of these gangster type elected officials now destroying our constitutional Republic with every action they take.

In effect, Don Yarborough has told Texans that if elected they can expect him to use police state methods and tactics to browbeat and run roughshod over Texas business firms and Texas citizens. He does not realize that JFK's use of iron spiked boots on big steel spells the end of his political career and the possible beginning of the greatest depression in the history of the United States. Business can only thrive in a climate of confidence. Millions of men may be thrown out of work and people with venture capitol will go very, very slowly in investing it in American ventures that would give millions of jobs to American citizens, for they could be next on the list to receive the iron boot by "King" Jack. Henry J. Taylor is right when he said recently, "Prosperity does not take place nor expansion occur, in the face of unbridled, vendicative political power".

Apparently Don Yarborough, John Connally, Price Daniel and Will Wilson all seem to be for the Kennedy-Johnson treasonous Disarmament Act which calls for the U. S. A. to surrender all weapons to the Soviet domiated United Nations, whose military Commander is perpetually a Russian General, and the same law of enslavement of the American people calls for the United States to be occupied by foreign troops and, again, "Under the Framework of the United Nations", huge Red Chinese armies are being massed on or near our Texas borders and whose purpose can be none other than to see that the World Court orders against Patriotic American citizens be enforced.

Now "King" Jack informs us that "if the world wants to disarm a great price must be paid". We ask, who is to be the master and who is to be the slave after and if American citizens pay the outrageous price that Kennedy demands? Let's see what we have to do. JFK said we have to give up all national claims and American citizenship and be a world citizen for we would automatically be under World Government, and this of course, repeals the Connally Amendment, destroys the American Constitution, and places American citizens under and at the mercy of foreign communist judges and foreign troops who would enforce the communist World Court edicts against the private property rights of American citizens and against the Bill of Rights of American citizens. Yet Yarborough, Connally, Daniel and Wilson would automatically have to knuckle under to these one world tyrants if any of them are elected Governor of Texas. Don Yarborough boastfully promises to cooperate 100% with "King" John and Vice-"King" Johnson; John Connally is JFK and LBJ's errand boy, specifically sent here so if elected he can and will support this 'rule of tyrants; Price Daniel's brother is Governor of Guam and Price is doubly obligated for he signed into law the treasonous Urban Renewal Law and the communist-designed Mental Health Law; Will Wilson was Kennedy's campaign manager in 1960. ELECT GENERAL WALKER AND REMAIN FREE MEN AND WOMEN.

United States and Texas are being completely encircled by Communist occupation armies. In each case the activities of the enemy from the very beginning, forty years in Mexico, to the present time have been financed by the Washington State Department. This financial support is continuing, unabated, today. The first Western hemisphere Soviet satellite was established in Bolivia, which has received more American tax dollars per capita than any other Country except perhaps, Laos. Cardenas and Castro received direct financial aid from the pro-communist State Department, and when this was not enough, American tax dollars have been funneled in to them through Communist Yugoslavia and/or World Bank, Federal Reserve or United Nations, or Poland.

The Russians are building the largest airports in the Western Hemisphere on Bolivia's huge altiplano, which is a high plane, level, which is three miles high, five hundred miles long and eighty miles wide. When these Soviet airports are equipped and ready for use, Communist Russia will be able to exercise absolute military control over all of Central and South America. The Russians have built missile and submarine bases in Cuba. It should be apparent to everyone that we are approaching a very critical time in our history, when the United States, in order to survive as a free nation, must take over Cuba and must stop the buildup of the Communist Army in Mexico under Cardenas and must stop NOW the Soviet construction of these huge airports in Bolivia.

If Texas and Texans will remain free they had not only better heed General Walker's advice, and I quote, "eminent danger will befall the Nation unless" America mends its warped. Cardenas, former President of Mexico, indentified with the left-wing, is the coming Castro of Mexico. It can well be anticipated the Iron Curtain will close in on the Rio Grande and Mr. Robert Kennedy has indicated that there is no reason to be proud of Texas history".

Soviet bombers and troop carriers, loaded with Mongolian soldiers and bombs could and will be taking off from these Bolivian airports, now under construction and as they fly toward the Rio Grande, with their U. N. occupation forces, Soviet fighters could join them from the air fields already contructed by Cardenas in Mexico. The Red Chinese troops pouring into Mexico and being trained there, at the expense of American taxpayers (thanks to the generosity of the Washington State Department) could pour across the Rio Grande and occupy Texas "under the framework of the United Nations", and the Kennedy-Johnson Disarmament act.

It is plain that every Texan who wishes to survive and remain free must vote for a man for Governor who knows the score, as well as the enemy. The only man in the race for Governor who qualifies to be our Governor, under the circumstances that confront us by our avowed enemies, is General Walker. Any other course leads to both personal and national suicide. General Walker's recent wire to President Kennedy with copy to Governor Daniel, regarding restoration to the State of Texas of absolute control of the Texas militia demonstrates General Walker's know-how and Governor Daniel's reply demonstrates his visable ignorance.

We would remind you that General Walker is a direct descendant of the [illegible] co-author of the Constitution of the United States, Honorable Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina. It is fitting and proper that General Walker, famous and great in his own right, should be in a position as Governor of Texas, to help restore Constitutional Government to Texas and the Nation. His leadership can be most effective as the Chief Executive of the Sovereign State of Texas. General Walker said, "the governorship of the Sovereign State of Texas is a National position, as is the governorship of every other State of the Union. By the Constitution of this State and of the United States, all powers not delegated to the Federal Government -by far, the major portion, about 90% - are retained by the people within their Sovereign States. The Governor is the Executive representative of these powers retained by the people -at the National level".

Fellow Texans, we need a man to do this job. Let us elect THE SAM HOUSTON OF [illegible] GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, the only qualified man in the race [illegible]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

There are hundreds of thousands of Red Chinese troops in Cuba and Mexico and tens of thousands more entering Mexico each month, according to reports. What are these troops to be used for? The newspapers say that Castro will will invade and conquer other Latin American nations for Communism, contrary to the Monroe Doctrine. But Mexico's Castro-Ex President Cardenas, the manager for the Kremlin in Mexico has already built ten huge airfields on his private estates throughout eight Mexican Provinces and Soviet planes are flying in material and men every day for the underground Communist army Cardenas is assembling and training. The United Nations has long since published plans to have Russian and Red Chinese soldiers occupy the Southern and Southwestern States which includes Texas. John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and their vest pocket men, Price Daniel, John Connally and Will Wilson, apparently approve for none of them have warned Texans about the take over of the Churches as planned through Civil Defense and /or the occupation of Texas by foreign troops after these colaborators, dupes and traitors have disarmed this nation and Texas citizens "under the framework of the United Nations", as authorized by HR 9118, the treasonous disarmament act. These Red Chinese troops being massed and trained and equipped in Cuba and Mexico are a real threat to every Texas Citizen and these Washington puppets like John Connally, Price Daniel and Will Wilson, have never so much as staged one TV, radio broadcast or press conference, informing Texans of their dire peril.

Fellow Texans, let us elect General Edwin A. Walker our Governor and thereby fulfill the hopes and prayers of Henry Armitt Brown, spoken at Valley Forge in 1878 at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of that other great victory over tyranny by General George Washington and his brave men who suffered there in order that we could live and prosper in freedom:

"AND HERE IN THIS PLACE OF SACRIFICE
IN THIS VALE OF HUMILIATION
IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF THAT DEATH
OUT OF WHICH
THE LIFE OF AMERICA ROSE REGENERATE AND FREE—
LET US BELIEVE WITH AN ABIDING FAITH
THAT TO THEM UNION WILL SEEM AS DEAR
AND LIBERTY AS SWEET
AND PROGRESS AS GLORIOUS
AS THEY WERE TO OUR FATHERS AND ARE TO YOU & ME
AND THAT THE INSTITUTIONS THAT MADE US HAPPY
PRESERVED BY THE VIRTUE OF OUR CHILDREN
SHALL BLESS THE REMOTEST GENERATION OF THE
TIME TO COME".

-29-62 1-? P. ?.T LDH

DIRECTOR, FBI, NEW ORLEANS, HOUSTON, AND LOS ANGELES (100-3

SAC, DALLAS 2-P

CI INTEGRATION - MISSED FBI, CRIMINAL MATTERS. RE MEMO

TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, LAST.

[redacted] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO

IN THE PAST ADVISED TODAY THAT GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, FORMER

U. S. ARMY MAJOR GENERAL, CLAIMS TO HAVE A PLEDGE OF ONE THOUSAND

ARMED MEN FROM LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA AREA, POSSIBLY MINUTE

MEN OR SIMILAR TYPE GROUP.

WALKER REPORTED TO BE GATHERING MEN WHO WILL GO TO OXFORD,

MISSISSIPPI ON WORD FROM WALKER TO RESIST FEDERAL TROOPS.

OTHER INFORMANT ADVISED ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUP IN DALLAS BADLY

SPLIT AND MANY ARE NOT BACKING WALKER, BUT MANY ARE STAUNCH

WALKER AT THIS TIME. RECORDED NOT RECORDED

[redacted] ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUP CALLED

LIBERATION FORCE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, ADVISED HE HAS NOT

BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] IN RECENT YEARS. [redacted] STATED HE

WAS IN CONTACT WITH GENERAL WALKER TODAY AND WALKER ADVISED HE IS

OK ONE

OCT 4 1962

NI CASE TRANSFERRED

TWO

ORGANIZING A GROUP TO GO TO OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI AT HIS COMMAND TO RESIST ANY FEDERAL TROOPS IN THAT CITY. WALKER INVITED [redacted] TO ATTEND MEETING TODAY IN DALLAS ORGANIZING THIS [redacted]. [redacted] WILL ATTEND MEETING. DALLAS WILL ADVISE DALLAS OFFICE OF ANY [redacted] GENERAL WALKER.

HOUSTON ADVISE RESULTS OF MEETING WITH [redacted] ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, LAST.

LOS ANGELES ADVISE DURHAM, NEW ORLEANS, AND DALLAS BY AIRTEL REGARDING ONE HUNDRED NINE MEN FROM LOS ANGELES AND [redacted] GENERAL WALKER.

DALLAS WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

JAP

END OF PAGE ONE LINE A REPORT FROM WORD OFFICE TWW LINE B PLS

[illegible] FURTHER PLANS OF GENERAL WALKER.

OK FBI WA TWW

OK FBI NO WW

OK FBI NO JAP

ALL DISC O

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

October 4, 1962

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Name Check Section
1 - Mr. Woods

Director, FBI

FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Reference is made to the telephonic request of [redacted] of your Division on October 2, 1962, for information in the files of this Bureau concerning the captioned individual. Specifically, [redacted] asked for any material that might be of assistance in reaching a determination as to Walker's mental condition.

This Bureau's files reveal that a limited applicant-type investigation was conducted regarding Walker for the Atomic Energy Commission in January, 1950. Due to Walker's career Army status at that time, the investigation was limited to a review of his officer service record. The record indicated that Walker was born on November 10, 1909, at Center Point, Texas, and entered Army service on July 1, 1927, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. At the time the record was examined, Walker was serving as a lieutenant colonel with efficiency ratings of satisfactory through superior.

In addition to the information regarding Walker developed as a result of the afore-mentioned investigation, the files of this Bureau contain numerous references to him of a public-source nature, particularly with regard to his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, which testimony was given in April, 1962. Additionally, there are numerous references regarding his testimony in August, 1961, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Walker's appearances before the Senate Armed Services Committee concerned his removal from command of the 24th Infantry Division, Germany, after allegations, especially by the paper "Overseas Weekly," that he had been using John Birch Society materials to indoctrinate troops under his command and had made procommunist allegations against prominent persons. In counteraccusations against "Overseas Weekly," Walker charged the paper with having a policy tending to demoralize the troops, one aspect of it being overemphasis on sex and sensationalism.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WFW:fjb
(11)

REC-37

NOTE: No arrest record located in Identification Division.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of April 17, 1961, contained an article with a date line of Frankfurt, Germany, which mentioned in part, "A controversy between a United States general and a privately owned service-men's newspaper turned into a mutual name-calling contest today. At the root of the argument is the controversial John Birch Society." According to the article, Walker said, "We have communists and we have 'The Overseas Weekly.' Neither one is one of God's blessings to the American people and their soldier sons overseas."

The article continued that the "Overseas Weekly" had reported that John Birch publications and material were distributed among 24th Division soldiers under programs set up by Walker. Further, Walker was reported by the paper to have said at a Parent-Teacher Association meeting in Augsburg, Germany, that former President Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt "are definitely pink" and that 60 per cent of the American press, radio and television industry is communist.

The Washington Capital News Service in a release dated September 29, 1961, mentioned that a lawyer in Augsburg, Germany, representing a German reporter on trial for alleged slander of Walker had asked the court to call two United States Congressmen and the Army Secretary as witnesses. The attorney, Lothar Kolb, representing Siegfried Naujocks, stated he wanted the Secretary of the Army to prove there were no Army rules prohibiting a press officer from issuing statements about the health of officers. Naujocks, according to the release, had testified that he had called Walker "crazy" but refused to elaborate on the grounds he would have to reveal United States military secrets and might later be tried for that. Naujocks reportedly had a copy of a medical report stating that Walker had a brain tumor but Army press officers refused him information on the subject. A Washington Capital News Service release of September 27, 1961, reported that an Army doctor, not further identified but one of three who examined Walker in Munich in November, had testified that Walker's health was good.

A Washington Capital News Service release of January 9, 1962, with a date line of Jackson, Mississippi, indicated that Walker had told a cheering, flag-waving crowd of 3,500

that the United Nations is immoral and its late Secretary General, Dag Hammerskjold, was a "Red Swede" who took instructions from Moscow. He also said, according to the release, "The communists are afraid of you. They distrust you and the power of your state sovereignty and your great unity of purpose. They are aware of your leadership and of you as a great symbol in the cause of freedom everywhere." The release further indicated that Walker said, "The leftist intelligentsia are now aiming at Congress and some Congressmen have succumbed." Walker cited "the careers of Vice President Johnson and Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as examples of what he said was left-wingers progress in converting American politicians."

The "Washington Daily News" in an article dated April 6, 1962, entitled "The General Led From the Right," reported that Walker had struck Tom Kelly in the eye. Mr. Kelly, a reporter for the "Washington Daily News," was covering Walker's testimony before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee. According to the article, Mr. Kelly received the blow from Walker when he was attempting to question Walker following his testimony.

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Orleans
September 7, 1961

John F. Kennedy, President
United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President —

As a loyal citizen of these United States I protest the alleged "invasion" of the State of Louisiana by Washington's Department of Justice.

I am shocked by the appointment of Mr. Burke Marshall as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Department's Civil Rights Division. Mr. Marshall's record discloses that he has been closely associated with Communist front organizations and has espoused Communist causes.

Mr. Marshall's appointment is a direct insult to the people of the South, who have been struggling against the Communist conspiracy to destroy our way of life.

Is this the kind of man you want to head your Civil Rights Division? I do not! I am appalled that you would appoint such a man to this sensitive position.

There are Negroes in my city, both intelligent and reasonable, who are quite capable of handling the Civil Rights Division. I urge you to appoint a Negro to this position.

I demand that you withdraw the name of Burke Marshall from consideration by the United States Senate and that you appoint a competent, loyal American to this office.

REC-72 116-76544

SEP 13 1961

EX-107

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

66 SEP 19 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

cc - [illegible] - FBI
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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COMMUNICATIONS SECT
SEP 2 9 1962

TELETYPE

URGENT 9-29-62 2-50 AM CST VRG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

FROM SAC, DALLAS /4P/

EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED GENERAL, U.S. ARMY, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU SEPT. TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

MONITORING OF TWO FILMS REVEALED SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN LAST INTERVIEW BY EDDIE BARKER, KRLD NEWS, DALLAS, WITH GENERAL WALKER. BARKER ASKED WALKER IF HE HAD CALLED FOR CITIZENS ARMY TO LEAD IN SUPPORT OF ROSS BARNETT. WALKER DECLINED USE OF WORDS CITIZENS ARMY BUT SAID HAS CALLED FOR MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF BARNETT. STATED TIME TO BE HEARD TEN THOUSAND STRONG FROM EVERY STATE FOR CAUSE OF FREEDOM. SAID IF NECESSARY, BRING TENTS AND SKILLETS. WALKER STATED USE OF TROOPS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THAT WE SEEM OPERATING UNDER UNCONSTITUTIONAL SUPREME COURT EDICT. ADVOCATED COUNTER MOVEMENT. BARKER ASKED IF HE MEANT ARMED COUNTER MOVEMENT. WALKER REPLIED THAT WOULD BE DECISION PRESIDENT WOULD HAVE TO MAKE. STATED HE LED FORCES ON WRONG SIDE IN LITTLE ROCK INCIDENT AND IS NOW HAPPY TO BE ON THE OTHER AND RIGHT SIDE.

OTHER FILM CONTAINS SEPT. TWENTYEIGHT LAST NEWS CONFERENCE WITH WALKER. STATED PLANS WATCH ACTION FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

END PAGE ONE

FBI DELIVERY FOR THE DIRECTOR
OCT 2 1962

157-4021-242

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mail Room to Belmont 9-29-62 FBW: cag

116-6-165494-31

NOT RECORDED
186 OCT 3 1962

50 OCT 10 1962

DL 62-

PAGE TWO

IN ENFORCEMENT INTEGRATION THROUGHOUT FORCING MEREDITH INTO UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI WHICH IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. IN REPLY TO QUESTION WHETHER HE WOULD USE PHYSICAL FORCE TO OPPOSE SAME, STATED ADVOCATED PEOPLE STAND BESIDE GOVERNOR BARNETT AND INDICATE WHAT WANT OR DO NOT WANT. STATES PLANS GO MISSISSIPPI IF AND WHEN FEDERAL TROOPS ARE USED THERE. CLAIMED TO KNOWN TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE NOW ON WAY TO MISSISSIPPI FROM VARIOUS STATES.

IN ANSWER TO QUESTION DID NOT STATE WHETHER HE HAD BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH GOVERNOR BARNETT BUT STATED HAS COMMUNICATED WITH MISSISSIPPI STATE CAPITOL. CLAIMS WALKER FLOODED WITH CALLS AND ENTHUSIASM ABOUT HIS EFFORTS TO STAND BEHIND BARNETT. SAID HIS ACTION AT LITTLE ROCK WAS AGAINST HIS PRINCIPLES AND HIS OWN TROOPS IN LITTLE ROCK IF GIVEN CHOICE WOULD HAVE OPPOSED ACTION THERE.

IN ANSWER TO QUESTION AS TO A MEETING IN DALLAS ON NIGHT SEPT. TWENTYEIGHT LAST WALKER SAID SOMEBODY WAS HAVING A TEA PARTY THAT NIGHT. DETAILS CONCERNING SUCH MEETING NOT STATED.

ENND PAGE TWO

DL 62-

PAGE THREE

IN ANSWER TO QUESTION ASKED WALKER, STATED IF WENT TO MISSISSIPPI WOULD PROBABLY GO JACKSON AND OXFORD. ASKED IF PEOPLE EN ROUTE MISSISSIPPI ARE ORGANIZED, WALKER STATED APPEARS GRASS ROOTS MOVEMENT, DOES NOT FEEL SUCH MOVEMENT TOWARD MISSISSIPPI STEMS FROM ANYTHING HE HAS SAID, THAT BARNETT ALREADY HAS GRASS ROOTS MOVEMENT. WALKER SAID IF HE WENT MISSISSIPPI IT WOULD BE TO JOIN MOVEMENT TO STAND BESIDE BARNETT TO OPPOSE THE FEDERAL ACTION BEING TAKEN AGAINST THAT STATE. SUGGESTED EVERYONE INCLUDING WASHINGTON, D. C. TAKE ANOTHER LOOK AT CONSTITUTION AND SAID THERE SHOULD BE NO EFFORT TO STOP MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE WHO WANT TO STAND BESIDE BARNETT. CLAIMED COMMUNIST BRADEN WAS TRAVELING IN MISSISSIPPI RECENTLY GETTING PEOPLE ORGANIZED THERE. DIDNOT STATE EXACT IDENTITY BRADEN. STATED NAACP HAS RIGHT TO SAY WHAT IT WANTS TO AND OTHER CITIZENS SHOULD HAVE SAME RIGHT. STATES ADVOCATES NO VIOLENCE AND HOPES WILL BE NONE BUT FEELS EVERYONE HAS RIGHT TO SHOW OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT/S ACTION WITH REGARD TO GOVERNOR BARNETT.

END PAGE THREE

DL 62-

PAGE FOUR

- STATED IMPORTANT THING IS UNITY OF U. S. WHICH IS NOT BEING ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH ACTION BEING TAKEN.

FILM BEING HELD AT DALLAS OFFICE PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

END AND ACK

5-00 AM OK FBI WA HFL

TU IDISC

CC-MR. ROSEN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 2 3 1962
TELETYPE

URGENT 9-29-62 5-33 PM NH

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RM.

REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWO NINE INSTANT CAPTIONED "EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING."

IMMEDIATELY SUBMIT TO THE BUREAU BOTH FILMS OF WALKER-S INTERVIEWS BY AIRMAIL\ ATTENTION MR. ROSEN, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI DL LJH

TU

FD 5 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-37

Date: Oct. 5, 1962

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-0)

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of letterhead memorandum which are self-explanatory.

Also enclosed herewith is the original two-page memorandum which was furnished to the Austin Resident Agency on October 3, 1962, by an individual who identified himself as [redacted]

Indices San Antonio Division contain no prior information identifiable with [redacted]

No further action being taken this matter, UACB.

3-Bureau (Enc. 9)
1 San Antonio
SLC:mw
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-37

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 15 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
October 5, 1962

RE: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

On October 3, 1962, an individual who identified himself as [redacted], furnished to Resident Agency Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Austin, Texas, a two-page memorandum which reads as follows:

"Information from [redacted] 3 October 1962

[redacted]

"(1) Those who are so quick to condemn or ridicule Gen. WALKER should take time to study facts, recent history regarding strong anti-communists, and the Russian textbook on psychopolitics.

"(2) It is very important that Gen. WALKER not get into the wrong hands

"(3) He knows the 'real story' of what is going on in this country and throughout the world--not the slant which comes out of the liberal news media.

"(4) His close associates are presently attempting to obtain his immediate release on habeas corpus (Dr. OBERT MORRIS, Dallas, Former Chief Counsel for the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee) on observation by a doctor chosen by his associates for any check or treatment given the General.

1/

"(5) For those who do not understand why Gen. WALKER's friends and associates are so concerned for his well-being at this time--afraid of possible tampering with his mind or body--they should read BRAINWASHING, the Russian psychopolitical text thoroughly--to include the portion on 'Lobotomy.' The pamphlets are available at the American Freedom Bookstore in Austin or from Truth, Inc., 711 West 7th St., Ft. Worth.

"(6) I am concerned, and have been for several months, regarding the possible 'tampering--chemical or psychological' by double agents. [redacted] drove to Dallas last June to discuss the matter with Gen. WALKER and to give him some material regarding the problem. He was very appreciative, but stated that 'this is just one of those things that you have to put up with if you are going to tell the story of what is going on.'

"(7) I hope that the FBI, with which I have been in contact last night and this morning, will investigate in collaboration with the CIA the suicide death of Gen. WALKER's houseboy in the General's Augsburg, Germany residence shortly before the WALKER incident exploded in Washington. I have alerted the FBI to the fact that some suspicious individuals have flocked to the General's support in Texas and secured close associations in some cases.

"(8) I talked to [redacted] in San Antonio Monday. He is considered to be one of the leading experts in the free-world regarding brainwashing. He has been somewhat silenced by the Department of Defense, since he is still on active duty. However, he verified my contention that there is a danger and possibility that the General may be 'tampered with' or 'may have been tampered with.' He stated that it is extremely difficult, but our enemy is capable of this act.

"(9) I ask those who are skeptical of these 'shadows' to read detailed accounts of or recall and fit patterns together regarding the deaths or change in mental or physical condition of:

"(a) Secretary of Defense James Forrestal
"(b) Senator Joseph McCarthy
"(c) President Franklin Roosevelt.

"Detailed information is contained in 'The Red Fog Over America,' by WILLIAM GUY CARR, Commander RCN (Retired).

"(10) Before we jump to conclusions--ridicule Gen. WALKER for irresponsible acts in Oxford, Mississippi--let's get the facts, all the facts and the true facts. In Austin we have The University of Texas with an inscription on the Main Building--'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' I hope that we all can do this.

"(11) The riots at the University of Mississippi were certainly a horrible thing to happen in our free society. The whole situation at Oxford was communist inspired and probably a diversionary operation. It is important to note that Fidel Castro applauded the action of our Federal Government.

"(12) I am not an advocate of rebellion--this is exactly what the Kremlin wants--why attempt the difficult task of destruction from without when destruction from within is much easier to accomplish--this is their obvious strategy throughout the world.

"(13) Riots and rebellion could destroy this country. We must get the truth and act through our elected representatives, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and the power of the press.

"(14) Discretion is certainly a requirement for national operations by an aroused citizenry, but you cannot take a stand on neutrality.

"(15) I am afraid that a mysterious change in Gen. WALKER or failure to release him to private hands could incite those who are not as informed and aware of Communist strategy and tactics. This would be a tragic triumph for the international communist conspiracy.

(Signed) [redacted]

[redacted]

3 October 1962

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(14) Discretion is certainly a requirement for rational operations by an aroused citizenry, but you cannot take a stand on neutrality.

(15) I am afraid that a mysterious change in Gen. Walker or failure to release him to private hands could incite those who are not as informed and aware of Communists strategy and tactics. This would be a tragic triumph for the international communist conspiracy.

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Siloam Springs, Ark.
October 4, 1962

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington. D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writting concerning former Army Major General Edwin A. Walker, who is now being held at the U. S. Hospital for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, by order of committal from U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton of the northern district of Mississippi.

I understand that he was being held for $100,000.00 bond, but when the U. S. Attorny Russell Millin was told by Clyde Watts, Oklahoma City Attorny for Walker that the money was available for bond, that Attorny Millin replied "the question of bond is immaterial."

Sir, this is a serious thing, and I fear for General Walkers safety. Something is fishy in the whole thing. The agents of the Kremlin would jump at the chance to do an operation like a prefrontal lobotomy on him, to permanently remove him as a source of trouble.

I implore you to look into this case, and provide some means to keep any psychiatrist or neurosurgeon from performing any surgery or administering any medical treatment to General Walker.

Sir, it seems to me that General Walker was relieved of his command for no reason at all, other than that of trying to wake up some people who are asleep to what the Communists are trying to do. Then I wondered why he was involved in this racial strife in Mississippi, but then everyone knows that the N. A. A. C. P. is shot through

REC 63

and through with Communists or "Socialists," and so I feel that he knew what he was doing in raising an objection to their actions, but this turn of events makes one fear and tremble to stand up for what he thinks is right, because he will get hushed up for good if he does. Do I make myself clear, sir?

I wrote to you Mr. Hoover, because I felt that you were one man in Washington I can trust. My representative, Senator Fullbright, is not in sympathy with our nationalistic spirit, and I don't trust him.

I sincerely hope you will not think that I am a radical or a crank. I am a Christian, and I know I can trust you, since you profess the same Lord and Savior that I do.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Sincerely yours

/s/ [redacted]

[redacted]
Eldorado Springs, Ark.
October 4, 1962

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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I wrote to you Mr. Rowe, because I felt that you were one man in Washington I can trust. My representative, Senator Fulbright, is not in sympathy with our constitutional spirit, and I don't trust him.

I sincerely hope you will not think that I am a radical or a crank. I am a Christian, and I know I can trust you, since you profess the same Lord and Savior that I do.

Looking to hear from you soon, I remain,

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. MALONE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Anonymous Letter

Director,
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please release Major General Walker. The groups are laughing about him, and I will not let them make a fool out of America. I have 1,000 Yankee women who will march to the "White House" if the President and his brother don't stop making a fool out of real Americans.

The groups will see now if Mr. Meridith can make trouble at the University of Miami, that is their next trouble spot.

Will go to Indiana next week, then South.

"Yankee"

RFC

COPY:nm

October 17, 1962

REC- 41

[redacted]

Bastrop, Louisiana

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 10, 1962, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, this Bureau did not arrest the individual you mentioned; therefore, I cannot comment on the question you raised.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: In view of the controversy surrounding the arrest of General Walker his name is not being used in the outgoing letter.

Correspondent wrote to the Director in March of this year expressing an interest in learning more about communism and what he could do to fight it. He indicated at that time he was a junior in high school and was 17 years of age. His letter was cordially acknowledged on March 20 and he was furnished information on how young people could aid in the struggle against communism.

SA [illegible]mlb (3)

OCT 25 19

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Bastrop, La
October 10, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am a Southerner by birth and have a southern viewpoint on Integration. I believe that "Human Rights" are more important than my selfish viewpoint

I would like to know why the Federal government sent General Walker to the Mental Institute in Springfield, Mo. ?

You realize who really started the Mississippi Crisis and I think I do. The communists started the whole thing to create dissention between the North and South. Would you please let me know if there is anything I can do as an individual to keep the communists from stirring up any more trouble between the North and the South.

May God keep us from the hand of Tyranny.

Yours truly,

/s/ [redacted]

REC- 41

[redacted]

Boston Mass.
October 9, 1962

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

CORRESPONDENCE

REC- 51 116- 1[illegible]

October 17, 1962

[redacted]
Winter Haven, Florida

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked October 13, 1962, with enclosures, has been received, and I appreciate your remarks about my administration of the FBI. I want to also thank you for your prayers.

Since the individual you mentioned was not arrested by representatives of this Bureau, I am unable to comment regarding the questions you raised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

[illegible] 19
[illegible] 1962
[illegible]

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. In view of the controversy regarding General Walker's arrest, his name is not being used in the outgoing letter.

SAW:mcr (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
[illegible]
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 28 1962

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Winter Haven, Florida

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief Investigator F. B. I.
Wash D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I want to write and tell you what it has meant thru the years, to have a man in such a vital position, that could have full trust of the American people.

No one else will ever be there, that I shall have such complete Confidence in.

Many of our public men, and Statesmen, who are all America could hope for, do not receive the honor, praise, and thankfulness they deserve from the people they serve.

We are appalled at the arrest of Mr Edwin A Walker. We do not believe he led any riot. It is the only way the Communists could stop him from arousing the citizens to the danger the country is in.

Every time Martin Luther King gets arrested - Some one calls and has him released. (We know he is or was a member of N A A C P) We've never heard of his bond being set at $100,000 - and we understand THAT was turned down until he (Walker) signed he would submit to psychiatric treatment or Examination

He Should be released - Can you help us in any way by a suggestion or action of what to do - I fear that with drugs or surgery he will be destroyed. We have read Some of the "Crimes of Khruschev" put out by Office of Public Printing Wash D. C. & we are very concerned for Mr. Walkers' Safety. There was a purpose behind it all besides integration and States Rights. REC- 51

God Bless and Keep you Safe.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely

[redacted]
A Grateful Citizen

[redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief Investigator of D.C.
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

I want to write and tell you what I have heard these years, to keep a record of certain events, that should become part of the American people. I and many others love the flag, and should have dual complete confidence in.

Many of our Public Men, & Statesmen, that are old Americans could be so, do not realize the honor, virtues, and thankfulness they derive from the people they serve in the capacity of the Chief Executive of the United States. It is the duty of the Government to give to the clergy the [illegible]

Every time Martin Luther King gets arrested - some on Cable + then bail released. I've known he is a member of NAACP! Isn't never heard of his bond being set at $10,000 - and he [illegible] THAT was [illegible] signed the parole Statement to psychiatric treatment or Experimental - Should be released.

Can you help to - in any way by a Congressional or Civil Rights to do? I fear that with Congress or Senate that will be destroyed for true Real Some of the [illegible] "Liberties" that could [illegible] for the Living [illegible] for the Children safety; Where we [illegible] at all costs Civil Rights and States Rights.

God Bless and Keep you Safe.

[redacted]

REC-32

October 24, 1962

[redacted]
Burlington, Indiana

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 17, 1962, has been received, and I thank you for your kind remarks.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5

Enclosures (5) "An American's Challenge"
Communism and The Knowledge to Combat It
Do You Really Understand Communism?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism

NOTE: Correspondent wrote 1-15-60 requesting Director's autographed photograph. One was sent by inabsence 1-22-60 along with FBI literature. Bufile 94-4-12790.

DTP:lc (3)

67 NOV 2 1962

Oct. 17, 1962

[redacted]
Burlington,
Indiana

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am 14 years old and love this great country I live in. For the sake of having official proof of my opinion or disproof of my opinion, please send me information on General Edwin Walkers Pro-blue Program. Please state what kind of a program it was. and I would appreciate it also if you would clear up any doubt anyone might have about Mr. Walker's patriotism toward this great nation of ours.

I already have my opinion about General Walker's loyalty to the United States, I think he is one of this nations greatest patriots. I also believe his pro-blue program was strickly pro american and pro freedom. The reason I have asked this information from you is because I would like to show your letter to a few of friends of mine who doubt his patriotism. I would also like to show it to a school teacher I have who said that walker was showing his troops Communists films. The reason I wrote you was because you are the most highly respected man in our nation.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Yours truly

[redacted]

P.S. Your speech before the American Legion Convention was terrific.

[redacted]
Burlington
Indiana

62-C 32

ST-

November 13, 1962

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

EDWIN A. WALKER; DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI; RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Our Dallas Office was advised on a confidential basis on November 8, 1962, that former Major General Edwin A. Walker had that date entered the Dallas County Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

Walker reported to Dr. R. L. Stubblefield and was confined to the psychiatric ward of the hospital. Walker was reportedly calm and offered no objections when he entered the hospital.

The above information was furnished telephonically to [redacted] of your Division by Special Agent [redacted] this Bureau on November 8, 1962.

NOV 24

19 NOV 15 1962

WCW:cag

(4)

FILED 19
NOV 13 1962
COMM-FBI

NOV 20 1962
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 10-10-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

By letter of 10-4-62, captioned individual wrote the Director and requested that the Director provide some means to keep any psychiatrist or neurosurgeon from performing any surgery or medical treatment on Major General Edwin A. Walker. Correspondent continued by stating that it seems to him that General Walker was released of his command for no reason at all other than for trying to alert people to the communists. Correspondent advises that he wondered why Walker was involved in the Mississippi matter, "...but then everyone knows that the N. A. A. C. P. is shot through and through with Communists or 'Socialists',..

OBSERVATIONS:

Correspondent is obviously a fan of General Walker. He states he is writing to the Director because he can't trust his representative, Senator Fulbright. Correspondent closes with "Hoping to hear from you soon," however, it is felt no purpose would be served in writing to him. It is noted that his return address is [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter from [redacted] not be acknowledged.

RVA:cal
(2)

REC-63

Legat, Bonn (105-4174) 1/25/63

Director, FBI 116-1251/94-31

EDWIN A. WALKER
IS - X

Reurlet 1/14/63.

Edwin A. Walker has not been the subject of any investigation by the Bureau except relating to the violence which occurred in Oxford, Mississippi, on the night of 9/30/62 in connection with efforts of James Howard Meredith, Negro, to enter the University of Mississippi under Federal Court Order. No information was developed in connection with that investigation which indicated that Walker had sent circulars to any known European fascists or corresponded with any individuals in West Germany. However, Bureau files are being reviewed for any pertinent information in this regard and you will be advised of the results of this review.

The John Birch Society is not the subject of Bureau investigation, and no indication has been received that it has been in touch with any individuals in West Germany or with any known international fascist organizations.

1 - London (for information)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)
1 - [redacted]

NOTE:

[redacted]

Information contained in this letter re the John Birch Society was furnished by SA [redacted] Domestic Intelligence Division.

FCW/clb/rrf (7)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/13/63

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (62-0)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies each of two articles which appeared in the 3/10/63 issue of the Advertiser-Journal, a Sunday newspaper published at Montgomery, Ala., pertaining to the appearance and speeches of captioned person and BILLY JAMES HARGIS at the City Auditorium in Montgomery on the night of 3/9/63.

Articles are captioned "WALKER SEES PRESS FAULT IN RED NEWS" and "GEN. WALKER, REV. HARGIS SOUND CALL FOR AMERICANS 'TO BE HEARD'".

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - Mobile
WED-Amd
(3)

REC-58

9 MAR

SIX

14 MAR

(4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker Sees Press Fault In Red News

By DONALD EDIGER
AP Staff Writer

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker Saturday accused the press of scaring Americans by drumming in news of communist activity abroad and at the same time ignoring this country's "third party."

Walker said a third party exists in many countries. It sparks leftwing revolutions, and then slips back into obscurity, he said.

"The third party is at work throughout the world but you don't read anything about it in the press," the combat hero added in an interview. He said it was composed of agitators, communists and liberals.

But, the resigned general warned, while suppressing news of internal agitation, the press also plays up news of communist leaders aboard so that headlines with their names, appearing day after day, he said, instill fear in American people.

UN BACKED CUBA REDS

Meanwhile, he said, U.S. policy is being dictated by a minority-led United Nations. He sharply criticized U.N. action in Katanga and charged that the world organization supported the communist takeover in Cuba.

In response to a question on whether he intends to visit the campus of the University of Alabama, where an integration showdown may occur this fall, Walker said, "I am perfectly free to go and come to any place in the United States or the world to project the cause of freedom."

Walker is currently one [illegible] of 27 cities in an anti-communist crusade called "Operation: Midnight Ride" with Dr. Billy Hargis of Tulsa, Okla.

Both Walker and Hargis praised Alabama Gov. George Wallace. The former Army general said Wallace has made "a courageous stand in the interest of all people of all 50 states in maintaining the sovereignty and union of the states. . ."

Wallace has promised to defy any federal court order to integrate public schools in Alabama, and is a fervent advocate of states rights.

Walker renewed his criticism of the Kennedy administration, saying that liberals in the Democratic Pary are "split wide open because they didn't realize that liberalism meant turning seven million Cubans over to Russia."

Kennedy, he said, has lost "tremendous support and his present policy will gain him no votes. . ."

He said Americans will have no more choice between presidential candidates than they did in 1960. He said there was little difference between a Kennedy and a Rockefeller."

Walker said he has gotten a positive response recently to his criticism of U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The ex-general also criticized the press Friday night in a speech at Birmingham, charging that the Kennedy administration is trying to divide the American people while "brainwashing in the press is continuous."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER-JOURNAL MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Date: 3/10/63
Edition: Sunday
Author:
Editor:
Title: EDWIN A. WALKER INFO CONCERNING

Character:
Classification: 62-0
Submitting Office: MOBILE

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GREETED WITH CHEERS

Gen. Walker, Rev. Hargis Sound Call For Americans 'To Be Heard'

By BOB HESS

[illegible] of America's best known, self-styled enemies of internal Communism said here Saturday night Americans could "turn this country around" in a matter of months if they would only stand up and be heard.

The two, former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, and evangelist Billy James Hargis, of Okla., spoke at City Auditorium and received a standing ovation when they came on stage together and stood at attention on opposite sides of the podium. Both their speeches, which took almost three hours, were interrupted many times by cheers and claps.

Gen. Walker and Hargis began their speeches with praise of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace. A telegram from Wallace was read saying in parts, "I deeply appreciate your efforts and sacrifices in this real fight for human rights."

'MEAN BUSINESS'

"I can tell you right now," Walker said, in introducing Hargis, "you can either get out and help push this drive or you can get out in front and get run over. We mean business."

The two spoke here in connection with a five-week cross-country tour called "Operation: Midnight Ride." The speech here was sponsored by Hargis' Tulsa organization, Christian Crusade.

Dr. Henry Lyon, pastor of Highland Avenue Baptist Church, gave an invocation and Don Hallford, engineer and candidate last year for the U.S. Senate, introduced the two speakers.

A crowd of more than 3,000 persons heard Walker and Hargis and many of them came up to greet them after their speeches were through. Neither Hargis or Walker stayed on the stage much of the time the other was speaking.

Hargis called for "ice cream buckets" to be passed for the collection of donations for his Crusade before he introduced Walker. Hargis said the $1 donations at the door were for rental and that the other donations would go half to himself and Walker. Books by both were on sale.

Walker divided most of his time between attacks on the "Kennedy dynasty and dictatorship" and the so-called "liberal press" which, Walker said, would not print the truth.

'UNDER UN POLICIES'

Walker charged both "Berlin and Formosa are lost." He said, "They have gone under to UN policies."

He also charged that the State Department was working to devise "a plan by which they can give up Berlin."

"The State Department wants to give up Berlin," Walker said. "But they can't do it because the German people are too courageous. The German people would embarass the State Department. But the State Department is trying. You can bet on that."

Walker linked the Oxford riots with missiles in Cuba. "People from the press ask me what I would do about Cuba and I tell them I said the sovereignty of Cuba was "not the problem of Cubans but the problems of Americans. That is your problem and Kennedy is trying to destroy your sovereignty."

Walker said, "I challenge the President as the commander in chief of our forces to take one division of the 82nd Airborne division, stationed at Ft. Bragg, and all the supporting units that want to go along and liquidate the scourge on Cuba."

Walker urged "psychological war" against socialism and said that "psychological capability could turn this country around in 10 minutes flat."

'MUST STAND PAT'

"Americans," Walker said, "must stand pat, being what they are for, and being heard. There is no law left. We have got to revise the law. We have got to revise the newspapers. We have got to start all over."

Hargis took a slightly different tack, saying, "This is plainly a fight of faith and atheism. It is a fight against the forces of anti-Christ, not against any party, neither the Republican or the Democratic parties. Nor against any personalities.

"The enemy of Christ is simply Communism."

Walker, however, referred repeatedly to "the Kennedy dynasty and dictatorship" and in one part of his speech he detailed what he called censorship of the military by Presidents from Roosevelt on, and then added, "Eisenhower had Milton, Jack has Bobby and Castro has Raul."

Walker's titles for Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy included, "little stupid brother Bobby, as they call him in Mississippi" and [illegible] cheers from the group.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6D MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER-JOUR MONTGOMERY, ALA

Date: 3/10/63
Edition: Sunday
Author:
Editor:
Title: EDWIN A. WALK INFO CONCERNIN

Character:
or
Classification: 62-0
Submitting Office: MOBILE

TWO POINTS LISTED

Hargis listed two main points for his speech: first, what he called the internal threat of communism; and second, a charge that the National Council of Churches, an international Protestant organization, was infiltrated by 100 Communists.

"The real threat of Communism is internal," Hargis said, "because they can never hope to win in a free election and wouldn't dare attack us because their own people are unreliable."

He said, "I agree with Kennedy that we are on the brink—but I think the Kennedys are pushing us over the brink with their socilaism."

He said one of the proposals to do away with the House committee included putting its investigations under the direction of the Justice Department. "Thank God, that didn't happen," Hargis said.

"Two years ago the Supreme Court ruled that the Communist Party an its members in the U.S. had to register as agents of Russia. Two years later, not one member has registered and Kennedy has not begun any prosecutions. He said it would take too much time and be too costly.

"Too much time and be too costly. Yet, the same Kennedy them, "the same think, Khrushchev did."

could spend 24 million integrating the University of Mississippi.

"I say," Hargis told his audience amid Rebel yells, "If Kennedy is not willing to enforce the law of the land then let him resign and let's get us one who will."

James Rustin, manager of the auditorium, said the rental on the auditorium Saturday night was $125 and was paid by Hargis' organization, Christian Crusade.

GEN. EDWIN WALKER (CENTER) CHATS WITH LISTENERS AFTER TALK
J. C. Stubbs (Left), Hope Hull Were Among Crowd Around Speaker

Form 36 (Rev. 12-13-53)

FBI

Date: 3/15/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (105-0)(C)

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER; BILLY JAMES HARGIS
SECURITY MATTER - X

Transmitted herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information relative to the appearance of the subjects at Nashville, Tennessee.

Memphis confidential informant T-1, mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

No further action is being taken on this matter.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Memphis
FWN/jbf
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
March 15, 1963

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER;
BILLY JAMES HARGIS
SECURITY MATTER - X

The "Nashville Banner", a daily newspaper published at Nashville, Tennessee, carried an article on March 12, 1963, stating that Major General Edwin A. Walker and Evangelist Billy James Hargis were scheduled to deliver "anti-Communist messages" at the War Memorial Auditorium in Nashville on the night of March 13, 1963. The addresses would be at a rally called "Operation Midnight Ride" and were to begin at 7:30 p.m. Admission to the rally was open to the public for a $1.00 donation at the door.

This article stated that Nashville was one of 29 major cities in a nation-wide speaking tour, which was to begin at Miami, Florida, on February 27, 1963, and would end in Los Angeles, California, on April 3, 1963. This article stated that Hargis would speak on the internal threat of Communism while Walker would speak on Communism from the international scene.

Memphis confidential informant T-1 advised that so far as [redacted] knew the tour by Walker and Hargis was not being sponsored by any local groups. Informant stated that if there were any sponsor for the rally it would be the Christian Crusade from Tulsa, Oklahoma, of which Hargis is the founder and director. The informant stated that advertisements were being sent out concerning the speeches to be made by Walker and Hargis and that it was stated on some of the literature that was being distributed that no tape recorders would be allowed in the auditorium. Informant stated that [redacted] knew of no local group in Nashville that was sponsoring it and that the speeches were generally considered to be free lance.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A.
WALKER; BILLY JAMES HARGIS

"The Nashville Tennessean", a daily newspaper published at Nashville, Tennessee, on March 14, 1963, quoted General Walker as stating that one division of Airborne Troops from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, could liquidate the scourge of Communism in Cuba. He also was quoted as complaining about the press being "controlled by the Kennedys" and stating that the intent of the National news media "has been to destroy the military in the eyes of the American people." The article stated that Walker attacked "The Nashville Tennessean" several times as being "an example of a managed, fed press." He at one point mentioned Thomas Anderson, Publisher of "Farm and Ranch Magazine", and a member of the audience. He noted that Anderson was a good speaker and had made 76 speeches across the country and stated that the local newspapers would not say anything about it, at least "The Tennessean" would not.

With regard to Cuba, the article stated that Walker discussed the failure of Bay of Pigs invasion and stated that if twenty good aircraft had flown over Cuba they would not have had to use bombs. He stated that the United States might have accidentally won the war because the military wanted to win it. He complained that during the Cuban crisis the United States Chiefs of Staff were downgraded and "Mr. Mc Namara - the Diesel-Builder - became the head of the military." He was also quoted as saying that Mc Namara "won't use your trillion dollar Armed Forces to fire a fifteen cent shell at Cuba" because "it wouldn't conform to the National Policy." The newspaper quoted him regarding his arrest during the desegregation crisis at Oxford, Mississippi, as saying "they had to get rid of me because I knew too much about Mississippi. Bobby Kennedy didn't put me in a hospital; he put me in a cell; he showed me how far we have gone down the police dictatorship line." The article also stated that Walker claimed that James Meredith, the Negro student, could not have entered the University of Mississippi if he had been white because his records were not good enough and he had psychiatric trouble in the Army. The article also stated that he had attacked President Kennedy on the press and stated that the press would not tell the facts tomorrow, that they were going to tell how he, Walker, played the audience with his arms or stood on his head.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A.
WALKER; BILLY JAMES HARGIS

This article stated that Hargis, speaking on the internal threat of Communism, after leading the audience in an opening prayer and reading the Scripture, stated that the "liberals" have led us down the path to destruction.

On March 14, 1963, Memphis confidential informant T-1 stated that there was a very small crowd in attendance at the speaking of Hargis and Walker. The informant stated that Hargis gave his usual "rebel rousing" speech. The informant noted that Hargis did not pass the plate for donations but one time, noting that this was unusual for him. Informant stated that usually he passes the plate several times during a talk. Informant stated that it appears that Hargis is using Walker as an attraction to get crowds out for speeches and it appears that Hargis may be an opportunist who is using this as a means of making money for himself.

Informant stated that Walker made a very sincere speech. He talked about his experiences at Oxford, Mississippi, and at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. In speaking about this, he stated that he had been illegally arrested and illegally transported from the state of Mississippi to Springfield, Missouri, by the Federal Government. He stated that the reason they had done this was to get him out of the way because he knew too much about Bobby Kennedy. He related several incidents concerning his interrogation at Springfield, and indicated that the psychiatrist that examined him was not a bona fide psychiatrist.

The informant stated that Walker then turned his talk to the subject of Cuba and at this time he became highly technical in his discussion of the invasion of Cuba and was very critical of the fact that there was no air cover for the forces that landed at the Bay of Pigs. He indicated that had the operation been properly planned and put into motion Cuba could have been taken without firing a shot. He still feels that the United States should take action to take over Cuba and to eliminate the Communist from the island. In talking about the Cuban situation, Walker was critical of the present administration in Washington and also was critical of the past Republican administration. In this regard he made the statement that Ike had his Milton and Jack has his Bobby. He also was

critical of the administration for allowing the invasion of Cuba to be run by civilians and not allowing the Joint Chiefs of Staff to make recommendations and to plan and run the operation.

Informant also stated that Walker was critical of the administration's giving a contract for a plane to a Texas firm instead of Boeing Aircraft, which was low bidder on the plane and stating that it was obvious that this was done in order to "help bring Texas back into the fold."

FD 323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee
March 15, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER; BILLY JAMES HARGIS

Character SECURITY MATTER - X

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-4f (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/24/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-0) (P)

SUBJECT: FORMER MAJOR GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 24, 1963, [redacted] NYCPD, furnished the following information which he requested be kept confidential:

[redacted] National Society of New England Women (NSNEW), advised NYCPD this date that she had invited Former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER to address a meeting of the NSNEW which will be held at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, NYC, at 2:00 p.m., Thursday, 4/25/63. [redacted] stated this meeting will be a closed meeting, open only to members of and friends of the NSNEW. [redacted] stated she had distributed 500 invitations to this meeting, including 20 invitations to [redacted] whom she described as head of the Nationalist Party, 507 Fifth Avenue, NYC, and a supporter of General WALKER.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Dallas (Info) (RM)
1-New York (157-914) (Nationalist Party)
1-New York (62-0)

JDB:fd
(7)

REC-30 43

APR 25 1963

CC - Wick

MAY 2 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 62-0

[redacted] advised that General WALKER is scheduled to arrive at Idlewild Airport, NYC, at 4:54 p.m. this date on American Airlines flight 154 in the company of one [redacted] While in NYC, General WALKER will reside at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, NYC, and is scheduled to leave NYC Friday, 4/26/63.

[redacted] stated General WALKER's appearance in NYC has received no advance publicity and requested NYCPD not release this info.

[redacted]

Info copy by mail to Dallas.

REC 9

April 30, 1963

[redacted]
Kodiak, Alaska

Dear [redacted]

Your communication of April 24th has been received. In response to your inquiry, the matter about which you wrote concerning Major General Edwin A. Walker does not come within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
APR 30 1963
COMM-FBI

cc - Dallas - Enclosure

NOTE: General Walker is well known to the Bureau. Newspaper clippings sent in by our Dallas Office reveal that a bullet from a high powered rifle was shot through the window of General Walker's home on 4-10-[redacted]. General Walker was home at the time.

JCF:ngf
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Casper
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Holmes
Gandy

APR 30 1963

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

TRUE COPY

4-24-63

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have not heard any public reports that the FBI is investigating the attempted ASSASSINATION of ex-Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, Texas. Due to Mr. Walker's many public patriotic activities (recent nation-wide lecture tour against Communism, etc.) IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THIS IS A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE and in your Dept. What is the FBI doing about it?

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Return address:

[redacted]
KODIAK, ALASKA

[redacted]

(Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/6/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (Encl.8) (RM)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 4/30/63.

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of a Jetterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

The Dallas Office will follow this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

SHANKLIN

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl.8) (RM)
2 - Dallas (157-218)
JPH:HM
(5)

REC-35

8 JUN 7 1963

cc- Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 6, 1963

EDWIN A. WALKER

On June 6, 1963, WILLIAM M. DUFF, 5420 Lewis Street, Apartment 123, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is a British citizen, born January 4, 1931, in Scotland, who entered the United States on May 11, 1957, at New York City, Alien Registration No. A11330675. DUFF advised he was employed by former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER for about four months as a driver and aide and that he resigned this position about three months ago due to a misunderstanding with MRS. ALTA EDMONDSON, WALKER's secretary. DUFF stated that following an attempt to shoot EDWIN A. WALKER, he was questioned at length by the Dallas Police Department as a suspect.

DUFF stated that last night, June 5, 1963, he was approached by two individuals from Oklahoma City who reside at the same address as he does, Apartment 115, concerning a possible attempt to assassinate EDWIN A. WALKER. These two individuals asked DUFF to give them a diagram of WALKER's house and to assist them on Tuesday, June 11, 1963, in an attempt to assassinate EDWIN A. WALKER. DUFF stated that one of these individuals showed him a 30.06 rifle. One of these individuals was named BILL, last name unknown, who drove a Chevrolet Corvair, Oklahoma license XE 3592, the other was named CLIFF, last name unknown, who drove an Oldsmobile, Oklahoma license XW9530. These two men indicated that unknown individuals from New York City wished to kill WALKER.

The above facts were immediately furnished to [redacted] Dallas Police Department, who is investigating the attempted assassination of EDWIN A. WALKER, and he advised that the above named individuals from Oklahoma are known to him to be private detectives hired by EDWIN A. WALKER to investigate the alleged attempt to kill WALKER. [redacted] advised that on this date these two individuals advised him that DUFF whom they consider to be a

prime suspect in this attempted killing was the one who wished to assassinate WALKER on June 11, 1963. [redacted] stated that this is obviously a case of entrapment by the two private detectives. [redacted] stated he will interview these two individuals today and keep the Dallas Office advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/18/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218)(C)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/6/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

No further action being taken by the Dallas Office in this matter.

RECORDED

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Dallas
JPH:pm
(3)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 18, 1963

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

On June 11, 1963, [redacted], Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that the two private detectives from Oklahoma City who had attempted to entrap William M. Duff into an alleged attempt on the life of Edwin A. Walker are William Keester and Cliff W. Roberts. These individuals were hired by Clyde Watts, Oklahoma City attorney and close personal friend of Edwin A. Walker.

[redacted] advised the Dallas Police Department is taking no further action in this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Trent
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Deputy Attorney General

August 5, 1963

Director, FBI

[redacted]

The Christian Crusade, holding what it termed its Fifth Annual Convention in the Marvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 2, 1963, heard statements from the evangelist Billy James Hargis, a founder and director of the organization, and former Major General Edwin A. Walker.

Referring to its members as "patriots," the Christian Crusade ostensibly fights communism and is openly defiant of integration.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on August 2, 1963, General Walker criticized the Director of the FBI for willfully failing to [illegible] that Lee Harvey Oswald inspired, and [illegible] the Director of the FBI had failed to outline the alleged communist connections of persons surrounding the deceased Martin Luther King, Sr.

The Reverend Mr. Pierce at this point said he wanted to correct the statements of General Walker and alleged that the Director of the FBI had been "muzzled" by Attorney General Robert Kennedy. In response to the Reverend Mr. Pierce's remarks, General Walker continued that the Director of the FBI should not have permitted the Attorney General to quiet him, but should have spoken out like MacArthur, citing the alleged failure to point out communist influence of political control exercised by the Kennedy Administration.

General Walker declared he and the Christian Crusade should fight the Kennedys wherever they [illegible] He is of the opinion that General Walker "[illegible] in his experience at Oxford" (referring to his opposition to the [illegible] of the University of Mississippi).

MAILED 25
AUG 5 - 1963
FBI

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 6 1963

HET:[illegible] rrf/cag
(14)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

PERS. REC. UNIT

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Deputy Attorney General

When asked whether he would attend the March on Washington, General Walker replied, "I will go where the fighting moves to. Wait and see." It was the opinion of [redacted] that General Walker definitely intends to participate in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963.

You will be advised of any additional pertinent activity of leaders of the Christian Crusade.

1 - Mr. Parker Hall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. John W. Hampton
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Information set forth herein furnished by Oklahoma City teletype 8/2/63 and furnished to the Department by Section Chief [redacted] 8/3/63. Source quoted who has furnished reliable information in the past, is [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 8/2/63 6-48 PM CST DG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY 4P

MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYTHREE. RACIAL MATTERS.

RELIABLE SOURCE OF THIS OFFICE ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADE HELD AT SKIRVIN HOTEL TODAY. THIS WAS OPENING MEETING OF A SERIES WHICH WILL EXTEND THROUGHT SUNDAY, AUGUST FOUR, SIXTYTHREE.

AT THIS OPENING MEETING SOURCE STATED THAT FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER WAS ADDRESSING THE GROUP AND THE NATURE OF HIS REMARKS WERE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADE SHOULD DEVOTE ITSELF TO FIGHTING COMMUNISM AND THAT HE DEPLORED THE INTEGRATION CRISIS, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS BEING COMPLETELY COMMUNIST DOMINATED AND INSPIRED, AND FURTHER REFERRED TO THE ENTIRE MATTER AS COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

NOT RECORDED
160 AUG 12 1963

SOURCE STATED THAT GENERAL WALKER BITTERLY ATTACKED THE DIRECTOR, STATING THAT HE FAILED TO SPEAK OUT AS TO THE FACT THAT INTEGRATION MATTERS WERE COMMUNIST INSPIRED AND IN A RAMBLING MANNER, ACCORDING

END PAGE ONE

SENT DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

IN SOURCE, WALKER CLAIMED DIRECTOR FAILED TO STATE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES AND COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS OF THOSE PERSONS SURROUNDING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

SOURCE STATED AT THIS POINT REV. BILLY JAMES HARGIS, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN CRUSADE, IMMEDIATELY AROSE AND SAID THAT HE WISHED TO CORRECT THE STATEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER ABOUT THE DIRECTOR AND THEN STATED THAT THE DIRECTOR HAD BEEN COUNSELED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY. SOURCE STATED THAT WALKER THEN SAID HARGIS THAT CONTINUED TO CRITICIZE THE DIRECTOR BY SAYING THAT THE DIRECTOR SHOULD NOT HAVE STOOD BEHIND ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY AND PERMITTED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SPEAK OUT FOR HIM, BUT SHOULD HAVE "SPOKEN OUT" AND SPOKE OF THIS AS AN INSTANCE OF POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR EXERCISED BY THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION.

[redacted]

SOURCE DESCRIBED THE MEETING AS FOLLOWS... "IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE I HAD ATTENDED A MEETING IN THE SKIRVIN HOTEL IN OKLAHOMA CITY. I THOUGHT I WAS IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM."

END PAGE TWO

-- SOURCE STATED OTHER PERSONS WERE ASKING QUESTIONS OF GENERAL WALKER AT THIS MEETING [redacted]

[redacted] Colored Peo[redacted]

[redacted] SOURCE SAID IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT WALKER HAS THE DEFINITE INTENTION OF BEING IN WASHINGTON ON AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT.

SOURCE WILL CONTINUE TO COVER ADDITIONAL MEETINGS AND VOLUNTEERED THE OPINION THAT ANY CRITICISM BY GENERAL WALKER OF THE DIRECTOR SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A "BADGE OF MERIT" ON THE DIRECTOR-S

PAGE FOUR

PRINT CONSIDERING THE SOURCE FROM WHICH IT CAME.

END

OK PLS

5:00 PM OK FBI WA NH

TTX NH DISCM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 18 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-18-63 4-22 PM CST BW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS /157-218/ 1 P

EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[redacted] KRLD- TV NEWS [redacted] DALLAS, ADVISED THAT FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AT NOON NOV EIGHTEEN INSTANT PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED ONE OF THEIR NEWS CAMERAMEN WHILE LATTER COVERING A SPEECH OF ALABAMA GOVERNOR WALLACE. WALKER OBSERVED IN AUDIENCE AND WHEN NEWS CAMERAMAN [redacted] ATTEMPTED TO TAKE PICTURES OF WALKER, WALKER GRABBED HIS CAMERA AND PUSHED HIM DOWN THREE TIMES [redacted] ADVISED KRLD- TV, A CBS AFFILIATE, IS NOT PLANNING TO FILE ASSAULT CHARGES.

NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY DALLAS FB AT THIS TIME.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK

5-26 PM OK FBI WA WS

DISC

REC-4

5 NOV 21

FBI

NOV 27 1963

FD 36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/21/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (P)

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 11/18/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning EDWIN A. WALKER.

3 - Bureau (Encl.-8)
2 - Dallas

JJB:cm
(5)

100-10-411

REC-34

NOV 22

RY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U TED STATES DEPARTMENT O USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
November 2[illegible], 196[illegible]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

On November 18, 1963, [redacted] Dallas Television Station KRLD-TV, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised that former General EDWIN A. WALKER was present at a luncheon given at the Baker Hotel. This was a luncheon to honor Alabama Governor WALLACE who was speaking before the Public Affairs Club of Dallas, Texas. [redacted] advised that while filming Governor WALLACE's speech, KRLD cameraman [redacted] attempted to take pictures of WALKER, WALKER grabbed [redacted] camera and pushed him down three times. [redacted] advised that no assault charges would be filed against WALKER and KRLD-TV had no desire to have WALKER arrested on this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

G AL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

11/19/63

Information in attached teletype is being furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department and will be confirmed in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT DATE: 12/4/63

FROM : MR. I. W. CONRAD

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

In connection with the above-entitled matter, I discussed the following two items with Inspector Malley:

(1) With respect to the 8 m.m. color movie taken by Abraham Zapruder in Dallas of the actual shooting, the Bureau, of course, has copies of this film and from it a rough approximation can be made as to the elapsed time between the three shots which were fired. However, since this estimate of time depends upon the speed at which the camera was running, it is considered desirable that we obtain from Mr. Zapruder information as to the speed at which his camera was set during the shooting of this film and, in addition, that the camera itself be forwarded to the Laboratory in order that we may determine the actual speed of the camera at the reported setting.

(2) With respect to the bullet reportedly recovered from the shooting into the home of General Walker, I pointed out to Mr. Malley that because of the distorted nature of the bullet and the fact that we had no known specimens taken sometime near April 1963, it had not been possible to make a determination as to whether the Walker slug had been fired from the assassination rifle. I requested Malley to consider possible sources of bullets which might have been fired by Oswald during the early part of the year in order that we might further attempt to resolve the question of identity. In this respect I suggested that Mrs. Oswald be interviewed for possible leads as to where Oswald might have conducted target practice.

Mr. Malley advised that both of these items would be checked into and we would be further advised.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
IWC:DMG
(6)

ACTION: None...for information.

Contact with Malley

65 DEC 5 1963

NO

GPO 1962 O-624-746

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/4/63

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED MAJOR GENERAL; INFORMATION CONCERNING

By letter dated 12/2/63, the Dallas Office submitted a rifle bullet obtained from Lieutenant Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department. This bullet was recovered from the home of Edwin A. Walker, Retired Major General, U. S. Army, on 4/10/63, by the Dallas Police Department following a report of a bullet having been fired into Walker's home through a window.

Investigation in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy discloses that the rifle used in the assassination was shipped to Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas, Texas, on 3/20/63, and that Oswald continued to reside in Dallas until 1/29/63.

It was requested that the Laboratory compare the bullet from Walker's home with the test bullets obtained from Oswald's rifle.

It was determined that the Walker bullet has the same physical characteristics as the assassination bullet and fragments. It is a 6.5 mm caliber bullet which has been fired from a four land and groove, right twist barrel. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination are among those weapons which produce rifling characteristics such as are on the Walker bullet.

It is noted that this bullet is extremely distorted and mutilated; also, that it reportedly was fired on 4/10/63, some seven months ago. No test bullets known to have been fired from the subject gun near 4/10/63, are available. The only known test bullets from the assassination weapon are those recently fired in the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the bullet and fragments involved in the assassination. Accordingly, because of the extreme

62-109060

25 DEC 5 1963

1-Mr. Tolson
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bartlett, Rm. 845 RB
1-Mr. Handley, Rm. 5710
1-Mr. Turner, Rm. 649 RB

RAF:fch (12)

mutilation and distortion of the bullet and because the individual characteristics produced by the gun barrel may have changed during the intervening seven-month period, it could not be determined whether or not the Walker bullet was fired from Oswald's rifle.

The results of the Laboratory examination as set out above were arrived at independently by three of our top firearms examiners in the Laboratory.

If test bullets known to have been fired near the date of 4/10/63, are subsequently located, it may be possible to further resolve this question. Efforts are being made to see if similar earlier known bullets can be located.

ACTION:

The Dallas Office is being advised of the above results by teletype today.

DEC 3 1963

URGENT 12-3-63 10-22 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR ATTN- ASST. DIR. SULLIVAN

FROM SAC, DALLAS /89-43/ 5P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as AKA, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO. ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED AGAIN TODAY. SHE WAS ASKED ABOUT THE LETTER WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN WHICH HAD BEEN FOUND IN A COOK BOOK AT THE PAINE-S HOUSE. MARINA ADVISED SHE HAD FOUND THIS LETTER IN A ROOM WHERE OSWALD KEPT HIS THINGS AT THE NEELEY STREET ADDRESS ONE NIGHT LAST SPRING. ON THIS NIGHT OSWALD, WHO HAD TOLD HER THAT HE WAS GOING TO ATTEND A TYPEWRITING CLASS AT THE DALLAS EVENING SCHOOL, CAME RUSHING INTO THE HOUSE AROUND MIDNIGHT VERY PALE AND AGITATED. HE IMMEDIATELY TURNED ON THE RADIO AND LAY ON THE BED IN A VERY AGITATED CONDITION. MARINA ASKED HIM WHAT WAS WRONG, AND HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD TRIED TO KILL GENERAL WALKER BY SHOOTING AT HIM WITH A RIFLE, AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE HAD HIT HIM OR NOT. SHE BECAME ANGRY AT HIM FOR

END PAGE ONE

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536-10th

1963 DEC

DOING THIS, AND HE REPLIED THAT GENERAL WALKER WAS THE LEADER OF THE FASCISTS HERE, AND IT WAS BEST TO REMOVE HIM. THEY LISTENED TO THE RADIO FOR THE REPORTS CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF WALKER, AND MARINA WAS GLAD WHEN THE REPORT CAME THAT THE BULLET HAD NOT HIT WALKER.

MARINA SAID SHE THOUGHT OSWALD USED TO SHOOT AT GENERAL WALKER THE SAME RIFLE WHICH HE HAD AT THE NEELEY STREET AND THE PAINE HOUSES. SHE SAID HE DID NOT TAKE THE RIFLE WITH HIM TO HER KNOWLEDGE WHEN HE LEFT THE HOUSE THE EVENING THAT HE SHOT AT GENERAL WALKER, NOR DID HE BRING IT BACK WITH HIM. SHE QUESTIONED HIM THE NEXT DAY, AND HE TOLD HER THAT HE HAD HIDDEN THE RIFLE IN THE BUSHES OR IN THE GROUND. SHE ASKED HIM HOW HE HAD GOTTEN AWAY FROM THE WALKER HOUSE, AND HE REPLIED THAT HE COULD RUN VERY FAST, AND HE HAD COME HOME ON THE BUS. HE SAID THE POLICE THOUGHT THAT THE WOULD BE ASSASSIN HAD AN AUTOMOBILE.

DL 89-43

MARINA STATED THAT FOR A PERIOD OF A MONTH BEFORE THE ATTEMPT OF WALKER-S LIFE, OSWALD HAD BEEN VERY AGITATED AND HAD CLOSETED HIMSELF IN HIS ROOM, READING AND WRITING.

MARINA STATED SHE HAD KEPT THE LETTER WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN BY OSWALD, WHICH WAS EVIDENTLY A FAREWELL LETTER, IN ORDER THAT SHE COULD USE IT AGAINST HIM IF HE EVER HAD ANOTHER ~~CRAZY~~ CRAZY "~~PLOT~~" SCHEME. SHE THREATENED OSWALD WITH GOING TO THE POLICE WITH THE LETTER IF HE WERE TO HAVE ANOTHER SUCH SCHEME.

MARINA ADVISED OSWALD HAD NOT MENTIONED GENERAL WALKER IN HER PRESENCE BEFORE THE NIGHT OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION, AND THEY DID NOT SPEAK OF THE INCIDENT AGAIN AFTER THE SECOND NIGHT FOLLOWING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. SHE ADVISED THAT

SHE HAD INSISTED THEY MOVE FROM DALLAS FOLLOWING THIS EVENT, BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT IT MIGHT HELP IF THEY MOVED TO ANOTHER CITY.

END PAGE THREE

DL89-43

ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, MARINA WAS LOOKING AT THE KENNEDY MOTORCADE ON TV WITH MRS. PAINE AT THE LATTER-S HOUSE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON TV THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT. MRS. PAINE WAS TRANSLATING FOR MARINA. MARINA ASKED MRS. PAINE SEVERAL TIMES WHO HAD SHOT THE PRESIDENT, BUT MRS. PAINE COULD NOT TELL HER. MRS. PAINE SAID THAT THE SHOTS HAD SUPPOSEDLY COME FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. THE THOUGHT ENTERED MARINA-S MIND THAT PERHAPS HER ~~QUOTE~~ "CRAZY" ~~UNQUOTE~~ ~~HUSBAND~~ (OSWALD) ~~HAD~~ HAD SHOT THE PRESIDENT. SHE WENT TO THE GARAGE WHERE SHE KNEW OSWALD KEPT THE RIFLE AND LOOKED AT THE BLANKET WHICH SHE KNEW THE RIFLE WAS KEPT IN. THE BLANKET APPEARED TO HAVE THE SAME SHAPE AS ALWAYS, AND SO SHE THOUGHT THAT THE RIFLE WAS STILL IN IT. SHE SAID THAT WHEN THE POLICE CAME TO PICK HER UP, SHE WAS IN A STATE OF NEAR COLLAPSE AND HOPED THAT OSWALD WAS MERELY A SUSPECT.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

MARINA STATED THERE HAD BEEN MANY ARGUMENTS AND SCENES BETWEEN HER AND OSWALD BECAUSE OF HIS INSTABILITY AND BECUASE SHE KNEW THAT HE WAS NOT A STUPID MAN AND COULD MAKE SOMETHING OUT OF HIMSELF.

VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS SEIZED BY POLICE FROM OSWALD-S EFFECTS AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE WERE EXHIBITED TO MARINA, AND SHE IDENTIFIED VARIOUS PERSONS IN RUSSIA, AS WELL AS SOME LAND MARKS, INCLUDING THEIR APARTMENT HOUSE.

INTERVIEW WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

END AND ACK PLS

11-35 PM OK FBI WA HFL

TU AND DISC

TO MR. SULLIVAN

12/4/63

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (157-[illegible])

FROM DIRECTOR FBI ([illegible]-105694)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBULET DECEMBER TWO AND TWELVE DECEMBER FOUR.

BULLET SUBMITTED AS RECOVERED FROM WALKER'S HOME HAS SAME PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AS THE BULLET AND BULLET FRAGMENTS RECOVERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. WALKER BULLET IS SIX POINT FIVE MM CALIBER BULLET FIRED FROM FOUR LAND AND GROOVE, RIGHT TWIST BARREL. MANNLICHER SCHOENAUER CARCANO RIFLES OF TYPE USED IN ASSASSINATION ARE AMONG THOSE WHICH PRODUCE RIFLING CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS ON WALKER BULLET. NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT WALKER BULLET FIRED FROM RIFLE USED IN ASSASSINATION DUE TO EXTREME DISTORTION AND MUTILATION AND BECAUSE EITHER BULLET MIGHT NOT HAVE PRODUCED [illegible] BARREL WITH [illegible] CHANGED SUBSEQUENT TO THE WALKER

NOT RECORDED
100 DEC 10 1963

VIA TELETYPE

ENCIPHERED

NOTE: Based on memo R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 12/4/63, same re's.

1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Handley, Rm. 5710

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TO SAC DALLAS
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING
CR-103060

BULLET MIXED.

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT.

IN VIEW OF SEVEN MONTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TIME WALKER BULLET MIXED AND ASSASSINATION, DALLAS OFFICE ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND FORWARD TO LABORATORY ANY BULLETS WHICH CAN BE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN MIXED FROM ASSASSINATION RIFLE AFTER PURCHASE BY OSWALD.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

CR 100055

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM : M[illegible] A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. Taylor

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This records inquiry from Mr. Kelly, United Press International (UPI) representative, at 4:54 a. m., 12/6/63, inquiring if Bureau would confirm fact Oswald allegedly sniper who shot at General Walker.

DETAILS:

At 4:54 a. m., Kelly, Washington UPI representative, contacted Supervisor Bert S. Taylor and stated he had received word from the New York Office that the "Chicago Sun Times" was coming out today with the story that the FBI is looking into the possibility of Oswald having been involved in sniper attack against General Walker several months ago. He inquired if the Bureau would confirm this. Taylor advised him no comment in this regard.

He was not persistent but wondered aloud where "Chicago Sun Times" had come up with this information and again inquired if Bureau would confirm it. He was advised no comment would be made.

ACTION:

None, for information.

100-[illegible]

BS:tcm
(7)

NOT RECORDED
105 DEC 10 1963

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SEE NOTATION

3/6

URGENT 12-4-63 9-33 PM CST LJH

TO DIRECTOR, ATTEN. ASST. DIR. SULLIVAN

FROM SAC, DALLAS 89-43 4-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AK. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO, IS ~~R-DASH-CUBA~~ Internal Security - Russia - Cuba.

MARINA OSWALD WAS REINTERVIEWED TODAY. FURNISHED FURTHER INFO. CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL WALKER AS FOLLOWS. AT TIME HE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION, OSWALD WAS WORKING AT THE PRINTING CO. IN DALLAS. HE WAS ATTENDING TYPEWRITING CLASSES AT THE DALLAS EVENING SCHOOL TWO OR THREE TIMES A WEEK. ON THE NIGHT IN QUESTION, HE CAME HOME FROM WORK AT THE USUAL TIME, AT DINNER, AND THEN LEFT SUPPOSEDLY FOR HIS TYPEWRITING CLASS. HE GENERALLY LEFT AT SEVEN P. M., AND GENERALLY ARRIVED HOME ABOUT NINE P. M. SHE DOES NOT RECALL THE DETAILS OF TIME ON THIS EVENING. SHE RECALLED HE WAS WEARING A WHITE SHIRT AND BELIEVES WAS WEARING A BLACK OR GRAY BUSINESS TYPE SUIT AND WAS NOT SURE THAT HE WORE A TIE.

CONCERNING QUESTION NO. NINETEEN IN LIST FURNISHED BY INSPECTOR DON MOORE IN TELEPHONE CALL TO ASAC KYLE G. CLARK, DEC. TWO LST.

END PAGE ONE

XEROX
DEC 9 1963

116-165494-556

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180 DEC 9 1963

MARINA ADVISED THAT SHE AND OSWALD HAD SPENT THE NIGHT AWAY FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN NEW ORLEANS ON MAGAZINE STREET ON ONLY ONE OCCASION. THAT OCCASION WAS WHEN MR. MURRET ACCOMPANIED THE OSWALDS TO MOBILE, ALA. ON THAT OCCASION, OSWALD SPOKE TO A GROUP OF STUDENTS AT A SEMINARY WHICH MR. MURRET-S SON ATTENDED IN MOBILE. MARINA SAID THAT SHE AND OSWALD STAYED IN A MOTEL SATURDAY NIGHT AND RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS WITH MR. MURRET ON SUNDAY. THIS INCIDENT HAS BEEN REPORTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE IN A TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU.

MARINA WAS FURTHER QUESTIONED CONCERNING OSWALD-S POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS WITH PRO DASH CUBAN GROUPS. SHE ADVISED OSWALD WAS AN ADMIRER OF FIDEL CASTRO AND WAS IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT CUBAN GOVERNMENT. SHE HAD ON ONE OCCASION SAID SHE WOULD LIKE TO GO TO VISIT CUBA AND HE SAID THAT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE AS TRAVEL WAS FORBIDDEN TO CUBA. SHE DOES NOT RECALL ANY CONTACTS OF OSWALD-S AT NEW ORLEANS OR DALLAS OR FORT WORTH WITH CUBAN INDIVIDUALS OR EITHER PRO OR ANTI DASH CUBAN ORGANIZATIONS OR GROUPS. SHE SAID AS FAR AS SHE KNOWS, OSWALD OPERATED ALONE IN NEW ORLEANS AT THE TIME HE WAS PASSING OUT PRO DASH CUBAN THROWAWAYS.

MARINA ADVISED AGAIN THAT SHE KNOWS NOTHING THAT WOULD INDICATE OSWALD HAD ENGAGED IN TARGET PRACTICE WITH THE RIFLE. OSWALD NEVER MENTIONED THAT HE HAD PERFORMED SUCH PRACTICE OR INTENDED TO.

END PAGE TWO

JOHN HERBERT MARTIN, ~~ONE ONE SIX ONE ONE~~ 11611 FARRAR ST., IN WHOSE HOME MARINA IS STAYING, ADVISED BU AGENTS TODAY THAT MARINA HAS RETAINED AN ATTORNEY, JOHN M. THORNE, OF THORNE AND LEECH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS. MARTIN MENTIONED THAT HE THOUGHT A LAWYER WAS NECESSARY FOR MARINA INASMUCH AS HE HAD HEARD THAT MRS. PAINE SOLD HER STORY TO LOOK MAGAZINE FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND HE FELT MARINA COULD MAKE MUCH MORE THAN THAT AND THAT HER CHILDREN DESERVED THE MONEY IF IT COULD BE HAD. HE SAID THAT HE THOUGHT THAT MARINA-S STORY SHOULD BE COPYWRITED AND THAT THIS WOULD REQUIRE AN ATTORNEY.

CONCERNING JOHN MARTIN THORNE, DALLAS FILES REFLECT THAT HE WAS INTERVIEWED AS SPECIAL AGENT APPLICANT, APRIL, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYONE~~ 1951. RECOMMENDED UNFAVORABLY, AND ALL PAPERS FORWARDED BUREAU. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED LLB DEGREE, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIV., JUNE, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYONE~~ 1951. DALLAS FILE ~~NINE FOUR DASH ONE FIVE TWO DASH SIX NINE~~ 94-152-69, IS A MEMORANDUM ENTITLED ~~QUOTE~~ [redacted] DALLAS DIVISION ~~UNQUOTE~~". THE OSI FURNISHED A LIST OF REPORTED [redacted] IN THIS LIST IS ONE JOHN M. THORNE, GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS.

FILE ~~ONE FOUR FIVE DASH ONE THREE FOUR~~ 44-1134 REFLECTS A PCI ADVISED ON MAR. ~~ONE,~~ 1, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT~~ 1953 THAT TWO MALES AND TWO FEMALES HAD APPEARED AT A TOURIST COURT AND HAD TAKEN ABOUT THREE REELS OF FILM FROM A CAR AND INTO THE TOURIST CABIN.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

PCI BELIEVES THAT THESE PERSONS WERE SHOWING THE FILMS AND POSSIBLY MAKING OTHER FILMS.

-- PCI SAID THIS PERSON, JOHN M. THORNE, COMES TO THE TOURIST COURTS ON AN AVERAGE OF TWO OR THREE TIMES A WEEK. HE WAS DRIVING A ~~NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN~~ 1957 LINCOLN WITH ~~NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN~~ 1957 TEXAS LICENSE ~~M M FIVE SEVEN~~ MM5717 ~~ONE SEVEN~~. RECORDS DALLAS COUNTY LICENSE BUREAU REFLECTED ON MARCH ~~ELEVEN~~ 11, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT,~~ 1958 THAT THIS LICENSE NUMBER REGISTERED TO JOHN M. THORNE, ~~THREE ZERO~~ [illegible] WEST COLLEGE, GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS.

MARTIN ADVISED DU AGENTS THAT HE CONSIDERS HIMSELF TO BE MARINA-S BUSINESS MANAGER AND AGENT.

END

[illegible]-10-49 M OK FBI WA OS

TU AND DISC

[illegible] BOSCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called me at 10:45 p.m., 12-5-63. He told me that Sandy Smith of the "Chicago Sun Times" had called Guthman several times relative to the attempted assassination of General Edwin A. Walker by Lee Harvey Oswald. I told Katzenbach that we too had received a number of calls, however, had refused to make any comment whatever in this matter although we knew the story was getting out. Katzenbach told me that Pierre Salinger of the White House had called him and wanted guidance on what to say in the matter. Katzenbach told Salinger inasmuch as the story was apparently already out that Salinger should go ahead and merely confirm the fact that apparently there was evidence that Oswald had made an assassination attempt upon General Walker's life.

Katzenbach told me that the Associated Press (AP) had picked up a rumor that the FBI report on the assassination of the President and the murder of Oswald was forthcoming in the Department. He wanted to know if we had received any inquiries in this regard. I told him we were deluged with inquiries during the past several days as to when the FBI would complete the report, however, we had made no comment and intended to stick by this. He stated that Senator Russell, at the Presidential Commission meeting yesterday, 12-5-63, had been somewhat sore that information contained in the report was leaked out. Katzenbach stated he told Russell that Director Hoover had assured him that the FBI was not giving any information to the press and that he further stated he would check with the FBI to make certain that this was not being done. I asked Katzenbach if he had any information that facts given to the press were coming from the FBI. He stated he had not and that was not the purpose of his call. He indicated he merely wanted to advise me of Senator Russell's feelings. I told him he should keep in mind that almost every police officer in the Dallas Police Department has been furnishing information to the press. I mentioned that Henry Wade, the prosecutor, the Chief of Police and Captain Will Fritz had had a field day in giving out all available facts. I mentioned there were still a considerable number of reporters in Dallas and that the evidentiary reports which we had furnished the Dallas Police Department were still being quoted on a daily basis. Katzenbach stated he knew all of this but that he had been unable to convince Russell that such was the case. I further told Katzenbach

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Gandy
1 - Mr. Holmes

CDD:sj
(10)

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

that before looking at the FBI as to possible "leaks," he should carefully examine his own house. I told him I was quite thoroughly familiar with the way Guthman and Rosenthal dealt with the press and that as he well knew the wire service people stayed constantly in Guthman's private office. I told him it was quite obvious to me how the AP had learned that the report had been sent over to the Department.

Katzenbach reiterated that he had no complaints against the FBI. He stated again that the purpose of his call was to tell me about Senator Russell's feelings.

He added that he had another reason for calling and that was to determine if we could give him any ideas as to how Warren Olney could be dropped as Chief Counsel of the Presidential Commission. I told Katzenbach of our feelings concerning Olney. He stated that he was presently working through Congressman Hale Boggs and he thought he was going to be successful in getting Olney's name removed from consideration. He told me that Boggs was very sympathetic.

Katzenbach mentioned that Waggoner Carr, the Texas State Attorney General, would like very much to see the Director on Friday, 12-6-63. I asked him what for. He stated that Carr had no particular motive in mind other than to indicate to the press later on that he had discussed matters with the Director. I told him I could see no percentage in the Director's seeing Carr, that we were the investigative agency and that Carr's dealings should be with the Department and the Presidential Commission. Katzenbach indicated that the White House might think otherwise. He stated that the President was most anxious for Carr to be given attention in Washington inasmuch as Carr was running for office next year. I told Katzenbach I knew this, however, I still felt that the Director should not be injected into this matter. Katzenbach stated he would attempt to disuade Carr from seeing the Director, however, Carr was quite persistent.

ACTION:

In view of the close friendship which Carr obviously has with the President, the Director may desire to just shake hands with Carr without sitting down and discussing facts concerning our report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Mohr

DATE December 5, 1963

C. D. DeLoach

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Newsmen have been calling my office this afternoon stating they understand that the attempted shooting of General Edwin A. Walker in Dallas on April 10, 1963, was done by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Reporters have said they understand that Oswald bought a rifle on March 20, 1963, from the Chicago Mail Order House, that attempts were made on Walker's life on April 10, 1963, and that the Dallas Police Department has a slug from the Walker shooting which is to be compared with slugs fired from the assassination weapon. The newsmen asked for comment. They were told we had no comment.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

REW:sajc
(8)

7-Fa (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

December 9, 1963

Airmail

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
SHOOTING INTO HOME OF
EDWIN A. WALKER, APRIL 10, 1963

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060
LAB. NO. PC-78378 PX HB

Examination requested by: SAC, Dallas

Reference: Letter 12/2/63

Examination requested: Comparison - Spectrographic

Specimens:

Q183 Bullet from Edwin A. Walker's residence

Results of examination:

The remaining physical characteristics of the bullet, Q183, are the same as those of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the same as those of 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano bullets manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company. The mutilation of Q183 prevents stating that it is of Western manufacture to the exclusion of all other sources.

2 - WFO, Dallas (157-218)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bartlett, Room 845 HB
1 - Mr. Handley, Room 5710

1 - Dufile 110 165404

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 12 1963

Page 1

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RAF:DL (15)

Specimen Q188 was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination of President Kennedy (described as specimen K1 in Laboratory report PC-78243 EX) are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on specimen Q188.

Because of the extreme mutilation and distortion of Q188 and because the individual microscopic marks left on bullets by the barrel of the K1 rifle could have changed subsequent to the time Q188 was fired, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q188 was fired from K1.

There are no specimens presently being maintained in the National Unidentified Ammunition File which could have been fired from the K1 rifle or which logically should be compared with Q188. Further, no bullets or rifles which logically should be compared with specimen Q188 have come to the attention of the FBI Laboratory since March, 1963.

The copper jacket and the lead core of the Q188 bullet were determined to be slightly different in composition from the copper jackets and lead cores of the Q1 and Q2 bullets.

Although the differences in composition between the Q188 and the Q1 and Q2 bullets were small and do not indicate that these bullets represent two different types of bullets, it was not possible to determine if these bullets came from the same lot. It is to be noted that there is no assurance in the fabrication of ammunition that all the ammunition ends up in one box possesses bullets from the same batch of metal, that is, with the same composition.

The bullet, Q188, is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for comparison with any additional bullets which may be received.

ADDENDUM - DALLAS

This report confirms the teletype to the Dallas Office on 12/4/63.

(continued on next page)

Dallas should endeavor to locate and forward to the Laboratory any bullets determined to have been fired by Oswald's rifle from the time of purchase until the time of its recovery. In this connection, it is pointed out that if any area is located where such bullets may have been fired, cartridge cases recovered at this area should be forwarded to assist in determining whether Oswald's rifle was fired.

You may wish to alert the Dallas Police Department to the possibility of recovering bullets previously fired in Oswald's rifle.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach DATE: 12-6-63

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
COMPLAINT TO UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
REGARDING COVERAGE OF DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

General Edwin A. Walker has attained nationwide prominence in recent years as a supporter of the John Birch Society and an outspoken critic of notable Americans whom he considers to be "pink." Among the charges he reportedly has made is that the United Nations is immoral and its late Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, was a "Red Swede" who took instructions from Moscow.

General Walker has particularly earned the enmity of many newsmen and has charged that the American press, radio and television industry is heavily infiltrated with communists. Our investigation of President Kennedy's assassination has indicated that Walker was a near victim of Lee Harvey Oswald earlier this year.

RECENT ACTION:

Yesterday afternoon, General Walker telephoned the Bureau from Shreveport, Louisiana, and spoke with [redacted] Walker said that a local Shreveport newspaper had carried the United Press-International (UPI) wire story concerning the Brotherhood Award which had been presented to the Director by the Washington Hebrew Congregation; that the UPI story quoted portions of the Director's December 4th speech--which portions, he charged, were taken out of context to reflect criticism of "conservative, right-wing Americanism." General Walker insisted that the UPI article (copy attached) obviously had been written by a procommunist who was aided by other procommunists in a deliberate effort to misrepresent what the Director had said in his speech.

[redacted]

XEROX
DEC 16 1963

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
GWG:par (6)

1 - Mr. Morrell

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: General Edwin A. Walker

[redacted]

REVIEW OF ARTICLE:

The wire story concerning the Director's speech which UPI sent to its subscribers on December 4th was written by Jack Vandenberg, who covers the Department of Justice for UPI. It is highly accurate, favorable and well written

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached is a letter from the Director to [redacted] commenting favorably concerning the UPI story regarding the Director's Brotherhood speech. This letter makes no reference to General Walker since no purpose would be served by entering into a controversy with him; and it gives the impression that it contains unsolicited complimentary remarks about the UPI article.

I A3ON WA

ADVANCE F 7:30 P. M. EST TODAY

NIGHT LEAD HOOVER

BY JACK VANDENBER

'NITED PRESS INT'RNATICNAL

'ASHINGTON, DEC. (UPI)--FBI DIRE TOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID T'NIGHT EXTREMIST OF HE LEFT AND RIG T HAVE "IGNITED THE FLAMES T' HAVE KILLED DEC T AMERICANS."

HE FBI CHIEF MAD THE STATEMENT I A SPEECH TO THE BROTHERHOOD C 'ASHINGTON HEBREW ONGREGATION, WH CH PRESENTED HIM WITH ITS 'OTHERHOOD AWARD."

HOOVER MADE NO RE RENCE IN HIS SP ECH TO THE ASSASSINATION OF ' IDENT KENNEDY, A ARENTLY BECAUSE THE FBI STILL IS PREPARING A 'PT TO PRESIDENT HNSON ON THE TR GEDY.

UT HE LASHED OUT T EXTREMISTS OF ALL TYPES AND WARNED OF 'MUNIST ATTEMPTS T INFILTRATE THE IVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

HE CAUSE OF COMM ISM, HOOVER SAI , IS WELL SERVED BY THE "HATE ERS, THE LUNATIC RINGE AND OTHER RABBLE WHO PREACH A DOCTRINE ALICE AND INTOLE NCE TOWARD THEI FELLOW MAN.

THESE VENOMOUS F ATICS, WHETHER HEY ARE EXTREMISTS OF THE LEFT IGHT, ARE CARRIE OF A HIGHLY IN ECTICUS DISEASE," HE SAID. "THEY BROUGHT FORTH T BOMBS AND IGNI ED THE FLAMES THAT HAVE KILLED NT AMERICANS AND VEN INNOCENT CH LDREN AND DESTROYED CHURCHES OTHER TEMPLES OF ORSHIP."

HESE MERCHANTS O MATE INVARIABLY TRY TO DRAPE THEMSELVES IN A K OF PATRIOTISM, OOVER SAID. BU THEIR REAL OBJECTIVE IS TO FITEER AND CAPIT IZE UPON IGNORA CE, PREJUDICE AND BIGOTRY E DESTROYING THE ERY IDEALS THEY CLAIM TO UPHOLD."

HE SAID COMMUNISM FEEDS UPON "IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE AND SICKNESS OF THE MIND AND SOUL."

"TODAY, THE COMMUNISTS ARE ENGAGED IN A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO DIVIDE AND WEAKEN AMERICA FROM WITHIN," HOOVER SAID. "THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN THE INTENSE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT..."

IT WOULD BE ABSURD, HOOVER SAID, TO SUGGEST THAT ASPIRATIONS OF NEGROES FOR EQUALITY ARE COMMUNIST INSPIRED. HE SAID IT COULD BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THIS IS NOT TRUE.

BUT, HE DECLARED, IT ALSO CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT SOME EXPLOIT RACIAL TENSIONS FOR PURPOSES NOT CONFINED TO THE EQUALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

"DEVOTION TO RACE MUST NOT SUPERCEDE DEVOTION TO ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS," HOOVER SAID. "IT WOULD BE USEFUL IF RESPONSIBLE NEGRO LEADERS THEMSELVES COULD MAKE IT CLEAR TO ALL WHO FOLLOW THEM THAT THEIR INTEREST IS SOLELY IN RACIAL EQUALITY."

HE SAID EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THIS COUNTRY IS AT WAR WITH COMMUNISM.

"COMMUNISM AND RELIGION -- LIKE COMMUNISM AND FREEDOM -- CAN NEVER COEXIST," HE SAID. "WE ARE AT WAR WITH COMMUNISM AND THE SOONER EVERY RED-BLOODED AMERICAN REALIZES THIS, THE SAFER WE WILL BE."

(ADVANCE FOR 7:30 P. M. EST TODAY)

12/ PA34GPES..

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/24/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-0) (P)

SUBJECT: FORMER MAJOR GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 24, 1963, [redacted] NYCPD, furnished the following information which he requested be kept confidential:

[redacted] National Society of New England Women (NSNEW), advised NYCPD this date that she had invited Former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER to address a meeting of the NSNEW which will be held at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, NYC, at 2:00 p.m., Thursday, 4/25/63. [redacted] stated this meeting will be a closed meeting, open only to members of and friends of the NSNEW. [redacted] stated she had distributed 500 invitations to this meeting, including 20 invitations to [redacted] whom she described as head of the Nationalist Party, 507 Fifth Avenue, NYC, and a supporter of General WALKER.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Dallas (Info) (RM)
1-New York (157-514) (Nationalist Party)
1-New York (62-0)

JDB:fd
(7)

REC-30 43

APR 25 1963

CC - Wick

MAY 2 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 62-0

[redacted] advised that General WALKER is scheduled to arrive at Idlewild Airport, NYC, at 4:54 p.m. this date on American Airlines flight 154 in the company of one [redacted] While in NYC, General WALKER will reside at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, NYC, and is scheduled to leave NYC Friday, 4/26/63.

[redacted] stated General WALKER's appearance in NYC has received no advance publicity and requested NYCPD not release this info.

[redacted]

Info copy by mail to Dallas.

REC 9

April 30, 1963

[redacted]
Kodiak, Alaska

Dear [redacted]

Your communication of April 24th has been received. In response to your inquiry, the matter about which you wrote concerning Major General Edwin A. Walker does not come within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
APR 30 1963
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas - Enclosure

NOTE: General Walker is well known to the Bureau. Newspaper clippings sent in by our Dallas Office reveal that a bullet from a high powered rifle was shot through the window of General Walker's home on 4-10-[redacted]. General Walker was home at the time.

JCF:ngf
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 6 1963

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

TRUE COPY

4-24-63

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have not heard any public reports that the FBI is investigating the attempted ASSASSINATION of ex-Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, Texas. Due to Mr. Walker's many public patriotic activities (recent nation-wide lecture tour against Communism, etc.) IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THIS IS A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE and in your Dept. What is the FBI doing about it?

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Return address:

[redacted]

KODIAK, ALASKA

[redacted]

FD-35 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/6/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (Encl.8) (RM)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 4/30/63.

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

The Dallas Office will follow this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

SHANKLIN

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl.8) (RM)
2 - Dallas (157-218)
JPH:HM
(5)

REC-35

8 JUN 7 1963

cc- Wick

5 8 JUN 20 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 6, 1963

EDWIN A. WALKER

On June 6, 1963, WILLIAM M. DUFF, 5420 Lewis Street, Apartment 123, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is a British citizen, born January 4, 1931, in Scotland, who entered the United States on May 11, 1957, at New York City, Alien Registration No. A11330675. DUFF advised he was employed by former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER for about four months as a driver and aide and that he resigned this position about three months ago due to a misunderstanding with MRS. ALTA EDMONDSON, WALKER's secretary. DUFF stated that following an attempt to shoot EDWIN A. WALKER, he was questioned at length by the Dallas Police Department as a suspect.

DUFF stated that last night, June 5, 1963, he was approached by two individuals from Oklahoma City who reside at the same address as he does, Apartment 115, concerning a possible attempt to assassinate EDWIN A. WALKER. These two individuals asked DUFF to give them a diagram of WALKER's house and to assist them on Tuesday, June 11, 1963, in an attempt to assassinate EDWIN A. WALKER. DUFF stated that one of these individuals showed him a 30.06 rifle. One of these individuals was named BILL, last name unknown, who drove a Chevrolet Corvair, Oklahoma license XE 3592, the other was named CLIFF, last name unknown, who drove an Oldsmobile, Oklahoma license XW9530. These two men indicated that unknown individuals from New York City wished to kill WALKER.

The above facts were immediately furnished to [redacted] Dallas Police Department, who is investigating the attempted assassination of EDWIN A. WALKER, and he advised that the above named individuals from Oklahoma are known to him to be private detectives hired by EDWIN A. WALKER to investigate the alleged attempt to kill WALKER. [redacted] advised that on this date these two individuals advised him that DUFF whom they consider to be a

prime suspect in this attempted killing was the one who wished to assassinate WALKER on June 11, 1963. [redacted] stated that this is obviously a case of entrapment by the two private detectives. [redacted] stated he will interview these two individuals today and keep the Dallas Office advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 6/18/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218)(C)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/6/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

No further action being taken by the Dallas Office in this matter.

50 JUN 26 196[illegible] RECORDED 62

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Dallas
JPH:pm
(3)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 18, 1963

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

On June 11, 1963, [redacted], Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that the two private detectives from Oklahoma City who had attempted to entrap William M. Duff into an alleged attempt on the life of Edwin A. Walker are William Keester and Cliff W. Roberts. These individuals were hired by Clyde Watts, Oklahoma City attorney and close personal friend of Edwin A. Walker.

[redacted] advised the Dallas Police Department is taking no further action in this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Trent
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Deputy Attorney General

August 5, 1963

Director, FBI

RACIAL MATTERS

The Christian Crusade, holding what it termed its Fifth Annual Convention at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 2, 1963, heard statements from the Reverend Billy James Hargis, a founder and director of the organization, and former Major General Edwin A. Walker.

Referring to its members as "patriots," the Christian Crusade ostensibly fights communism and is openly defiant of integration.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on August 2, 1963, General Walker criticized the Director of the FBI for allegedly failing to advise that integration matters are communist inspired, and stated the Director of the FBI had failed to outline the alleged communist connections of persons surrounding the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Reverend Mr. Hargis at this point said he wanted to correct the statements of General Walker and alleged that the Director of the FBI had been "muzzled" by Attorney General Robert Kennedy. In response to the Reverend Mr. Hargis' remarks, General Walker continued that the Director of the FBI should not have permitted the Attorney General to speak for him, but should have spoken out himself, citing the alleged failure to speak out as an instance of political control exercised by the Kennedy Administration.

General Walker declared he and the Christian Crusade intended to fight the Kennedys wherever they [illegible]. He stated it of the opinion that General Walker "[illegible] in his experiences at Oxford" (referring to his opposition to the integration of the University of Mississippi).

MAILED 25
AUG 5 - 1963
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 6 1963

AUG 6 1963

HET:mcs rrf/cag
(14)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2..

PERS. REC. UNIT

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Deputy Attorney General

When asked whether he would attend the March on Washington, General Walker replied, "I will go where the spirit moves me. Wait and see." It was the opinion of the source that General Walker definitely intends to be present in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963.

You will be advised of any additional pertinent activity of leaders of the Christian Crusade.

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. John W. Douglas
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Information set forth herein furnished by Oklahoma City teletype 8/2/63 and furnished to the Department by Section Chief [redacted] 8/3/63. Source quoted, who has furnished reliable information in the past, is [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delonach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 8/2/63 6-48 PM CST DG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY 4P

MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYTHREE. RACIAL MATTERS.

RELIABLE SOURCE OF THIS OFFICE ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADE HELD AT SKIRVIN HOTEL TODAY. THIS WAS OPENING MEETING OF A SERIES WHICH WILL EXTEND THROUGHT SUNDAY, AUGUST FOUR, SIXTYTHREE.

AT THIS OPENING MEETING SOURCE STATED THAT FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER WAS ADDRESSING THE GROUP AND THE NATURE OF HIS REMARKS WERE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADE SHOULD DEVOTE ITSELF TO FIGHTING COMMUNISM AND THAT HE DEPLORED THE INTEGRATION CRISIS, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS BEING COMPLETELY COMMUNIST DOMINATED AND INSPIRED, AND FURTHER REFERRED TO THE ENTIRE MATTER AS COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

NOT RECORDED
160 AUG 12 1963

SOURCE STATED THAT GENERAL WALKER BITTERLY ATTACKED THE DIRECTOR, STATING THAT HE FAILED TO SPEAK OUT AS TO THE FACT THAT INTEGRATION MATTERS WERE COMMUNIST INSPIRED AND IN A RAMBLING MANNER, ACCORDING

END PAGE ONE

SENT DIRECTOR
8/3/63

PERS. REC. UNIT

100-20180

TO SOURCE, WALKER CLAIMED DIRECTOR FAILED TO STATE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES AND COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS OF THOSE PERSONS SURROUNDING REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

SOURCE STATED AT THIS POINT REV. BILLY JAMES HARGIS, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN CRUSADE, IMMEDIATELY AROSE AND SAID THAT HE WISHED TO CORRECT THE STATEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER ABOUT THE DIRECTOR AND THEN STATED THAT THE DIRECTOR HAD BEEN CALLED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY. SOURCE STATED THAT WALKER THEN SAID WORDS THAT CONTINUED TO CRITICIZE THE DIRECTOR BY STATING THAT THE DIRECTOR SHOULD NOT HAVE STOOD BEHIND ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY AND PERMITTED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SPEAK OUT FOR HIM, BUT SHOULD HAVE "SPOKEN OUT" AND SPOKE OF THIS AS AN INSTANCE OF POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR EXERCISED BY THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION.

[redacted]

SOURCE DESCRIBED THE MEETING AS FOLLOWS... "IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE I HAD ATTENDED A MEETING IN THE SKIRVIN HOTEL IN OKLAHOMA CITY. I THOUGHT I WAS IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM."

END PAGE TWO

SOURCE STATED OTHER PERSONS WERE ASKING QUESTIONS OF GENERAL WALKER AT THIS MEETING [redacted] SOURCE SAID IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT WALKER HAS THE DEFINITE INTENTION OF BEING IN WASHINGTON ON AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT.

SOURCE WILL CONTINUE TO COVER ADDITIONAL MEETINGS AND VOLUN-TEERED THE OPINION THAT ANY CRITICISM BY GENERAL WALKER OF THE DIRECTOR SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A "BADGE OF MERIT" ON THE DIRECTOR-S

PAGE FOUR

PART CONSIDERING THE SOURCE FROM WHICH IT CAME.

END

OK PLS

9:00 PM OK FBI WA NH

TTY NH DISCM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 18 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-18-63 4-22 PM CST BW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS /157-218/ 1 P

EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[redacted] KRLD- TV NEWS [redacted] DALLAS, ADVISED THAT FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AT NOON NOV EIGHTEEN INSTANT PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED ONE OF THEIR NEWS CAMERAMEN WHILE LATTER COVERING A SPEECH OF ALABAMA GOVERNOR WALLACE. WALKER OBSERVED IN AUDIENCE AND WHEN NEWS CAMERAMAN [redacted] ATTEMPTED TO TAKE PICTURES OF WALKER, WALKER GRABBED HIS CAMERA AND PUSHED HIM DOWN THREE TIMES. [redacted] ADVISED KRLD- TV, A CBS AFFILIATE, IS NOT PLANNING TO FILE ASSAULT CHARGES.

NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY DALLAS FB AT THIS TIME.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK

5-26 PM OK FBI WA WS

DISC

REC-4

5 NOV 21

FBI

NOV 27 1963

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/21/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)(P)

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 11/18/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning EDWIN A. WALKER.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Dallas

JHH:cm
(5)

100-16-477

REC-34

NOV 22 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U[illegible]TED STATES DEPARTMENT O[illegible]USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
November 21, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

On November 18, 1963, [redacted] Dallas Television Station KRLD-TV, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised that former General EDWIN A. WALKER was present at a luncheon given at the Baker Hotel. This was a luncheon to honor Alabama Governor WALLACE, who was speaking before the Public Affairs Club of Dallas, Texas [redacted] advised that while filming Governor WALLACE's speech, KRLD cameraman [redacted] attempted to take pictures of WALKER, WALKER grabbed [redacted] camera and pushed him down three times. [redacted] advised that no assault charges would be filed against WALKER and KRLD-TV had no desire to have WALKER arrested on this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GE AL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISI

11/19/63

Information in attached teletype is being furnished the Civil Rights Division of the Department and will be confirmed in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT DATE: 12/4/63

FROM : MR. I. W. CONRAD

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

In connection with the above-entitled matter, I discussed the following two items with Inspector Malley:

(1) With respect to the 8 m.m. color movie taken by Abraham Zapruder in Dallas of the actual shooting, the Bureau, of course, has copies of this film and from it a rough approximation can be made as to the elapsed time between the three shots which were fired. However, since this estimate of time depends upon the speed at which the camera was running, it is considered desirable that we obtain from Mr. Zapruder information as to the speed at which his camera was set during the shooting of this film and, in addition, that the camera itself be forwarded to the Laboratory in order that we may determine the actual speed of the camera at the reported setting.

(2) With respect to the bullet reportedly recovered from the shooting into the home of General Walker, I pointed out to Mr. Malley that because of the distorted nature of the bullet and the fact that we had no known specimens taken sometime near April 1963, it had not been possible to make a determination as to whether the Walker slug had been fired from the assassination rifle. I requested Malley to consider possible sources of bullets which might have been fired by Oswald during the early part of the year in order that we might further attempt to resolve the question of identity. In this respect I suggested that Mrs. Oswald be interviewed for possible leads as to where Oswald might have conducted target practice.

Mr. Malley advised that both of these items would be checked into and we would be further advised.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
IWC:DMG
(6)

ACTION: None...for information.

Coordinated with Harding

25 DEC 5 1963

NOT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/4/63

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED MAJOR
GENERAL; INFORMATION CONCERNING

By letter dated 12/2/63, the Dallas Office submitted a rifle bullet obtained from Lieutenant Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department. This bullet was recovered from the home of Edwin A. Walker, Retired Major General, U. S. Army, on 4/10/63, by the Dallas Police Department following a report of a bullet having been fired into Walker's home through a window.

Investigation in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy discloses that the rifle used in the assassination was shipped to Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas, Texas, on 3/20/63, and that Oswald continued to reside in Dallas until 4/29/63.

It was requested that the Laboratory compare the bullet from Walker's home with the test bullets obtained from Oswald's rifle.

It was determined that the Walker bullet has the same physical characteristics as the assassination bullet and fragments. It is a 6.5 mm caliber bullet which has been fired from a four land and groove, right twist barrel. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination are among those weapons which produce rifling characteristics such as are on the Walker bullet.

It is noted that this bullet is extremely distorted and mutilated; also, that it reportedly was fired on 4/10/63, some seven months ago. No test bullets known to have been fired from the subject gun near 4/10/63, are available. The only known test bullets from the assassination weapon are those recently fired in the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the bullet and fragments involved in the assassination. Accordingly, because of the extreme

62-109060

25 DEC 5 1963

1-Mr. Tolson
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bartlett, Rm. 845 RB
1-Mr. Handley, Rm. 5710
1-Mr. Turner, Rm. 649 RB

RAF:fch (12)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED MAJOR
GENERAL; INFORMATION CONCERNING
62-109060

mutilation and distortion of the bullet and because the individual characteristics produced by the gun barrel may have changed during the intervening seven-month period, it could not be determined whether or not the Walker bullet was fired from Oswald's rifle.

The results of the Laboratory examination as set out above were arrived at independently by three of our top firearms examiners in the Laboratory.

If test bullets known to have been fired near the date of 4/10/63, are subsequently located, it may be possible to further resolve this question. Efforts are being made to see if similar earlier-known bullets can be located.

ACTION:

The Dallas Office is being advised of the above results by teletype today.

DEC 3 1963

URGENT 12-3-63 10-22 PM DEC

TO DIRECTOR ATTN- ASST. DIR. SULLIVAN

FROM SAC, DALLAS /89-43/ 5P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as AKA, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED AGAIN TODAY. SHE WAS ASKED ABOUT THE LETTER WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN WHICH HAD BEEN FOUND IN A COOK BOOK AT THE PAINE-S HOUSE. MARINA ADVISED SHE HAD FOUND THIS LETTER IN A ROOM WHERE OSWALD KEPT HIS THINGS AT THE NEELEY STREET ADDRESS ONE NIGHT LAST SPRING. ON THIS NIGHT OSWALD, WHO HAD TOLD HER THAT HE WAS GOING TO ATTEND A TYPEWRITING CLASS AT THE DALLAS EVENING SCHOOL, CAME RUSHING INTO THE HOUSE AROUND MIDNIGHT VERY PALE AND AGITATED. HE IMMEDIATELY TURNED ON THE RADIO AND LAY ON THE BED IN A VERY AGITATED CONDITION. MARINA ASKED HIM WHAT WAS WRONG, AND HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD TRIED TO KILL GENERAL WALKER BY SHOOTING AT HIM WITH A RIFLE, AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE HAD HIT HIM OR NOT. SHE BECAME ANGRY AT HIM FOR

END PAGE ONE

5 DEC

536-

DOING THIS, AND HE REPLIED THAT GENERAL WALKER WAS THE LEADER OF THE FASCISTS HERE, AND IT WAS BEST TO REMOVE HIM. THEY LISTENED TO THE RADIO FOR THE REPORTS CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF WALKER, AND MARINA WAS GLAD WHEN THE REPORT CAME THAT THE BULLET HAD NOT HIT WALKER.

MARINA SAID SHE THOUGHT OSWALD USED TO SHOOT AT GENERAL WALKER THE SAME RIFLE WHICH HE HAD AT THE NEELEY STREET AND THE PAINE HOUSES. SHE SAID HE DID NOT TAKE THE RIFLE WITH HIM TO HER KNOWLEDGE WHEN HE LEFT THE HOUSE THE EVENING THAT HE SHOT AT GENERAL WALKER, NOR DID HE BRING IT BACK WITH HIM. SHE QUESTIONED HIM THE NEXT DAY, AND HE TOLD HER THAT HE HAD HIDDEN THE RIFLE IN THE BUSHES OR IN THE GROUND. SHE ASKED HIM HOW HE HAD GOTTEN AWAY FROM THE WALKER HOUSE, AND HE REPLIED THAT HE COULD RUN VERY FAST, AND HE HAD COME HOME ON THE BUS. HE SAID THE POLICE THOUGHT THAT THE WOULD BE ASSASSIN HAD AN AUTOMOBILE.

DL 89-43

MARINA STATED THAT FOR A PERIOD OF A MONTH BEFORE THE ATTEMPT OF WALKER-S LIFE, OSWALD HAD BEEN VERY AGITATED AND HAD CLOSETED HIMSELF IN HIS ROOM, READING AND WRITING.

MARINA STATED SHE HAD KEPT THE LETTER WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN BY OSWALD, WHICH WAS EVIDENTLY A FAREWELL LETTER, IN ORDER THAT SHE COULD USE IT AGAINST HIM IF HE EVER HAD ANOTHER ~~CRAZY~~ CRAZY "~~WROTE~~ SCHEME. SHE THREATENED OSWALD WITH GOING TO THE POLICE WITH THE LETTER IF HE WERE TO HAVE ANOTHER SUCH SCHEME.

MARINA ADVISED OSWALD HAD NOT MENTIONED GENERAL WALKER IN HER PRESENCE BEFORE THE NIGHT OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION, AND THEY DID NOT SPEAK OF THE INCIDENT AGAIN AFTER THE SECOND NIGHT FOLLOWING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. SHE ADVISED THAT

SHE HAD INSISTED THEY MOVE FROM DALLAS FOLLOWING THIS EVENT, BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT IT MIGHT HELP IF THEY MOVED TO ANOTHER CITY.

END PAGE THREE

DL89-43

ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, MARINA WAS LOOKING AT THE KENNEDY MOTORCADE ON TV WITH MRS. PAINE AT THE LATTER-S HOUSE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON TV THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT. MRS. PAINE WAS TRANSLATING FOR MARINA. MARINA ASKED MRS. PAINE SEVERAL TIMES WHO HAD SHOT THE PRESIDENT, BUT MRS. PAINE COULD NOT TELL HER. MRS. PAINE SAID THAT THE SHOTS HAD SUPPOSEDLY COME FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. THE THOUGHT ENTERED MARINA-S MIND THAT PERHAPS HER ~~QUOTE~~ "CRAZY" ~~UNQUOTE~~ ~~MAREN~~ (OSWALD) ~~FARIN~~ HAD SHOT THE PRESIDENT. SHE WENT TO THE GARAGE WHERE SHE KNEW OSWALD KEPT THE RIFLE AND LOOKED AT THE BLANKET WHICH SHE KNEW THE RIFLE WAS KEPT IN. THE BLANKET APPEARED TO HAVE THE SAME SHAPE AS ALWAYS, AND SO SHE THOUGHT THAT THE RIFLE WAS STILL IN IT. SHE SAID THAT WHEN THE POLICE CAME TO PICK HER UP, SHE WAS IN A STATE OF NEAR COLLAPSE AND HOPED THAT OSWALD WAS MERELY A SUSPECT.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

MARINA STATED THERE HAD BEEN MANY ARGUMENTS AND SCENES BETWEEN HER AND OSWALD BECAUSE OF HIS INSTABILITY AND BECUASE SHE KNEW THAT HE WAS NOT A STUPID MAN AND COULD MAKE SOMETHING OUT OF HIMSELF.

VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS SEIZED BY POLICE FROM OSWALD-S EFFECTS AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE WERE EXHIBITED TO MARINA, AND SHE IDENTIFIED VARIOUS PERSONS IN RUSSIA, AS WELL AS SOME LAND MARKS, INCLUDING THEIR APARTMENT HOUSE.

INTERVIEW WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

END AND ACK PLS

11-36 PM OK FBI WA HFL

TU AND DISC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

12/4/63

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (157-[illegible])

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBULET DECEMBER TWO AND ULTEL DECEMBER FOUR.

BULLET SUBMITTED AS RECOVERED FROM WALKER'S HOME HAS SAME PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AS THE BULLET AND BULLET FRAGMENTS RECOVERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. WALKER BULLET IS SEVEN POINT FIVE MM CALIBER BULLET FIRED FROM FOUR LAND AND GROOVE, RIGHT TWIST BARREL. MANNLICHER HYPHEN CARCANO RIFLES OF TYPE USED IN ASSASSINATION ARE AMONG THOSE WHICH PRODUCE RIFLING CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS ON WALKER BULLET. NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT WALKER BULLET FIRED FROM RIFLE USED IN ASSASSINATION DUE TO EXTREME DISTORTION AND MUTILATION AND BECAUSE INDIVIDUAL MICROSCOPIC MARKS PRODUCED BY BARREL MAY HAVE CHANGED SUBSEQUENT TO THE WALKER

NOT RECORDED
109 DEC 10 1963

VIA TELETYPE

NOTE: Based on memo R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 12/4/63, same re's.

ENCIPHERED

1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Handley, Rm. 5710

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TO SAC DALLAS
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

EDWEN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING
CR-100060

BULLET FIRED.

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT.

IN VIEW OF SEVEN MONTH INTERVAL BETWEEN THE WALKER BULLET FIRED AND ASSASSINATION, DALLAS OFFICE ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND FORWARD TO LABORATORY ANY BULLETS WHICH CAN BE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN FIRED FROM ASSASSINATION RIFLE AFTER PURCHASE BY OSWALD.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

CD 0 0 5 5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. Taylor

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This records inquiry from Mr. Kelly, United Press International (UPI) representative, at 4:54 a. m., 12/6/63, inquiring if Bureau would confirm fact Oswald allegedly sniper who shot at General Walker.

DETAILS:

At 4:54 a. m., Kelly, Washington UPI representative, contacted Supervisor Bert S. Taylor and stated he had received word from the New York Office that the "Chicago Sun Times" was coming out today with the story that the FBI is looking into the possibility of Oswald having been involved in sniper attack against General Walker several months ago. He inquired if the Bureau would confirm this. Taylor advised him no comment in this regard.

He was not persistent but wondered aloud where "Chicago Sun Times" had come up with this information and again inquired if Bureau would confirm it. He was advised no comment would be made.

ACTION:

None, for information.

105-82555

BST:ccm
(7)

NOT RECORDED
195 DEC 10 1963

13

SECTION

216

URGENT 12-4-63 9-33 PM CST LJH

TO: DIRECTOR, ATTEN. ASST. DIR. SULLIVAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS 89-43 4-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AK. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO, ~~IS-RASH-R-DASH-CUBA.~~ Internal Security - Russia - Cuba

MARINA OSWALD WAS REINTERVIEWED TODAY. FURNISHED FURTHER INFO. CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL WALKER AS FOLLOWS. AT TIME HE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION, OSWALD WAS WORKING AT THE PRINTING CO. IN DALLAS. HE WAS ATTENDING TYPEWRITING CLASSES AT THE DALLAS EVENING SCHOOL TWO OR THREE TIMES A WEEK. ON THE NIGHT IN QUESTION, HE CAME HOME FROM WORK AT THE USUAL TIME, AT DINNER, AND THEN LEFT SUPPOSEDLY FOR HIS TYPEWRITING CLASS. HE GENERALLY LEFT AT SEVEN P. M., AND GENERALLY ARRIVED HOME ABOUT NINE P. M. SHE DOES NOT RECALL THE DETAILS OF TIME ON THIS EVENING. SHE RECALLED HE WAS WEARING A WHITE SHIRT AND BELIEVES WAS WEARING A BLACK OR GRAY BUSINESS TYPE SUIT AND WAS NOT SURE THAT HE WORE A TIE.

CONCERNING QUESTION NO. NINETEEN IN LIST FURNISHED BY INSPECTOR DON MOORE IN TELEPHONE CALL TO ASAC KYLE G. CLARK, DEC. TWO LST.

END PAGE ONE

XEROX
DEC 9 1963

116-165494-556

NOT RECORDED
180 DEC 9 1963

77
DEC 13 1963

MARINA ADVISED THAT SHE AND OSWALD HAD SPENT THE NIGHT AWAY FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN NEW ORLEANS ON MAGAZINE STREET ON ONLY ONE OCCASION. THAT OCCASION WAS WHEN MR. MURRET ACCOMPANIED THE OSWALDS TO MOBILE, ALA. ON THAT OCCASION, OSWALD SPOKE TO A GROUP OF STUDENTS AT A SEMINARY WHICH MR. MURRET-S SON ATTENDED IN MOBILE. MARINA SAID THAT SHE AND OSWALD STAYED IN A MOTEL SATURDAY NIGHT AND RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS WITH MR. MURRET ON SUNDAY. THIS INCIDENT HAS BEEN REPORTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE IN A TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU.

MARINA WAS FURTHER QUESTIONED CONCERNING OSWALD-S POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS WITH PRO DASH CUBAN GROUPS. SHE ADVISED OSWALD WAS AN ADMIRER OF FIDEL CASTRO AND WAS IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT CUBAN GOVERNMENT. SHE HAD ON ONE OCCASION SAID SHE WOULD LIKE TO GO TO VISIT CUBA AND HE SAID THAT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE AS TRAVEL WAS FORBIDDEN TO CUBA. SHE DOES NOT RECALL ANY CONTACTS OF OSWALD-S AT NEW ORLEANS OR DALLAS OR FORT WORTH WITH CUBAN INDIVIDUALS OR EITHER PRO OR ANTI DASH CUBAN ORGANIZATIONS OR GROUPS. SHE SAID AS FAR AS SHE KNOWS, OSWALD OPERATED ALONE IN NEW ORLEANS AT THE TIME HE WAS PASSING OUT PRO DASH CUBAN THROWAWAYS.

MARINA ADVISED AGAIN THAT SHE KNOWS NOTHING THAT WOULD INDICATE OSWALD HAD ENGAGED IN TARGET PRACTICE WITH THE RIFLE. OSWALD NEVER MENTIONED THAT HE HAD PERFORMED SUCH PRACTICE OR INTENDED TO.

END PAGE TWO

JOHN HERBERT MARTIN, ~~ONE ONE SIX ONE ONE~~ 11611 FARRAR ST., IN WHOSE HOME MARINA IS STAYING, ADVISED BU AGENTS TODAY THAT MARINA HAS RETAINED AN ATTORNEY, JOHN M. THORNE, OF THORNE AND LEECH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS. MARTIN MENTIONED THAT HE THOUGHT A LAWYER WAS NECESSARY FOR MARINA INASMUCH AS HE HAD HEARD THAT MRS. PAINE SOLD HER STORY TO LOOK MAGAZINE FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND HE FELT MARINA COULD MAKE MUCH MORE THAN THAT AND THAT HER CHILDREN DESERVED THE MONEY IF IT COULD BE HAD. HE SAID THAT HE THOUGHT THAT MARINA-S STORY SHOULD BE COPYWRITED AND THAT THIS WOULD REQUIRE AN ATTORNEY.

CONCERNING JOHN MARTIN THORNE, DALLAS FILES REFLECT THAT HE WAS INTERVIEWED AS SPECIAL AGENT APPLICANT, APRIL, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYONE~~ 1951. RECOMMENDED UNFAVORABLY, AND ALL PAPERS FORWARDED BUREAU. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED LLB DEGREE, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIV., JUNE, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYONE~~ 1951. DALLAS FILE ~~NINE FOUR DASH ONE FIVE TWO DASH SIX NINE~~ 94-152-69, IS A MEMORANDUM ENTITLED ~~QUOTE~~ [redacted] DALLAS DIVISION ~~UNQUOTE.~~ THE OSI FURNISHED A LIST OF REPORTED [redacted] IN THIS LIST IS ONE JOHN M. THORNE, GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS.

FILE ~~ONE FOUR FIVE DASH ONE THREE FOUR~~ 145-134 REFLECTS A PCI ADVISED ON MAR. ~~ONE,~~ 1, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT~~ 1958 THAT TWO MALES AND TWO FEMALES HAD APPEARED AT A TOURIST COURT AND HAD TAKEN ABOUT THREE REELS OF FILM FROM A CAR AND INTO THE TOURIST CABIN.

END PAGE THREE

PCI BELIEVES THAT THESE PERSONS WERE SHOWING THE FILMS AND POSSIBLY MAKING OTHER FILMS.

PCI SAID THIS PERSON, JOHN M. THORNE, COMES TO THE TOURIST COURTS ON AN AVERAGE OF TWO OR THREE TIMES A WEEK. HE WAS DRIVING A ~~NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN~~ 1957 LINCOLN WITH ~~NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN~~ 1957 TEXAS LICENSE ~~M M FIVE SEVEN ONE SEVEN~~ MM5717. RECORDS DALLAS COUNTY LICENSE BUREAU REFLECTED ON MARCH ~~ELEVEN~~ 11, ~~NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT~~ 1958, THAT THIS LICENSE NUMBER REGISTERED TO JOHN M. THORNE, ~~THREE ZERO~~ 350 TWO WEST COLLEGE, GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS.

MARTIN ADVISED DU AGENTS THAT HE CONSIDERS HIMSELF TO BE MARINA-S BUSINESS MANAGER AND AGENT.

END

UA---10-49 M OK FBI WA OS

TU AND DISC

[illegible] BOSTON

D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called me at 10:45 p.m., 12-5-63. He told me that Sandy Smith of the "Chicago Sun Times" had called Guthman several times relative to the attempted assassination of General Edwin A. Walker by Lee Harvey Oswald. I told Katzenbach that we too had received a number of calls, however, had refused to make any comment whatever in this matter although we knew the story was getting out. Katzenbach told me that Pierre Salinger of the White House had called him and wanted guidance on what to say in the matter. Katzenbach told Salinger inasmuch as the story was apparently already out that Salinger should go ahead and merely confirm the fact that apparently there was evidence that Oswald had made an assassination attempt upon General Walker's life.

Katzenbach told me that the Associated Press (AP) had picked up a rumor that the FBI report on the assassination of the President and the murder of Oswald was now over in the Department. He wanted to know if we had received any inquiries in this regard. I told him we were deluged with inquiries during the past several days as to when the FBI would complete the report, however, we had made no comment and intended to stick by this. He stated that Senator Russell, at the Presidential Commission meeting yesterday, 12-5-63, had been somewhat sore that information contained in the report was leaked out. Katzenbach stated he told Russell that Director Hoover had assured him that the FBI was not giving any information to the press and that he further stated he would check with the FBI to make certain that this was not being done. I asked Katzenbach if he had any information that facts given to the press were coming from the FBI. He stated he had none and that was not the purpose of his call. He indicated he merely wanted to advise me of Senator Russell's feelings. I told him he should keep in mind that almost every police officer in the Dallas Police Department has been furnishing information to the press. I mentioned that Henry Wade, the prosecutor, the Chief of Police and Captain Will Fritz had had a field day in giving out all available facts. I mentioned there were still a considerable number of reporters in Dallas and that the evidentiary reports which we had furnished the Dallas Police Department were still being quoted on a daily basis. Katzenbach stated he knew all of this but that he had been unable to convince Russell that such was the case. I further told Katzenbach

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

CDD:sej
(10)

NOT RECORDED

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

that before looking at the FBI as to possible "leaks," he should carefully examine his own house. I told him I was quite thoroughly familiar with the way Guthman and Rosenthal dealt with the press and that as he well knew the wire service people stayed constantly in Guthman's private office. I told him it was quite obvious to me how the AP had learned that the report had been sent over to the Department.

Katzenbach reiterated that he had no complaints against the FBI. He stated again that the purpose of his call was to tell me about Senator Russell's feelings.

He added that he had another reason for calling and that was to determine if we could give him any ideas as to how Warren Olney could be dropped as Chief Counsel of the Presidential Commission. I told Katzenbach of our feelings concerning Olney. He stated that he was presently working through Congressman Hale Boggs and he thought he was going to be successful in getting Olney's name removed from consideration. He told me that Boggs was very sympathetic.

Katzenbach mentioned that Waggoner Carr, the Texas State Attorney General, would like very much to see the Director on Friday, 12-6-63. I asked him what for. He stated that Carr had no particular motive in mind other than to indicate to the press later on that he had discussed matters with the Director. I told him I could see no percentage in the Director's seeing Carr, that we were the investigative agency and that Carr's dealings should be with the Department and the Presidential Commission. Katzenbach indicated that the White House might think otherwise. He stated that the President was most anxious for Carr to be given attention in Washington inasmuch as Carr was running for office next year. I told Katzenbach I knew this, however, I still felt that the Director should not be injected into this matter. Katzenbach stated he would attempt to disuade Carr from seeing the Director, however, Carr was quite persistent.

ACTION:

In view of the close friendship which Carr obviously has with the President, the Director may desire to just shake hands with Carr without sitting down and discussing facts concerning our report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Mohr

DATE December 5, 1963

C. D. DeLoach

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Newsmen have been calling my office this afternoon stating they understand that the attempted shooting of General Edwin A. Walker in Dallas on April 10, 1963, was done by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Reporters have said they understand that Oswald bought a rifle on March 20, 1963, from the Chicago Mail Order House, that attempts were made Walker's life on April 10, 1963, and that the Dallas Police Department has a slug from the Walker shooting which is to be compared with slugs fired from the assassination weapon. The newsmen asked for comment. They were told we had no comment.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

REW:saj
(8)

9-Ta (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

December 9, 1963

Airmail

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
SHOOTING INTO HOME OF
EDWIN A. WALKER, APRIL 10, 1963

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060
LAB. NO. PC-79378 MK MB

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter 12/2/63

Examination requested: Neutron Activation - Spectrographic

Specimens:

Q183 Bullet from Edwin A. Walker's residence

Results of examination:

The remaining physical characteristics of the bullet, Q183, are the same as those of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the same as those of 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano bullets manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company. The mutilation of Q183 prevents stating that it is of Western manufacture to the exclusion of all other sources.

2 - FBI, Dallas (157-218)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bartlett, Room 845 RB
1 - Mr. Handley, Room 5710
1 - Dufile 110 165404

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 12 1963

Page 1

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RAF:DL: (15)

Specimen Q188 was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination of President Kennedy (described as specimen K1 in Laboratory report PC-78243 BX) are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on specimen Q188.

Because of the extreme mutilation and distortion of Q188 and because the individual microscopic marks left on bullets by the barrel of the K1 rifle could have changed subsequent to the time Q188 was fired, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q188 was fired from K1.

There are no specimens presently being maintained in the National Unidentified Ammunition File which could have been fired from the K1 rifle or which logically should be compared with Q188. Further, no bullets or rifles which logically should be compared with specimen Q188 have come to the attention of the FBI Laboratory since March, 1963.

The copper jacket and the lead core of the Q188 bullet were determined to be slightly different in composition from the copper jackets and lead cores of the Q1 and Q2 bullets.

Although the differences in composition between the Q188 and the Q1 and Q2 bullets were small and do not indicate that these bullets represent two different types of bullets, it was not possible to determine if these bullets came from the same box. It is to be noted that there is no assurance in the fabrication of ammunition that all the ammunition ending up in one box possesses bullets from the same batch of metal, that is, with the same composition.

The bullet, Q188, is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for comparison with any additional bullets which may be received.

ADDENDUM TO DALLAS

This report confirms the teletype to the Dallas Office on 12/4/63.

(continued on next page)

Dallas should endeavor to locate and forward to the Laboratory any bullets determined to have been fired by Oswald's rifle from the time of purchase until the time of its recovery. In this connection, it is pointed out that if any area is located where such bullets may have been fired, cartridge cases recovered at this area should be forwarded to assist in determining whether Oswald's rifle was fired.

You may wish to alert the Dallas Police Department to the possibility of recovering bullets previously fired in Oswald's rifle.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-6-63

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
COMPLAINT TO UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
REGARDING COVERAGE OF DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

General Edwin A. Walker has attained nationwide prominence in recent years as a supporter of the John Birch Society and an outspoken critic of notable Americans whom he considers to be "pink." Among the charges he reportedly has made is that the United Nations is immoral and its late Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, was a "Red Swede" who took instructions from Moscow.

General Walker has particularly earned the enmity of many newsmen and has charged that the American press, radio and television industry is heavily infiltrated with communists. Our investigation of President Kennedy's assassination has indicated that Walker was a near victim of Lee Harvey Oswald earlier this year.

RECENT ACTION:

Yesterday afternoon, General Walker telephoned the Bureau from Shreveport, Louisiana, and spoke with [redacted] Walker said that a local Shreveport newspaper had carried the United Press-International (UPI) wire story concerning the Brotherhood Award which had been presented to the Director by the Washington Hebrew Congregation; that the UPI story quoted portions of the Director's December 4th speech--which portions, he charged, were taken out of context to reflect criticism of "conservative, right-wing Americanism." General Walker insisted that the UPI article (copy attached) obviously had been written by a procommunist who was aided by other procommunists in a deliberate effort to misrepresent what the Director had said in his speech.

[redacted]

XEROX
DEC 16 1963

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
GWG:par (6)
1 - Mr. Morrell

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: General Edwin A. Walker

[redacted]

REVIEW OF ARTICLE:

The wire story concerning the Director's speech which UPI sent to its subscribers on December 4th was written by Jack Vandenberg, who covers the Department of Justice for UPI. It is highly accurate, favorable and well written.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached is a letter from the Director to [redacted] commenting favorably concerning the UPI story regarding the Director's Brotherhood speech. This letter makes no reference to General Walker since no purpose would be served by entering into a controversy with him; and it gives the impression that it contains unsolicited complimentary remarks about the UPI article.

U I A3ON WA

ADVANCE F[illegible] 7:30 P. M. EST TODAY

NIGHT LEAD HOOVER

BY JACK VANDENBER[illegible]

'NITED PRESS INT'RNATICNAL

WASHINGTON, DEC. [illegible] (UPI)--FBI DIRE TOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TONIGHT EXTREMIST OF THE LEFT AND RIGHT HAVE "IGNITED THE FLAMES THAT HAVE KILLED DECENT AMERICANS."

THE FBI CHIEF MADE THE STATEMENT IN A SPEECH TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF WASHINGTON HEBREW CONGREGATION, WHICH PRESENTED HIM WITH ITS BROTHERHOOD AWARD."

HOOVER MADE NO REFERENCE IN HIS SPEECH TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THE FBI STILL IS PREPARING A REPORT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE TRAGEDY.

BUT HE LASHED OUT AT EXTREMISTS OF ALL TYPES AND WARNED OF COMMUNIST ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM, HOOVER SAID, IS WELL SERVED BY THE "HATE MONGERS, THE LUNATIC FRINGE AND OTHER RABBLE WHO PREACH A DOCTRINE OF MALICE AND INTOLERANCE TOWARD THEIR FELLOW MAN.

"THESE VENOMOUS FANATICS, WHETHER THEY ARE EXTREMISTS OF THE LEFT OR RIGHT, ARE CARRIERS OF A HIGHLY INFECTICUS DISEASE," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE BROUGHT FORTH THE BOMBS AND IGNITED THE FLAMES THAT HAVE KILLED DECENT AMERICANS AND EVEN INNOCENT CHILDREN AND DESTROYED CHURCHES AND OTHER TEMPLES OF WORSHIP."

THESE MERCHANTS OF HATE INVARIABLY TRY TO DRAPE THEMSELVES IN A CLOAK OF PATRIOTISM, HOOVER SAID. BUT THEIR REAL OBJECTIVE IS TO PROFITEER AND CAPITALIZE UPON IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE AND BIGOTRY WHILE DESTROYING THE VERY IDEALS THEY CLAIM TO UPHOLD."

HE SAID COMMUNISM FEEDS UPON "IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE AND SICKNESS OF THE MIND AND SOUL."

"TODAY, THE COMMUNISTS ARE ENGAGED IN A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO DIVIDE AND WEAKEN AMERICA FROM WITHIN," HOOVER SAID. "THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN THE INTENSE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT..."

IT WOULD BE ABSURD, HOOVER SAID, TO SUGGEST THAT ASPIRATIONS OF NEGROES FOR EQUALITY ARE COMMUNIST INSPIRED. HE SAID IT COULD BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THIS IS NOT TRUE.

BUT, HE DECLARED, IT ALSO CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT SOME EXPLOIT RACIAL TENSIONS FOR PURPOSES NOT CONFINED TO THE EQUALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

"DEVOTION TO RACE MUST NOT SUPERCEDE DEVOTION TO ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS," HOOVER SAID. "IT WOULD BE USEFUL IF RESPONSIBLE NEGRO LEADERS THEMSELVES COULD MAKE IT CLEAR TO ALL WHO FOLLOW THEM THAT THEIR INTEREST IS SOLELY IN RACIAL EQUALITY."

HE SAID EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THIS COUNTRY IS AT WAR WITH COMMUNISM.

"COMMUNISM AND RELIGION -- LIKE COMMUNISM AND FREEDOM -- CAN NEVER COEXIST," HE SAID. "WE ARE AT WAR WITH COMMUNISM AND THE SOONER EVERY RED-BLOODED AMERICAN REALIZES THIS, THE SAFER WE WILL BE."

(ADVANCE FOR 7:30 P. M. EST TODAY)

12/1 PA34GPES..

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER 116-165494 SEC 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 12/2/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (P)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed under separate cover for the Laboratory is a rifle slug obtained by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM on 12/2/63 from Lieutenant CARL DAY, Dallas Police Department.

It is requested that an immediate comparison be made between this slug and the test slugs fired from the rifle used to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY on 11/22/63 at Dallas Texas.

In the event that the slug is battered to the extent that no adequate comparison of the rifling marks can be made it is requested that an analysis be made of the metal in this slug with the metal in the slugs involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY, unless such analysis would destroy this slug or the other slugs involved.

For your information, this slug was recovered from the home of EDWIN A. WALKER, Retired Major General, U. S. Army, on 4/10/63, by the Dallas Police Department, following a report of a bullet being fired into WALKER's home through a window. No one has ever been identified as firing the bullet.

WALKER is a well-known controversial figure, generally associated with Right-Wing Activities in Dallas, Texas, and other points, since his retirement from the U. S. Army.

Investigation in the matter entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, AFO", discloses that the rifle used in that case was shipped to OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, on 3/20/63. OSWALD continued to reside in Dallas until 4/29/63, when he left Dallas reportedly going to New Orleans, Louisiana. He did not return until 10/3/63. Major WALKER's name appears in the address book taken from the person of OSWALD at the time he was arrested.

It is requested that the slug be returned when the examination is completed, so that it can be returned to the Dallas Police Department, contributor.

116-165494-59

- Bureau (RM)
1 - Package (RM)
1 - Dallas
BDO:mam
(5)

-14

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 7 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-7-63 10-34 PM CST VRG

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, DALLAS 100-10,416 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER SEVEN SIXTYTHREE, TWO FORTY SEVEN PM CST AND TELEPHONE CALL DECEMBER SIX SIXTYTHREE FROM SHOWFLETCHER THOMPSON. RE REVIEW OF GEN. WALKER/S FILE AT DALLAS PD.

QUOTE THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD UNQUOTE DECEMBER SEVEN EDITION HAS STORY ABOUT TEEN AGE BOY SEEING THREE-SHADOWY FIGURES AFTER KILLING SHOT FIRED AT GEN. WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE. NEWS REPORT STATES TEEN AGE BOY SAW TWO MEN GET IN CAR AND SPEED AWAY. A THIRD MAN SEEN CLIMB INTO A SECOND CAR, PLACE SOMETHING ON THE FLOORBOARD AND FOLLOW THE FIRST CAR.

DALLAS PD FILE ON WALKER INVESTIGATION CONTAINS NO INFORMATION CONCERNING A TEEN AGE BOY.

LT. E. L. CUNNINGHAM WHO HANDLED INVESTIGATION ADVISED DEC. SEVEN, SIXTYTHREE THAT HE PERSONALLY CHECKED THE STORY ABOUT THE TEEN AGE BOY AND FOUND IT TO BE FALSE. HE ADVISED THIS WAS A METHOD USED BY GEN. WALKER TO GAIN ADDITIONAL PUBLICITY.

LT. CUNNINGHAM ALSO ADVISED THAT FROM HIS EXPERIENCE GEN. WALKER WILL EXPLOIT CURRENT NEWS RELEASES TO THE FULLEST TO GAIN

PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
JAN 8 1964

22 JAN 8 1964

6-76

[illegible]-10,416

[illegible]INUM PUBLICITY AS WALKER IS REPORTEDLY PLANNING TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS. ABOVE TO BE INCLUDED IN SUMMARY FOR REPORT. END AND ACK.

----11-40 PM OK FBI WA HFL

TU DIC

CO-MR [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 7 1963

TELETYPE

5 - Liaison

URGENT 12-7-63 2-47 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA/ IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL DECEMBER SIX SIXTYTHREE FROM SUPERVISOR FLETCHER THOMPSON, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, REQUESTING REVIEW OF GENERAL WALKER/S FILE AT THE DALLAS PD. FILE THIS DATE HAS BEEN REVIEWED. DALLAS POLICE FILES REFLECT GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AT NINE TEN PM REPORTED THAT ABOUT NINE PM THAT DATE HE WAS SITTING AT A DESK IN HIS HOME, FOUR ZERO ONE ONE TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, DALLAS, TEXAS, WHEN SHOT WAS FIRED INTO HIS HOME ABOVE HIS HEAD INTO THE ROOM WHERE HE WAS SITTING. CAPTAIN O. A. JONES AND LIEUTENANT E. L. CUNNINGHAM IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION STATE THAT ONLY ONE SUSPECT DEVELOPED DURING COURSE OF INVESTIGATION AND THAT WAS ONE WILLIAM MAC EWAN DUFF, WHITE MALE, THIRTYTWO, FOUR NINE ONE NINE SAN JACINTO STREET. BOTH JONES AND CUNNINGHAM STATE DUFF GIVEN POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION

END PAGE ONE

REC-22 6706

DEC 3 1964

PAGE TWO

WHICH INDICATED DUFF KNEW NOTHING ABOUT SHOT FIRED AT GENERAL WALKER/S HOME APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE. OTHER INVESTIGATION BY DALLAS PD FAILS TO REFLECT DUFF INVOLVED IN THIS SHOOTING. RECORDS DALLAS PD REFLECT DUFF PRESENTLY A SUSPECT IN HOUSE BURGLARY COMMITTED OCTOBER TWELVE SIXTYTHREE. DUFF/S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCORDING TO DEPUTY CHIEF M. W. STEVENSON WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION, DALLAS PD, UNKNOWN TO DALLAS PD PRIOR TO NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE AT THE TIME OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. DALLAS PD DEVELOPED NO OTHER SUSPECTS. COPIES OBTAINED FROM FILE OF DALLAS PD OF THEIR INVESTIGATION OF THE WALKER SHOOTING AND BEING MAINTAINED AND SUMMARY WILL BE INCLUDED IN REPORT.

END AND ACK

3-54 PM OK FBI WA OS

O

CC-MR. ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 4 1964

WESTERN UNION

BIA004 1128A EST JAN 4 64 AA067 KA050

K OCA218 NL PD OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA 4

HONORABLE J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

AS ATTORNEY FOR EDWIN A WALKER, ON DEC 7TH 1963, I FORMALLY REQUESTED MR SHANKLIN, FBI AGENT IN CHARGE IN DALLAS, TO CONFIRM OR DENY OFFICIALLY NEWS REPORTS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD CONFESSED TO HIS WIFE THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE EDWIN A WALKER ON APRIL 10 1963, AND THAT HIS WIFE HAD SO STATED TO FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS. MR SHANKLIN STATED THAT HE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT. IT IS NOW RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT YOU FURNISH TO EDWIN A WALKER OR MYSELF AS HIS COUNCIL, A TRANSCRIPT OF ALL EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL WALKER ON APRIL 10 1963, SO THAT WE MAY TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR PROTECTION OF GENERAL WALKERS

22 JAN 20 1964

SOVIET

NOT RECORDED
193 JAN 20 1964

MR BELMONT THE DIRECTOR

SENT BY 1 JAN 27 1964

CLYDE J WATTS ATTORNEY AT LAW 219 COUCH DR OKLA CITY.

1-6-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY
DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

TELEGRAM FROM CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY TWO ONE NINE COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, RECEIVED AT BUREAU JANUARY FOUR LAST. WATTS STATED AS ATTORNEY FOR EDWIN A. WALKER HE HAD FORMALLY REQUESTED SAC SHANKLIN AT DALLAS TO OFFICIALLY CONFIRM OR DENY NEWS REPORTS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD CONFESSED TO HIS WIFE THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE EDWIN A. WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AND THAT HIS WIFE HAD SO STATED TO FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS. TELEGRAM STATED MR. SHANKLIN ADVISED HE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT. TELEGRAM CONTINUES QUOTE IT IS NOW RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT YOU FURNISH TO EDWIN A. WALKER OR HIMSELF AS HIS COUNSEL, A TRANSCRIPT OF ALL EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL WALKER ON APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE SO THAT WE MAY TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR PROTECTION OF GENERAL WALKERS SAFETY. END QUOTE. DALLAS ADVISE TO DELAY ABOVE CAPTION DECEMBER SEVEN LAST REPORTED THAT [redacted] AND A. V. GRANT, ANOTHER ATTORNEY FROM SAINT JO, TEXAS, HAD CALLED AT THE DALLAS OFFICE THAT DATE REPRESENTING WALKER. WATTS

1 - Domestic Intelligence Division (SEE NOTE PAGE THREE)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 1 1964
TELETYPE

COMM-FBI
JAN 3 1964
TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

STATED HE WAS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF WALKER AND WANTED TO DO ANYTHING HE COULD TO QUOTE LOOK AFTER THE SAFETY OF GENERAL WALKER END QUOTE. WATTS REFERRED TO REPORTS THAT MARINA OSWALD HAD SAID HER HUSBAND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF WALKER. WATTS AND GRANT WERE ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCLOSURE OF SUCH INFORMATION ON THE PART OF THE FBI. WATTS STATED HE WAS NOT ASKING FOR ANY INFORMATION BUT STATED HE DESIRED TO BE ADVISED WHE OR NOT THE FBI, IN THE EVENT INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED INDICATING GENERAL WALKER'S SAFETY WAS INVOLVED, WOULD MAKE SUCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO EITHER GENERAL WALKER OR THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT WATTS WAS INFORMED THAT ANY SUCH INFORMATION WOULD BE HANDLED IN T SAME MANNER THAT ANY INFORMATION OF THIS TYPE IS HANDLED, NAMELY, THAT IT WOULD BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO THE INDIVIDUAL AS WELL AS T THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE AREA WHERE THE PERSON RESID THE ATTORNEYS WERE MOST APPRECIATIVE AND DID NOT HAVE ANY FURTHER REQUEST.

ATTORNEY WATTS INDICATED HE MIGHT INTERVIEW MARINA OSWALD AND WATTS WAS ADVISED THAT ANY DECISION HE MADE IN THIS CONNECTION WAS ENTIRELY UP TO HIM AND THE FBI COULD GIVE HIM NO GUIDANCE IN THIS REGARD. WATTS STATED HE DID NOT DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH ANYTHING THE FBI OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY WAS DOING.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1964

TELETYPE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE IS INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY HAVE A MATURE AND EXPERIENCED SPECIAL AGENT PERSONALLY CONTACT ATTORNEY WATTS, ORALLY ACKNOWLEDGE HIS TELEGRAM TO THE BUREAU, AND REITERATE THE BUREAU'S POLICY AS OUTLINED ABOVE. WATTS SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT RESULTS OF OUR INVESTIGATION INTO OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WE ARE NOT PRIVILEGED TO DIVULGE SUCH INFORMATION TO HIM. IT SHOULD BE REITERATED THAT ANY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSIBLE SAFETY OF WALKER WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO HIM AND APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. SUTEL.

DALLAS IMMEDIATELY FURNISH OKLAHOMA CITY WITH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO FURTHER CONTACTS BY WATTS OR WALKER WITH THAT OFFICE WHICH MAY BE OF ASSISTANCE TO OKLAHOMA CITY.

NOTE: In view of the nature of the request made by Attorney Clyde Watts it is advisable to have his telegram acknowledged in person in order that any question concerning the confidential nature of Bureau records or our policy relating to dissemination of informat may be completely resolved. A copy of the Dallas teletype to Bureau on 12-7-63, in this matter is attached.

U.S. ...
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 7 1963
TELETYPE

5 Lightfoot

URGENT 12-7-63 2-36 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC DALLAS /100-10461/ 4P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY, WITH OFFICES LOCATED TWO ONE NINE EIGHT COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, AND A. V. GRANT, ATTORNEY, SAINT JO, TEXAS, CALLED AT THE DALLAS OFFICE TODAY AND ADVISED THEY WERE REPRESENTING RETIRED GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER. ATTORNEY WATTS STATED THAT HE WAS A VERY CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF GEN. WALKER IN ADDITION TO LOOKING AFTER SOME OF HIS LEGAL INTERESTS AND THAT HE WANTED TO DO ANYTHING WITHIN HIS POWER TO LOOK AFTER THE SAFETY OF GEN. WALKER. HE STATED THAT IT APPEARED THERE HAD BEEN A LEAK THROUGH SOME OFFICIAL SOURCES SOMEWHERE CONCERNING THE DISCLOSURE THAT MARINA OSWALD HAD STATED HER HUSBAND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF GEN. WALKER IN APRIL. WATTS AND GRANT WERE ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCLOSURE OF SUCH INFORMATION ON THE PART OF THE FBI EITHER IN DALLAS OR IN WASHINGTON. BOTH STATED THAT THEY UNDERSTOOD THIS COMMENT THOROUGHLY BUT IT DID APPEAR THAT SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE THERE HAD BEEN SUCH A DISCLOSURE THROUGH SOME OFFICIAL CHANNEL. HE ALSO COMMENTED CONCERNING

END PAGE ONE

20

6-746

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

THE NEWSPAPER STORIES INDICATING WHAT THE FBI REPORT WOULD CONTAIN. THEY WERE AGAIN ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCLOSURE BY THE FBI. ATTORNEY WATTS THEN COMMENTED THAT HE WAS NOT ASKING FOR ANY INFORMATION BUT THAT HE WAS AWARE THE PD HAD A FILE CONCERNING THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF GEN. WALKER. HE STATED THAT HE DESIRED TO BE ADVISED WHETHER OR NOT THE FBI IN THE EVENT INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED INDICATING GEN. WALKER/S SAFETY WAS INVOLVED, WOULD SUCH INFORMATION BE MADE AVAILABLE TO EITHER GEN. WALKER OR TO THE DALLAS PD. WATTS WAS ADVISED THAT THE FBI WOULD HANDLE ANY SUCH INFORMATION CONCERNING GEN. WALKER IN THE SAME MANNER THAT IT WOULD HANDLE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE FBI CONCERNING ANY CITIZEN OR ALIEN LIVING IN THE U. S., NAMELY, THAT IF THE FBI RECEIVED INFORMATION INDICATING THAT THE SAFETY OF ANYONE WAS INVOLVED THE INDIVIDUAL, AS WELL AL THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE AREA WHERE THIS PERSON RESIDED WOULD BE ADVISED.

THE ATTORNEYS WERE MOST APPRECIATIVE OF RECEIVING THIS INFORMATION AND DID NOT HAVE ANY FURTHER REQUESTS.

END PAGE TWO

THE PD FILE ON GEN. WALKER IS BEING REVIEWED TODAY FOR ANY INFORMATION OF VALUE AND THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS REVIEW.

ATTORNEY WATTS ADVISED HE WAS CONSIDERING AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MARINA OSWALD AND STATED THAT HE DID NOT DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH ANYTHING THE BUREAU OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY WAS DOING BUT DID FEEL THIS MIGHT BE OF VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAFETY OF GEN. WALKER.

WATTS WAS ADVISED THAT WHATEVER DECISION HE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER WAS ENTIRELY UP TO HIM, THAT THE FBI COULD GIVE HIM NO GUIDANCE ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

ATTORNEY GRANT ALSO STATED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THAT AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF [redacted] OF DALLAS HAD RECENTLY TESTIFIED OR GIVEN SOME INFORMATION CONCERNING KNOWN COMMUNISTS IN TEXAS AND THAT HE FELT THAT POSSIBLE INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] MIGHT BE BENEFICIAL IN DETERMINING WHETHER HE HAD ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT TRY TO KILL GEN. WALKER. IT IS NOTED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL REFERRED

PAGE FOUR

TC IS DISCONTINUED DALLAS INFORMANT [redacted] ATTORNEY GRANT WAS TOLD WHATEVER ACTION HE TOOK IN THIS MATTER WAS UP TO HIM.

ACK AND HOLD

3-49 PM OK FBI WA OS ALSO HAVEMSGS FOR YOU

CC-MR. ROSEN

January 17, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information, on January 4, 1964, I received a telegram from Attorney Clyde J. Watts of 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in which Mr. Watts stated as attorney for retired General Edwin A. Walker, he was requesting the FBI to officially confirm or deny news reports that Lee Harvey Oswald confessed to his wife that he attempted to murder Walker on April 10, 1963. He also desired the FBI to furnish a transcript of all evidence and information pertinent to the alleged attempt by Oswald so that appropriate action could be taken to protect the general.

Mr. Watts and Attorney A. V. Grant of St. Jo, Texas, initially contacted our Dallas Office on December 7, 1963, and indicated they were representing General Walker. Watts stated that aside from being Walker's legal representative he was also a very close personal friend. Watts was of the opinion that there had been an official leak somewhere concerning the disclosure that Marina Oswald had stated her husband was responsible for the attempt on General Walker's life. At this time, the attorneys were advised the FBI had made no such disclosure.

Watts stated he was not asking for information but asked that any information developed relating to Walker's safety be furnished to Walker or the Dallas Police Department. Watts was, of course, advised any such information received would be handled in the same manner as a threat against any individual in that the FBI would promptly advise not only the individual but appropriate local authorities.

RDR:AOB
(11)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

116-165491-62
NOT RECORDED
(SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR)

199 JAN 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 23 1964

JAN 20 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

JAN 17 3 42 PM 64

MAILED 6
JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Wallis concluded by stating he was considering an interview [redacted] to protect Walker. He was told whatever decision he made in this matter would be entirely up to him and we would not suggest or recommend any course of action.

Of possible interest, immediately following the attempted murder of Walker in April, 1963, our Dallas Office discussed the case with the Dallas Police Department and volunteered to forward the bullet recovered from Walker's home to the FBI Laboratory for examination; however, no such request was ever made. During the course of our current investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and prior to the interview of Mrs. Oswald on December 3, 1963, wherein she indicated her husband may have been responsible for the shooting at Walker, the possibility that Oswald may have fired at Walker was considered. Our Dallas Office, therefore, on the weekend of November 30, 1963, requested the Dallas Police Department to make available the recovered bullet for examination by the Laboratory. On December 2, 1963, the bullet was forwarded to our Laboratory where it was examined. This examination revealed that the distorted and mutilated bullet had the same general characteristics of bullets from the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. However, it was not possible to definitely establish whether or not the recovered bullet was fired from Oswald's gun.

The files of the Dallas Police Department relating to the investigation of the Walker shooting disclose that General Walker reported that at approximately 9:00 p.m., on April 10, 1963, while sitting at his desk in his Dallas residence, a shot was fired above [redacted] into his home. The only suspect developed by the Dallas Police Department in the matter was one William MacEwan Duff [redacted] been employed in some capacity by General Walker or his [redacted] primarily because he was considered to be [redacted] and firearms had been given to him by [redacted] later they conducted other [redacted] by the Dallas Police Department [redacted]

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Immigration and Naturalization Service records disclose that Duff was born on November 4, 1931, in Scotland and entered the United States in 1957. He has been characterized as a "con man" and "no good." So far in our investigation of the assassination, only one individual, a Dallas lunchroom proprietor, has linked Oswald with Duff in approximately April or May, 1963, as having frequented this lunchroom on one occasion. It should be pointed out that six other individuals who had intimate knowledges of Duff were unable to connect Oswald with Duff. Further, our investigation discloses that during the above period Oswald is known to have been in Dallas, Texas, until April, 1963; however, from late April, 1963, to September, 1963, he was in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 8, 1964, Attorney Watts was personally contacted by an Agent from our Oklahoma City Office at which time his January 4, 1964, telegram to me was acknowledged. He was told the results of the FBI investigation into Oswald's activities have been furnished to the President's Commission and we are not in a position to divulge such information to him. It was again reiterated that should any information be received relative to the safety of General Walker it would be promptly furnished to the General and to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Watts at this time indicated he might possibly communicate with the President's Commission in an effort to obtain the information requested from the FBI.

In addition, Watts advised that shortly after the attempt on General Walker's life he hired two private investigators to look into the incident and they developed one Bill Duff of Dallas as a suspect. Duff, according to Watts, had been employed in some capacity by Walker or his staff. The private investigators were unable to develop any information linking Duff with the Walker shooting and turned over the results of their investigation to the Dallas Police Department. Watts stated he was furnishing this information as a possible link between Duff and Oswald.

[redacted]

We have been endeavoring to locate William MacEwan Duff, the suspect absolved by the Dallas Police Department, for interview. Information developed to date on this individual indicates he remained in Dallas, Texas, until October, 1963, when he was last reported to be en route to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by bus.

We will continue our efforts to locate Duff, an alien, for interview, and when this is accomplished you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Information in above letter obtained from the following communications all captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," Bufile 105-82555:

Dallas tel to Director 12/7/63, 2:36 p. m.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/2/63, pages 30-S 102, 103 and 151.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/8/63, page 5 through 13, 53 through 60.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/23/63, pages 299 to 308, 549 to 559.
Butel to Oklahoma City and Dallas, 1/6/64.
Dallas tel to Director 1/8/64, 1:00 p. m.
Oklahoma City tel to Director and Dallas, 1/8/64, 3:00 p. m.
Rosen to Belmont memo dated 1/8/64, FDT:kat;hw.

We are continuing efforts to locate Duff who is known to be quite transient in his activities. When he is interviewed, the results of same will be furnished to Mr. Rankin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rose

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Purpose is to advise that the results of the examination in the FBI Laboratory of the bullet recovered from the home of General Edwin A. Walker were furnished to the Dallas Police Department but the information furnished by Marina Oswald implicating Lee Harvey Oswald with the attempted killing of Walker was not disseminated by the FBI to either the Dallas Police Department or General Walker.

The information furnished by Marina Oswald to Agents of the Dallas Office on 11-22-63, was to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald admitted to her that he had tried to kill General Walker by shooting him with a rifle on 4-10-63. This prior similar act was considered to be of considerable significance in connection with our overall investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. The information was incorporated into the FBI report which was disseminated to the President and the President's Commission. In view of the confidential nature of our investigation concerning the President's assassination and since the attempted shooting had no current bearing on Walker's safety as Oswald was already dead, the information was not disseminated to Walker or the Dallas Police Department.

Immediately following the attempted shooting of Walker in April, 1963, the Dallas Office discussed the case with the Dallas Police Department and volunteered to forward the bullet to the FBI Laboratory for examination, but no request for such examination was ever made. During the course of our investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, and prior to the interview of Mrs. Oswald on 11-23-63, when she indicated her husband may have been responsible for the attempted shooting of Walker, the possibility was considered that Oswald may have fired at Walker since the attempted murder took place in Dallas with the use of a rifle. The Dallas Office, therefore, during the weekend of 11-30-63, requested the Dallas Police Department to make available the bullet found in the Walker home in order that it could be examined in the FBI Laboratory. This was done, and on 12-2-63 the bullet was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory where it was examined

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RAR:mjt:hw

31 JAN 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

and the results were promptly furnished to the Dallas Police Department as well as the President's Commission. This examination revealed that while the bullet was distorted and mutilated it did have the general characteristics of bullets fired from the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. It was not possible to definitely determine whether or not the bullet recovered in Walker's home was fired from Oswald's rifle.

ADMINISTRATIVE, 1/8/64, Mitchell:

We have discussed whether we should now advise Walker and the Dallas Police of our information developed concerning Oswald's attempt to kill Walker. Oswald, of course, is dead and no longer poses any threat to Walker. We have told Walker's attorney that we will inform Walker of any threat to his safety coming to our attention and that the results of our investigation of Oswald have been furnished to the President's Commission.

We have reported the results of our Laboratory examination of the Walker bullet to the Dallas Police Department, and the police are aware of Mrs. Oswald's story that her husband attempted to kill Walker, as this has been widely published.

We think our position is best if we stick to the fact that we have furnished all information we developed to the President's Commission. In the event the Director concurs, this is the position we will continue to take.

A. H. Belmont

- 2 -

OKLA CITY

235

PM CST URGENT

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL JAN. SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR.

CONTACT AT OFFICE OF CLYDE J. WATTS, ATTORNEY, TWO ONE NINE COUCH DRIVE, OKLAHOMA CITY, ON JAN. SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR REFLECTED WATTS ON BUSINESS TRIP AND UNAVAILABLE FOR CONTACT PRIOR TO JAN. EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

WATTS PERSONALLY CONTACTED INSTANT DATE AND RECEIPT OF HIS TELEGRAM TO BUREAU ACKNOWLEDGED. WATTS WAS INFORMED OF BUREAU'S POLICY AS OUTLINED IN REBUTEL.

HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS TELEGRAM AND INDICATED HE WOULD ASSIST OKLAHOMA CITY [illegible] PRESIDENT [illegible] ON OR ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

WATTS

SIXTYFOUR PRIVATE [illegible]

[illegible] INVESTIGATION [illegible]

NOT RECORDED

DEVELOPED AS A SUSPECT ONE BILL DUFF, A SCOTSMAN, WHO RESIDED AT FIVE FOUR TWO ZERO LEWIS STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. DUFF HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN SOME CAPACITY BY GEN. WALKER OR HIS STAFF. DUFF WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE STATEMENT TO SOMEONE HE WAS THE ONE WHO SHOT AT GEN. WALKER. DUFF WAS APPROACHED BY THE TWO PRIVATE DETECTIVES AND WAS OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SHOOT WALKER, IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF DUFF WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WALKER SHOOTING. THE DETECTIVES MADE A TAPE RECORDING OF THEIR CONVERSATION WITH DUFF AND THE RESULTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION WAS TURNED OVER TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. WATTS STATED DUFF NEVER ADMITTED TO THE DETECTIVES HE WAS THE PERSON WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SHOT AT GENERAL WALKER.

WATTS FURNISHED ABOVE INFORMATION, STATING THERE IS POSSIBLY SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN DUFF AND OSWALD.

DALLAS TELETYPE TO OKLAHOMA CITY DEC. NINETEEN, SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTS WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, AKA., WILLIAM MC EWAN MC DUFF, SCOTTY, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN ON ONE OCCASION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WOULD APPEAR TO BE IDENTICAL WITH THE BILL DUFF MENTIONED BY WATTS.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WAWS

FBI WASH DC

DLMW

FBI DALLAS

P:NVY5>G

cc- Mr. Sullivan

COMM... SECTION
FEB 1 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

154 PM CST URGENT 2-14-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 100-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ~~IS R~~ Internal Security - R - CUBA.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD OF FEB THIRTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CARRIED A UPI RELEASE CAPTIONED "WALKER CLAIMS COMMUNIST CELL ACTIVE IN DALLAS" WHICH RELEASE WAS DATELINED SHREVEPORT, LA.

THE ARTICLE INDICATED THAT A RADIO INTERVIEW WAS HAD BY RADIO STATION KWKH ON EVENING OF FEB TWELVE LAST WITH FORMER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT WALKER HAD STATED THERE WAS A COMMUNIST CELL IN DALLAS WHICH GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS KNEW ABOUT, AND THAT "IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR" THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD "WAS WORKING WITH A COMMUNIST CELL IN DALLAS." THIS ARTICLE STATED THAT WALKER HAD SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF OSWALD WAS QUESTIONED OR ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH AN ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF WALKER.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WALKER STATED IN HIS RADIO INTERVIEW THAT HE HAD NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED BY A FEDERAL OFFICER IN CONNECTION

ENCLOSURE
Forwarded to Dallas
2/17/64 RSH
Dallas Teletype

22 FEB 27 1964

SOVIET

NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 27 1964

DL 100-10461

WITH THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE, AND THAT NO OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENT HAD CONTACTED HIM SINCE HE CALLED THEM AND HAD THEM REMOVE A BULLET FROM HIS HOME.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION BUREAU, TO WHOM GENERAL WALKER WELL KNOWN.

AM COPY TO NEW ORLEANS FOR INFO.

END

CORR ~~LINE 2 P 1 QUOTE SHD READ~~ 2WALKER ~~CLAIMS COMMUNIST CELL~~ ACTIVE IN DALLAS "

END

NHH

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

P

5-113 (3-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-14-64

General Walker's supposition that Oswald "was working with a communist cell in Dallas" has no basis in fact. During the last quarter of 1963 there were 7 Communist Party (CP) members in the Dallas territory. We have excellent informant coverage and can identify each member. There has been no information that Oswald was connected with the CP in Texas. If you approve, we will instruct Dallas to interview Walker and pin him down.

AJD

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach

CODE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Braniga
1 - Baumgar
1 - Lenihan

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST REGARDING A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL RELEASE CAPTIONED "WALKER CLAIMS COMMUNIST CELL ACTIVE IN DALLAS."

IMMEDIATELY CONTACT GENERAL WALKER AND OBTAIN ALL INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING THIS ALLEGATION. DETERMINE COMPLETE DETAILS REGARDING WALKER'S ALLEGATION THAT "IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR" THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD "WAS WORKING WITH A COMMUNIST CELL IN DALLAS."

HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL RESULTS OF CONTACT WITH WALKER.

EBL:CGW
(10)

NOTE: Gen. Walker's supposition that subject "was working with a communist cell in Dallas" has no basis in fact. During last quarter of 1963 there were 7 CP members in DL territory. We have excellent informant coverage and can identify each member. Furthermore, there has been no information that subject was connected with the CP in DL. The Director has approved an interview with General Walker to pin him down and noted "OK but I hope we are right and this is not another gap, H[illegible]

VIA TELETYPE
FEB 17 1964
8:05 PM JS
ENCIPHERED

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEB 17 TO DR 100-10461

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

3-27 AM DEFERRED 2-19-64 LLD

TO DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

REURTEL TODAY SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER. BUREAU GGREES WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATION THAT IN VIEW OF WALKER'S APPARENT INABILITY TO RESPOND RATIONALLY TO QUESTIONS NO FURTHER CONTACT BE HAD WITH HIM. HOWEVER, IF WALKER CONTACTS YOUR OFFICE TO FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER THE INFORMATION SHOULD BE ACCEPTED AND PROMPTLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU.

END

FLI

FBI DALLAS

F229

FEB 20 1964

FBI DALLAS

5-25 PM CST URGENT 2-18-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2 P

LEE HARVEY O SWALD, AKA, ~~IS~~ R-CUBA. IS-Internal Security-Russia

RE BURAD TODAY REGARDING INTERVIEW GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

WALKER INTERVIEWED TODAY IN PRESENCE OF ATTORNEY, JOE MATHEWS, IN MATHEW'S OFFICE. WALKER'S REMARKS WERE RAMBLING AND AT TIMES INCOHERENT. HE STATED IN SUBSTANCE THAT THERE MUST BE COMMUNISTS IN DALLAS AND THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTED COMMUNIST ACTIVITY. IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION CONCERNING HIS ALLEGED STATEMENT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS WORKING WITH A COMMUNIST CELL IN DALLAS, HE STATED IN EFFECT THAT MRS. MARINA OSWALD MUST HAVE BEEN A COMMUNIST BUT IT WOULD REQUIRE LOTS OF INVESTIGATION IN MINSK, RUSSIA, TO DETERMINE THIS. WALKER THEN STATED HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS CASE, MEANING THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE, AND FROM NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS UNDERSTOOD THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION AND FBI HAD ALL INFO CONCERNING THIS MATTER. HE SAID HE INTENDED TO CONTINUE HIS PERSONAL INVESTIGATION OF THIS MATTER SINCE HE HAD RECEIVED NO REPORTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION FROM LOCAL AUTHORITI OR FBI. AT THIS POINT ATTORNEY MATHEWS INTERRUPTED THE INTERVIEW

Tol to DL
SAC ct
Add'l

ee: [illegible]

SOVIET SECTION

PG 2

DL 100-10461

AND SUGGESTED HE CONSULT FURTHER WITH WALKER CONCERNING ANY INFO WALKER MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH. AFTER BRIEF CONSULTATION MATHEWS ADVISED THAT WALKER WOULD REVIEW HIS FILES AND PAPERS, DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH CLYDE WATTS, ANOTHER WALKER ATTORNEY IN OKLA CITY, AND TH AFTER WOULD CONTACT FBI IF ABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFO.

IN VIEW OF WALKER'S APPARENT INABILITY TO RESPOND RATIONALLY TO QUESTIONS , NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH HIM IS CONTEMPLATED ~~BKCS~~.

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WILL BE INCLUDED IN SUBSEQUENT DALLAS REPORT.

END

WS

FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 18, 1964

FROM: Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

At approximately 1:00 p.m. today SAC Shanklin of Dallas called and made reference to Bureau instructions to Dallas to interview General Walker for information which formed the basis for Walker's statement that Lee Harvey Oswald had been a member of the Communist Party in Dallas. Shanklin said that General Walker was contacted this morning in this connection and he said he would be glad to be interviewed by a representative of the Bureau but requested that the interview be conducted in the presence of his attorney at the attorney office. Walker said he would contact his attorney and the attorney would call SAC Shanklin and indicate a time.

Shanklin said he subsequently received a telephone call from the attorney who said General Walker would be in the attorney's office at 1:45 p.m. Dallas time (2:45 p.m. Washington time) and would be availab for interview. Shanklin said the attorney is known to the office and is a very reputable and reasonable person. Shanklin said he is a much more sensible person than Walker himself, and Shanklin, therefore, recommended that the interview be conducted in the attorney's office a he felt it highly desirable to pin General Walker down on this.

ACTION:

I told Shanklin to go ahead with the interview under these circumstances unless he was advised to the contrary in the interim; and that it should be carefully handled in order not to make available to the attorney or Walker any information concerning developments in this case.

JAS:lml (7)
~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.E.Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 27 1964

FEB 27 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/20/64

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS - R

A news article appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on the morning of 2/19/64, headlined "Gun Used to Slay JFK is Linked to Walker Case." This article was accompanied by a photograph purportedly showing Lee Harvey Oswald with a gun in a holster at his hip and holding a rifle. The article stated in part that "police ballistics test report" was made public by Chief Jesse Curry and Chief of Detectives M. W. Stevenson which stated points of comparison of the slug that was aimed at Walker match fragmentations of the bullets which took the President's life. The article went on to state "The ballistics report cannot be final or conclusive but generally the comparison point of the slugs were good." The Director noted "Let me have memo re this ballistics rept & what we know about attached photo." (This clipping is attached.

The Walker bullet was originally recovered by the Dallas Police Department. However, since the bullet fragments from the assassination were obtained by the FBI directly from the Secret Service and we know of no prior "police ballistics test" on these items, the SAC at Dallas was requested to determine the basis for the article.

SAC, Dallas has telephonically advised that he has discussed the matter appearing in the article mentioned above with Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department and Chief Curry advised that he gave no such information to the paper and neither did Chief of Detectives Stevenson. Chief Curry further advised that the Dallas Police Department had made no "ballistics test" of this material. Chief Curry did advise, however, that George Carter of the "Dallas Times Herald" was told of the FBI Laboratory results which had been furnished to the Police Department concerning the Walker case. Carter inquired of the Chief if they were going to close the Walker case and Chief Curry told Carter they did not intend to go any further. From this, if Chief Curry is reporting the situation correctly to us, it appears that Carter composed the article as printed in the paper.

105-82555 ENCLOSURE
Enclosures (2)

116-165494-65

MAR 5 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (2)
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (2)
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (2)
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosures (2)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS - R
105-82555

For information, it is noted that the FBI Laboratory report covering the examination of the Walker bullet obtained from the Dallas Police Department indicated that the Walker bullet is the same caliber and is the same type of bullet as the bullet evidence recovered in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. The Walker bullet was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist, and Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination are among weapons producing such impressions. However, the report further points out that because of extreme mutilation and distortion of the Walker bullet, it was not possible to determine the brand of the ammunition and whether or not the Walker bullet was fired from Oswald's rifle.

With respect to the photograph accompanying the article, the original photograph was reportedly obtained by the Dallas Police Department from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine where Oswald's wife had been living in Irving, Texas. A copy of this photograph was included in the initial FBI report to the President's Commission. This same photograph appeared in the "Evening Star" of 2/18/64, and is featured on the cover of the "Life" magazine currently on newsstands. No information has come to the Bureau's attention that this photograph has appeared in previous newspapers or magazines.

ACTION:

For information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Gun Used to Slay JFK Is Linked to Walker Case

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 18 (AP) — The mail-order rifle believed to have killed President Kennedy was the same one used in an attack on former Gen. Edwin Walker, a police ballistics test report indicated today.

The report was made public by Chief Jesse Curry and Chief of Detectives M. W. Stevenson. Stevenson said points of comparison of the slug that was aimed at Walker match fragmentations of the bullets which took the President's life.

"The ballistics report cannot be final or conclusive," Stevenson said, "but generally the comparison points of the slugs were good."

The report, coupled with Marina Oswald's statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later to the Warren Commission, point to her late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, as not only the slayer of President Kennedy but also as the sniper who tried to gun down Walker.

Walker, a former Army commander, was alone at his Dallas home when a sniper's bullet tore into his residence, skimmed Walker's head and plowed through a wall.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

FEB 19 1964

Associated Press

This picture of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and a copy of a newspaper called "The Militant," is believed to have been made in April, 1963, in the back yard of Oswald's home in Dallas. He also wore a revolver. The rifle was believed by some observers to have been the same one used to assassinate President Kennedy.

FBI WASH DC

EBI DALLAS

11-27 PM CST URGENT 2-17-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 5-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HOME OF DECLAN FORD, ONE FOUR ZERO FIVE SEVEN BROOKCREST, DALLAS, WHERE SHE IS TEMPORARILY RESIDING. SHE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: SHE FIRST KNEW ABOUT OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO ABOUT ONE WEEK PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR DALLAS IN SEPT. LAST. SHE HAD PREVIOUSLY PLANNED TO RETURN TO DALLAS AND HE HAD ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO REUTRN WITH HER. HOWEVER, HE SUBSEQUENTLY DECIDED TO GO TO MEXICO FOR PURPOSE OF ENTERING CUBA. MARINA DID NOT WANT TO GO TO CUBA, BUT WOULD HAVE JOINED OSWALD THERE LATER IF HE HAD SENT FOR HER. OSWALD WENT TO MEXICO CITY FROM NEW ORLEANS VIA BUS AND RETURNED FROM MEXICO CITY TO DALLAS BY BUS. SHE DOES NOT KNOW HIS ROUTES. HE WENT ALONE AND SUBSEQUENTLY DID NOT MENTION ANY ACQUAINTANCES MADE ON THE TRIP. HE TOOK BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED SIXTY - AND ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS WITH HIM AND WHEN RETURNED TO DALLAS HAD APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY DOLLARS. HE VISITED BOTH SOVIET AND CUBAN EMBASSIES IN MEXICO BUT FAILED TO OBTAIN

END PAGE ONE

MAR 5 1964

19

ENTRY PERMIT TO CUBA AS DESIRED. HE RETURNED TO DALLAS CONVINCED HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ENTER CUBA.

MARINA SAID SHE WAS AWARE OF OUR INTEREST IN OSWALD-S TRIP TO MEXICO BECAUSE OF CLOSE QUESTIONING THIS POINT. SHE SAID SHE HAD NOT TOLD INTERVIEWING AGENTS OF THIS TRIP BECAUSE SHE DOES NOT LIKE THE FBI AND BECAUSE SHE WANTED TO SAVE SOMETHING TO TELL THE COMMISSION.

SHE ADVISED OSWALD HAD TOLD HER AFTER THE WALKER INCIDENT HE HAD PRACTICED WITH RIFLE IN A FIELD. ONE NIGHT IN JANUARY OF SIXTYTHREE WHEN THEY RESIDED AT THE NEELEY ADDRESS HE WAS CLEANING HIS RIFLE AND WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING THIS TOLD HER HE HAD BEEN PRACTICING THAT DAY. SHE RECALLS ONE EVENING IN MARCH SIXTYTHREE OSWALD WALKED WITH HER FROM HOUSE WITH RIFLE WRAPPED IN RAINCOAT FOR ABOUT FOUR BLOCKS AND THEN BOARDED A QUOTE LOVE FIELD BUS END QUOTE. SHE WENT ON TO A STORE NEARBY. HE RETURNED ABOUT NINE P M AND TOLD HER HE HAD PRACTICED FIRING RIFLE. SHE TOLD HIM HE WOULD BE ARRESTED AND HE HAD REPLIED THAT NOONE HAD HEARD HIM FIRE THE RIFLE. SHE DID NOT TELL THE COMMISSION OF THIS FIRING PRACTICE INCIDENT IN MARCH DURING HER INTERROGATION IN WASHINGTON.

END PAGE THREE

EVEN TODAY MARINA WAS DEVIOUS CONCERNING THE FIRING PRACTICE UNTIL SHE WAS CAUTIONED TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH CONCERNING ALL INCIDENTS, EVENTS AND PERSONS CONCERNING WHICH SHE IS QUESTIONED. QUESTIONING WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW PARTICULARLY ON THIS POINT OF THE FIRING PRACTICE.

SHE DID NOT DISCUSS THE WALKER INCIDENT WITH ANYONE AND DOES NOT BELIEVE OSWALD DID. SHE DENIES PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD'S INTENTIONS TO ASSASSINATE WALKER.

THE RIFLE WAS WRAPPED IN NEW ORLEANS BY OSWALD AND EVIDENTLY TRANSPORTED TO DALLAS IN THE PAINE STATION WAGON ALTHOUGH THIS IS SUPPOSITION ON HER PART. SHE FIRST SAW THE RIFLE APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK AFTER RETURN TO DALLAS IN SEPT. LAST. RIFLE WAS WRAPPED IN THE BLANKET. SHE DID NOT SEE IT AGAIN UNTIL SHOWN IT BY THE COMMISSION DURING HER INTERROGATION IN WASHINGTON.

AS FAR AS SHE KNOWS NEITHER OF THE PAINES KNEW OSWALD HAD A RIFLE OR KNEW THE RIFLE WAS IN THE PAINE GARAGE.

MARINA DESCRIBES MRS. PAINE AS TALKATIVE AND A PERSON YOU COULD NOT TELL A SECRET FOR SHE COULD NOT KEEP IT. MARINA KNOWS NOTHING OF THE QUOTE OCT. TWENTYTHIRD END QUOTE ENTRY IN MRS. PAINE'S DIARY.

TWO OR THREE DAYS AFTER THE WALKER SHOOTING MARINA SMELLED SMOKE IN THEIR RESIDENCE ON NEELEY. SHE FOUND OSWALD IN THE BATHROOM BURNING PAGES FROM A LOOSE LEAF NOTEBOOK WHICH HE SAID CONTAINED HIS PLAN TO ASSASSINATE WALKER. SHE SAW A BUS SCHEDULE IN THE NOTEBOOK. OSWALD HAD TWO PHOTOGRAPHS IN HIS HAND. SHE ASKED TO SEE THEM. THE PHOTOS WERE OF A HOUSE.

OSWALD IDENTIFIED THEM AS OF WALKER'S HOUSE. SHE DOES NOT KNOW WITH WHICH CAMERA OSWALD TOOK THE PHOTOS. ALTHOUGH, SHE BELIEVES IT WAS THE U. S. MADE CAMERA. SHE BELIEVES HE DEVELOPED AND PRINTED THE PHOTOS HIMSELF AT HIS EMPLOYMENT. OSWALD HAD TWO CAMERAS AS PREVIOUSLY RELATED. ONE A RUSSIAN MADE THE PHOTO OF WHICH SHE IDENTIFIED. THE OTHER WAS A U.S. MADE BOX TYPE CAMERA BUT NOT THE STEREO REALIST A PHOTO OF WHICH WAS SHOWN HER ALSO. SHE STATED HAD NEVER SEEN THE STEREO DASH REALIST. SHE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE MINOX LIGHT METER. SHE STATED SHE CANNOT FIND ANY NEGATIVES AMONG HER EFFECTS.

MARINA VOLUNTEERED THAT SHE HAD BROKEN WITH MARTIN HER MANAGER AND THORNE HER ATTORNEY BECAUSE SHE BELIEVES THEM

DISHONEST WITH HER MONEY. MARTIN TOLD HER SHORTLY AFTER CHRISTMAS SHE HAD RECEIVED ABOUT SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN DONATIONS. SHE SAID SHE WAS PRESENTED A CONTRACT FOR SIGNING IN EARLY DECEMBER WHICH CONTRACT CALLED FOR MARTIN TO RECEIVE FIFTEEN PER CENT AND THORNE TO RECEIVE TEN PER CENT OF ALL DONATIONS AND FUTURE EARNINGS. LEON GOPADZE, SECRET SERVICE AGENT THEN ON SPECIAL AT DALLAS, TRANSLATED IT FOR HER AND ADVISED HER NOT TO SIGN IT. LATER AND STILL IN EARLY DECEMBER SHE SIGNED A CONTRACT TO GIVE MARTIN FIFTEEN PERCENT AND THORNE TEN PER CENT OF FUTURE EARNINGS ONLY.

MARINA COMPLAINS MARTIN IS DELAYING GIVING HER THE MONEY DEPOSITED FOR HER. SHE BELIEVES HIM DISHONEST. STATED MARTIN PROFESSED HIS LOVE FOR HER DILY WHEN SHE RESIDED HIS HOME. MARINA STATED SHE DESIRES TO GET HER MONEY AND RENT A HOUSE AND THEN LATER BUILD A HOUSE IN DALLAS.

INTERVIEW TO CONTINUE TOMORROW.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

P

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

February 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters (two) dated February 17, 1964, dealing with entries in a 1963 calendar maintained by Mrs. Ruth Paine and with the revelations of a confidential source concerning the relationship in Washington, D. C., between James Herbert Martin and Marina Oswald.

Marina Oswald was reinterviewed on February 17 and 18, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. She stated that she first knew about Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico about one week prior to her departure from New Orleans for Dallas in September, 1963. She previously planned to return to Dallas and Oswald planned to return with her; however, he subsequently decided to go to Mexico for the purpose of entering Cuba.

Marina Oswald stated she did not want to go to Cuba but that she would have joined her husband there later if he had sent for her. She said her husband went to Mexico City from New Orleans by bus and returned from Mexico City to Dallas by the same means. She maintained she did not know the routes he traveled.

She said Oswald traveled alone and subsequent to the trip did not refer to any acquaintances made during his trip to Mexico. She said Oswald took between $160 and $180 with him and on his return, had approximately $70. She said Oswald visited both the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City but failed to obtain an entry permit to Cuba. She reported that Oswald, on his return to Dallas, was convinced he would be unable to enter Cuba.

JCS:hrt
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs. Oswald admitted being aware of our interest in her husband's trip to Mexico because of previous close questioning on this point. She said she had not told the interviewing Agents about this trip because she did not like the FBI and as she wanted to save something to tell the Commission.

Mrs. Oswald said further that her husband told her after the General Walker incident that he practiced with a rifle in a field. On a night in January, 1963, when they resided at the Neeley Street address, Oswald was cleaning his rifle and when she questioned him concerning this, he told her he had been practicing that day. She recalled an evening in March, 1963, when Oswald walked with her from their residence with the rifle in a raincoat. After a walk of about four blocks, Oswald boarded a Love Field bus and she went on to a nearby store. When Oswald returned about 9 p.m. he told her he had practiced firing the rifle. At that time Mrs. Oswald said she told her husband he would be arrested and he replied to the effect that no one heard him fire the rifle. Mrs. Oswald said that she did not relate to the Commission the facts concerning her husband's rifle practice in March, 1963.

When pressed concerning her statement regarding Oswald's cleaning his rifle in January, 1963, Mrs. Oswald said that to her knowledge Oswald owned but one rifle which he received by mail some time during their residence on Neeley Street in Dallas. She stated she was confused when she advised that Oswald was cleaning his rifle at the Neeley Street address in January, 1963. She said she first saw the rifle on a shelf in Oswald's room on Neeley Street and she would estimate the time she first saw it to be near the end of March, 1963. About seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle, she took the picture of Oswald with the rifle, the pistol and the newspapers. Mrs. Oswald said she recalled taking the picture on a Sunday. Following this, she recalled seeing Oswald clean this rifle four or five times before the General Walker incident and on about one occasion after the incident and prior to their move to New Orleans. On one of these occasions while cleaning his rifle before the Walker incident Oswald told her he had practiced firing with the rifle. Oswald did not say when this practice occurred. Mrs. Oswald concluded that her husband may have practiced firing the rifle on the other occasions when she saw him cleaning it. She said she could not recall any specific incident connected with the other occasions that he was cleaning the rifle which would have indicated to her that he had practiced firing it. She said it was possible that Oswald may have practiced with the rifle on these occasions as this was the period during which he attended night school and she would not have known if he practiced firing the rifle instead of attending school.

In connection with the specific incident in March, 1963, when she and Oswald walked from the Neeley Street address at which time Oswald had the rifle wrapped in a raincoat, she recalled Oswald telling her that it was his intention to practice with the rifle. She stated that on that occasion she saw him take a bus from the bus stop about three blocks from the Neeley Street address. She believed this bus stop to be on Beckley Avenue. She said she did not know exactly which bus Oswald boarded but that she associated the name "Love Field" with the trip because she knows that a bus marked "Love Field" stops at the bus stop in question and she recalled that Oswald told her he practiced firing the rifle in a "field." She stated further that she can read the English word "field."

Mrs. Oswald said that she had never discussed with anyone the General Walker incident and she expressed the belief that her husband never discussed the incident with anyone other than herself. She denied prior knowledge of Oswald's intention to assassinate General Walker.

Concerning the presence of Oswald's rifle in the garage of the Paine residence, Mrs. Oswald said the rifle was wrapped in New Orleans by her husband and was evidently transported to Dallas in Mrs. Paine's station wagon. She emphasized that this is supposition on her part. She claims to have first seen the rifle at the Paine residence approximately a week after returning to the Dallas area in September, 1963. She said the rifle was wrapped in the blanket and that she had not seen it again until it was displayed to her by the Commission during her interrogation in Washington. She maintains that as far as she knows neither Michael Paine nor his wife knew that her husband had a rifle or knew the rifle was in the Paine garage. Mrs. Oswald described Mrs. Ruth Paine as talkative and as a person who could not maintain a confidence. She said that she knew nothing of the notation at the top of the page of Mrs. Paine's calendar for the month of March, 1963.

She said further that two or three days after the General Walker incident she smelled smoke in their residence on Neeley Street whereupon she determined Oswald was in the bathroom burning pages from a loose-leaf notebook which he said contained his plan to assassinate General Walker. She saw a bus schedule in the notebook and said that Oswald had two photographs in his hand. Upon asking to see them, she determined they were pictures of a house, at which time Oswald

identified them as photographs of General Walker's home. She said she does not know which camera Oswald utilized to take these pictures, although she believes it was the American-made camera. She expressed the belief that Oswald developed and printed the photographs himself at his place of employment.

She maintained that Oswald had two cameras, one of Russian manufacture, a photograph of which she identified. She said the other was an American-made box-type camera but not the Stereo Realist, a photograph of which was displayed to her. She maintained she had never seen the Stereo Realist. She said that she could not identify the Minox light meter and that she cannot find any photographic negatives among her effects.

Mrs. Oswald said that she believed she took the photograph of Oswald with the rifle and pistol with her husband's American camera. She said that this camera was grayish in color, something like aluminum and she described it as a box-type camera although she was not completely sure as to whether there was an extended bellows. She recalled that she sighted the camera by looking into a viewer at the top. She maintained that she does not know where this camera is presently located.

Concerning the presence of the license number of the Government automobile utilized by Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr. which number appeared in Oswald's address book, Mrs. Oswald admitted jotting down the license number of Agent Hosty's automobile on an occasion when he called at the Paine residence. She said she did this because Oswald told her to jot down the license number of any car used by any FBI Agent who came to the house in order that he would know it was an FBI car. She said she gave to Oswald the piece of paper on which she wrote the license number.

During the interview Mrs. Oswald volunteered that she had broken with her manager, James H. Martin, and with her attorney, John M. Thorne, because she believes them to be dishonest with her money. She said that Martin told her shortly after Christmas she had received about $60,000 in donations. She said that early in December, 1963, she was presented a contract for signing which called for Martin to receive fifteen per cent and Thorne ten per cent of all donations and future earnings. She said that Leon Gopadze, Secret Service Agent then on special assignment in Dallas, translated the contract for her and advised her not to sign it. Later, and still in early December, 1963, she said she signed the contract to give Martin fifteen per cent and Thorne ten per cent of future earnings only.

She complained that Martin is delaying giving her the money deposited for her and she believes him dishonest. She said further that Martin professed his love for her daily when she resided in his home. She said that it is her desire to obtain her money, rent a house and then later build a house in Dallas.

Our interview of Marina Oswald is continuing and further details will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 1
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218)(P)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
RACIAL MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 12/2/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated 3/30/64, suitable for dissemination.

Dallas T-1 in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

- Bureau (encls. 8)(RM)
- Dallas
JPH:jeg
(8)

REC 5

Agency Q-2, ONI, OSI, CID
Date Forw. APR 2 1964
How Forw.
By
To Org. Unit

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

DALLAS, TEXAS
March 30, 1964

EDWIN A. WALKER

On March 23, 1964, Dallas T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that former U. S. Army General EDWIN A. WALKER will appear in Federal Court in Fort Worth, Texas, sometime during the early part of April, 1964, in connection with his law suit against the "Fort Worth Star Telegram." Dallas T-1 advised that EDWIN A. WALKER is bringing suit against the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" regarding statements made by that newspaper about WALKER's activities in Oxford, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962.

Dallas T-1 advised that EDWIN A. WALKER has furnished $1,000.00 to the defense for ROBERT E. HATFIELD who has been charged with disorderly conduct and spitting on a police officer during an incident which occurred in Dallas, Texas, in October of 1963, when United Nations Ambassador ADLAI STEVENSON was accosted in Dallas, Texas.

[illegible] neither recommendations nor [illegible] is the property of the [illegible] agency. It and its [illegible] contributed outside your

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/21/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218)(P)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
RACIAL MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 3/30/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhe memorandum, suitable for dissemination.

Dallas T-1 is [redacted]

2 - Bureau (encl -8)(RM)
2 - Dallas
JPH:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Agency C.I. ONI, OSI, CRD
Date MAY 1 1964
By
Rec Org. Unit

REC 5

12 APR 24 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 21, 1964

EDWIN A. WALKER

On April 10, 1964, Dallas T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that EDWIN A. WALKER, through his attorneys, requested and received a postponement of his law suit against the "Fort Worth Star Telegram." This law suit has now been reset for sometime in June, 1964.

Dallas T-1 expressed the opinion that WALKER may not press his suit against the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" but may, instead, concentrate on his suit against the Associated Press which will be heard in Oxford, Mississippi.

[illegible] recommendations [illegible] the property of [illegible] agency. It and its [illegible] ed outside your

(1) (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-1124)

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Information attributed to [redacted] was furnished to SA [redacted]

Boston and Newark are requested to alert local police authorities to appearance of General WALKER in their respective territories as indicated in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Ag[illegible]

Date [illegible] MAY 4 1964

How [illegible]

By [illegible]

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Boston (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Newark (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York

JDB:mmc
(11)

116-65474-1 Dor

E

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 1, 1964

General Edwin A. Walker
Information Concerning

On April 30, 1964, [redacted], New York City Police Department (NYCPD) advised that General Edwin A. Walker is scheduled to arrive at Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey, on Monday, May 4, 1964, at 5:21 PM on Delta Airlines Flight Number 970 from Gulfport, Mississippi.

General Walker is on a speaking tour and while in the New York City area will reside at the University Club, New York City, under an assumed name.

[redacted] stated that General Walker will follow the following itinerary of speaking engagements while he is in the New York City area:

May 5, 1964	Holiday Inn Bethpage, Long Island, New York
May 6, 1964	Windsor Ballroom, Hotel Commodore New York City, 8:00 PM
May 7, 1964	Shelton College New Jersey
May 8, 1964	Open Date
May 9, 1964	Prides Crossing Boston, Massachusetts (overnight stay in Boston)
May 10, 1964	South Dartmouth New Bedford, Massachusetts
May 11, 1964	Westchester County, New York

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

General Edwin A. Walker

May 12, 1964	Non-specified location in New Jersey at noon and at Senator Barry Goldwater Rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City
May 13, 1964	County Courthouse New City, New York
May 14, 1964	Summit, New Jersey
May 15, 1964	Log Cabin Inn Media, Pennsylvania
May 16, 1964	Depart New York City for Texas

[redacted] was unable to furnish any more specific information than that set forth above.

Dallas, Texas

November 30, 1963

EDWIN A. WALKER

Edwin A. Walker is 53 years old, single, and resides at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. At one time, he was reported to have an office in the Carlton Tower, 211 North St. Paul Street, in the same city.

He was born at Center Point, Texas, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1931. After participating in several military campaigns, he resigned from the Army and refused retirement privileges.

"The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, dated October 6, 1962, reported that former Major General Edwin A. Walker was ordered committed to a prison hospital for a mental examination after the Chief Psychiatrist of the Federal Prison Bureau said his past actions indicated "paranoid mental disorders." This statement was attributed to Doctor Charles K. Smith, Medical Director and Chief Psychiatrist of the Federal Prison System.

U. S. District Judge [illegible], Northern District of Mississippi, ordered Walker [illegible] the preceding Tuesday, according to the newspaper, after Walker was arrested on charges of inciting an insurrection on the University of Mississippi campus the preceding Sunday night. Walker was reported to have been [illegible] prison and medical center at Springfield, Missouri.

"The Dallas Morning [illegible] November 22, 1962, reported that [illegible] that Walker was mentally competent to stand trial [illegible] had accepted a mental test given Walker in Dallas [illegible] Baltimore psychiatrist was also [illegible]

Serialized
1 - Secret Service
1 - DL (62-8372) (157-218) (15) (157-230)
WHM:edt

MAY 18 1964

re: EDWIN A. WALKER

Walker as showing signs of grandiosity, confusion and poor judgment.

It was reported that the Ole Miss Campus riot followed the arrival of Negro James H. Meredith, the night of September 30, 1962. Walker was arrested the next day and released on $50,000 bond with the stipulation that he undergo a mental examination.

Walker is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	54 (Born Easter Point, Texas)
Height:	6'
Weight:	190 lbs.
Hair:	Dark brown
Complexion:	Medium
Marital status:	Single
Education:	Schreiner Military Institute, Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.
Military Service:	Participated in Italian and Southern France invasions of World War II, German Occupation and Little Rock crisis
Employer:	Theodore GEORGE DOUGLAS MC COY, Jr., Rt. 6, Abilene, Texas Rev. Alva WILSON, Volunteer Secretary, Dallas, Texas
Friends & Acquaintances:	[redacted]

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

Attorneys: CHRIS MATTI, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
and for EDWIN WALKER, Dallas, Texas

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 7 1964

LAS

TELETYPE

'M CST URGENT 5-7-64 M.

ECTOR

ALLAS 100-10461 1P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

ARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

RETELCALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WM. A. BRANIGAN THIS DATE, REFERRING
TTER FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, AND ASKING THAT CHIEF OF POLICE
E E. CURRY, DALLAS, BE INTERVIEWED RE AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN
MAY SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, ISSUE OF NATIONAL ENQUIRER. CURRY WAS
ERVIEWED TODAY BY ME AND SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN. THE ARTICLE WAS
IBITED TO HIM. HE READ THE ENTIRE ARTICLE, AND STATED THAT (1)
AND HIS DEPARTMENT HAD NEVER HEARD OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PRIOR TO
E ASSASSINATION; (2) THE DALLAS PD HAD INVESTIGATED THE ATTEMPTED AS-
SSINATION OF MAJOR GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, BUT THAT OSWALD HAD NEVER
EEN CONSIDERED AS A SUSPECT; (3) HE HAD NO INFORMATION LINKING RUBY
ND OSWALD TO THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. WALKER; (4) CHIEF CURRY
VERY EMPHATICALLY STATED HE HAD NEVER RECEIVED OR HEARD OF A LETTER TO
HIS DEPT FROM THE JUSTICE DEPT; (5) HE HAD NEVER BEEN REQUESTED BY
ANY OFFICIAL OF THE FBI NOT TO ARREST OSWALD OR RUBY. HE CONCLUDED
BY STATING THAT THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THE ALLEGA-
TIONS MADE IN THIS ARTICLE.

1 116-165494—1
NOT RECORDED
100 MAY 19 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UACB NO LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE SUBMITTED, NOR WILL THIS BE IN-
CLUDED IN SUBSEQUENT REPORT.

MAY 18 1964

END

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

OS

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR SULLIVAN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In accordance with your request, we have requested the Justice Department to advise whether the files of that Department contain any information concerning the allegations contained in the "National Enquirer" article. Upon receipt of the Department's response, you will be immediately advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan, dated 5-8-64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba, prepared by WAB:hrt:pa..

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO MR. SULLIVAN DATE: 5-5-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

In an article in the 5-17-64 issue of the "National Inquirer," there is a wild story by John Henshaw in which it is alleged that the Dallas Police knew in April, 1963, that Oswald and Jack Ruby were linked in the assassination attempt against General Walker; that they were about to arrest Oswald and Ruby but were dissuaded from this action by a "Top Secret" letter sent to Chief Curry by the Department at the behest of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It also alleged that a high Bureau official at the Department's request interceded with Chief Curry, asking that Oswald and Ruby not be arrested but that the Dallas Police desired this request in writing which resulted in the Departmental letter.

Concerning this story, the Director inquired "Have we checked our files just to be on safe side."

The main point of the article in the "National Inquirer" is hinged on the fact that the Dallas Police had developed Oswald and Ruby as suspects in connection with the assassination attempt on General Walker in April, 1963. This is completely at variance with information in our files and from our check of Dallas Police files and our interviews of Dallas Police officials. Neither Ruby nor Oswald were suspected by Dallas Police of any participation in the Walker incident prior to the assassination of the President. The only suspect developed by them prior to 11-22-63 was a 22-year-old Scotsman named William McEwan Duff, who was befriended by Walker and worked for him for a period of time as a chauffeur and houseboy. Duff was questioned by Dallas Police and was exonerated on the basis of a polygraph examination.

WAB:JCS:hrt
(7)

11 MAY 15 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

As to the allegation that a high Bureau official contacted the Dallas Police and urged them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald, this, of course, is a complete absurdity and nothing in our files could support such a story. Likewise, there is nothing in our files to support the allegation that a "Top Secret" letter was sent by a high official of the Justice Department requesting them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald. Furthermore, CIA has formally denied that Oswald was an informant of their organization or connected with them in any way and we have no information that CIA was ever interested in Ruby at any time.

ACTION:

The above is submitted in answer to the Director's inquiry.

DEM/B

Will as I anticipated the Warren Commission has now in writing requested an investigation. We should carefully guard ourselves in responding to allegations

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-13-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission has forwarded an article appearing in the "National Enquirer" issue of 5-17-64. In essence, the sensational article alleges that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting.

By memorandum of 5-8-64 you were advised that Chief Curry in an interview on 5-7-64 emphatically denied that he had ever been requested by the Justice Department or any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. A letter incorporating the results of the interview of Chief Curry was forwarded to the President's Commission on 5-8-64.

At the same time, since the Commission had specifically requested that they be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department, a letter was sent to the Deputy Attorney General advising of the request from the President's Commission. The Director noted, "Follow up and get prompt action."

Assistant Director Evans was in contact with Mr Katzenbach's office on May 12 and May 13. We have now received a letter dated May 13, attached, which was hand delivered from the Deputy Attorney General. In this letter he advises that a check of the files discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Chief Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The story that appeared in the "National Enquirer" is, therefore, a complete fabrication.

ACTION:

116-165494 -
NOT RECORDED

There is attached a letter to the President's Commission advising of the information furnished by the Deputy Attorney General and pointing out that our inquiry in this matter is now complete.

WAB:mhw (9) Enc. Reject 5-14-64

79 MAY 21 1964

MAY 18 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is one copy of the "National Enquirer" a weekly that is published in NYC. Also enclosed is one copy for information of Dallas.

Bureau and Dallas are referred to pages 16-18 of this weekly, which contains an article by JOHN HENSHAW alleging an association between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (Encl. 1)

JJO:far
(6)

18 MAY X 1964

CC - Wick

memo Branigan & Sullivan
5/1/64 JCS:pah:jcd

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.DeLoach

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-1-64

1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Malley
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Mr.Stokes

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This is to brief a wild and unsupported article in the 5-1-64 issue of the "National Enquirer" claiming that the Department of Justice at the request of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) blocked the arrest of Oswald and Ruby by the Dallas Police in April, 1963. The article cites no specifics as to the basis for the imaginative charge and is loaded with filler material consisting of numerous hoaxes and false reports which have been discredited. It is recommended that the article not be brought to the attention of the President's Commission or the Department as it is patently false and unworthy of consideration. The "National Enquirer" is a well-known sex-type of newspaper, is totally unreliable and is known to feature wild sensational stories.

The story in question was written by John Henshaw, described as Washington Bureau Chief of the "National Enquirer," weekly published in New York City. The article alleges that Dallas Police knew in April, 1963, that Oswald and Ruby were linked in the assassination attempt against General Walker; Oswald as the assassin and Ruby as the paymaster. It alleges that CIA was using Ruby to recruit commandos for raids on Cuba and to prevent Dallas Police from arresting Ruby as well as Oswald, they petitioned the Department to step in. It alleges that a high Bureau official received a signed directive from the Department as a result of which he contacted the Dallas Police in April, 1963, and urged them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald. As the Dallas Police desired a signed communication, a "Top Secret" letter was signed by a high official of Justice and was sent to Dallas Police Chief Curry requesting them not to arrest Ruby and Oswald. The article thereafter attempts to establish that Ruby and Oswald knew each other long before the assassination and as filler information it repeats the allegation that Oswald was a double agent for CIA and Bureau, the false claims of Mark Lane, the New York attorney, and the wild speculations that have appeared in the foreign press. This article is pure sensational trash and there is no substance to it.

ACTION:

11 MAY 15 1964

None. Foregoing for information. Article in question is attached.

Enclosure
JCS:pah:jdd
(9)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO: MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5/8/64

FROM: MR. B[illegible]

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. [illegible]ley
1 - Mr. Le[illegible]han
1 - Mr. Brannigan

SUBJECT: [illegible] HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission has forwarded an article appea in the "Nati[illegible] Enquirer," issue of 5/17/64. In essence, the sensational article alleges that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry reque the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with t General Walker shooting.

The Commission requested that the Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter and also reques that the Commission be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or the Bureau concerning the allegations in the article.

ACTION:

1. SAC, Shanklin, Dallas, interviewed Chief Curry on 5/7/6 Curry emphatically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his department from the Justice Department and that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Rub He described the allegations as absolutely false and added that prio to the assassination neither he nor his department had ever heard of Oswald. Attached for approval is letter to Rankin advising of the interview with Curry. This letter points out that the Bureau has no information in its files concerning the alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department, nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Rankin is also advised that we are making inquiry of the Justice Department and upon receipt of the results of that inquiry th Commission will be advised.

[illegible] 5-13-64 - Ltr
[illegible] 14-64
Ltr to [illegible]

13 MAY [illegible] 1964

MJB:hrt:pa
(9)
105-82555
Enc[illegible]

MAY 21 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

2. In view of the Commission's specific request, there is attached a letter to the Deputy Attorney General forwarding to him a copy of the article appearing in the "National Enquirer" and advising of the request from the President's Commission to be advised as to ar knowledge possessed by the Justice Department. Mr. Katzenbach is als being advised the files of this Bureau contain no reference to such a alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department and further, that we have no knowledge that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

3. Upon receipt of response from Justice Department, the Commission will be advised of those results. Also upon receipt of report from the Dallas Office containing results of our interview of Chief Curry a copy of that report will be furnished to the Commission

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Malley

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-12-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On May 7, 1964, the Dallas Office forwarded by urgent teletype the results of an interview with Dallas Police Chief Curry which was conducted on that day. This interview was conducted at the request of the President's Commission following an article which appeared in the "National Enquirer" alleging that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Curry requesting the Dallas police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting.

In the interview Chief Curry emphatically stated that he never received or heard of a letter from the Justice Department and he was never requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Chief Curry described the allegation as absolutely false.

The Dallas teletype concluded that unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau the results of the interview would not be included in a report or a letterhead memorandum. The Director noted, "Of course it must be in a report so we can send it to the Commission."

On May 8 SAC Shanklin was telephonically instructed to include the interview of Chief Curry in an FD-302 as an insert in the next investigative report to be submitted by the Dallas Office in their investigation of the Oswald case. SAC Shanklin noted that the complete results of the interview were incorporated in the urgent teletype sent to the Bureau, and he was of the belief that the Bureau would send the results to the President's Commission by letter.

The results of the interview of Chief Curry were incorporated in a letter which was sent to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on May 8, 1964. The Commission is, therefore, cognizant and their files reflect the denial by Chief Curry that a letter was sent to him requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby.

ACTION: This is for information.

WAB:mhw (9)

116-165-124-75

RECORDED
19 MAY 18 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

50 MAY 18 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - J. Trainor
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning" dated May 21, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, which is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Commission, this Bureau does not contemplate conducting any investigation concerning the data set forth in the enclosure.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
43 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

REC-33 116-265494-76

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (10)

NOTE: General Walker made a speech at Dartmouth, Mass., on 5-10-64 wherein he stated that the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy was attempting to suppress an alleged relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. The newspaper also reported that General Walker got into a pushing scuffle with a free-lance television photographer who was attempting to photograph Walker during his speech. Our investigation has disclosed no relationship between Oswald and Ruby and we are conducting no investigation concerning the instant incident involving General Walker.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62 MAY 27 1964

B

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan 5-25-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64 requesting that this Bureau conduct additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

The requested investigation should be conducted by your office immediately and the results of your inquiries should be furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enc.

NOTE: Commission received considerable testimony bearing on attempted assassination of General Walker and has also received DLPD investigation concerning the incident as well as the results of investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service concerning such incident. Commission noted that testimony furnished by Marina Oswald to the FBI and Secret Service is at variance and requested we conduct additional investigation to resolve the discrepancies. Commission also desires that we pinpoint, if possible, locality where Oswald allegedly buried rifle after shooting at Walker and also requested we obtain an aerial photograph of the vicinity of General Walker's residence.

REL:hrt
(9)

MAILED
MAY 25 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of the investigation conducted by the Dallas Police Department of the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which report was provided to this Commission by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, does not indicate the caliber and other basic characteristics of the bullet which was recovered from General Walker's home. We do note, however, that the report of Officers McElroy and Van Cleve, both of the Dallas Police Department, indicates that the bullet was given to Detective G. B. Brown of the Dallas Police Department, Crime Laboratory Division.

In view of the conflicting stories concerning the nature of the bullet which was actually recovered from General Walker's home, we would appreciate advice as to whether or not that bullet was ever examined by the Dallas Police Department or by any other person or organization on its behalf. We would like to have any reports which may have been made of such an examination, if in fact any such examination was made. We would like to know who had possession of that bullet from the time it was recovered from General Walker's home until it came into the possession of this Commission.

- 1 -

6 MAY 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

We also note that Mr. Robert Surrey, then of 3508 Lindenwood Street, a business associate of and aide to General Walker, stated that at about 9:00 P.M. on April 6, 1963, he observed two men sitting in a 1963 Ford, either dark purple or brown in color, which was parked in the rear of General Walker's house. Mr. Surrey said the two men got out of the car and walked around General Walker's house, apparently observing it closely. Surrey said he became suspicious and followed the car in an attempt to obtain its license number, which he was not able to do since the car bore no license plates of any kind.

There appears to be some confusion, however, concerning Mr. Surrey's story. The Dallas police file seems to state that Mr. Surrey also saw the same car and the same two men at General Walker's premises on the evening of April 10, 1963 and that report is reflected in the report of your Bureau set forth at page 441 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Please advise as to when Mr. Surrey did see such car and men.

In view of the fact that Marina Oswald has stated that Lee Harvey Oswald told her that he had gone to General Walker's home "three days or more" prior to April 10, 1963 (page 733 of Agent Gemberling's report dated December 23, 1963), we think Mr. Surrey should be interviewed to determine whether or not he can describe to any extent either of the two men whom he saw. Assuming that Oswald was involved in the attempt on Walker's life, consideration should be given to the possibility that he may have had accomplices.

The Dallas Police also indicated that Dr. Ruth Jackson, General Walker's next door neighbor, had a dog that supposedly barked at "everybody and everything." The dog apparently did not bark on the evening of April 10, 1963. The Dallas Police report indicated that Dr. Jackson's dog was "very sick" on April 11 and 12, 1963. No reason for the illness

was indicated. We would appreciate advice as to whether or not Dr. Jackson's dog appeared to have been drugged or otherwise incapacitated in connection with the attempt on General Walker's life.

We also note a certain confusion in the stories told by Marina Oswald concerning her husband's involvement in the Walker shooting. She told your agent on December 3, 1963 that Oswald said that on April 10, 1963 he had gone to Walker's residence on foot. Your report then states: "He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. . . . He came home on the bus." (Pages 71-2 of Agent Gemberling's report of December 10, 1963.)

On December 11, 1963 Marina advised Secret Service agents that Oswald told her that he took buses to go to the Walker residence and that he took a different bus to return home after the shooting. (Secret Service Control No. 632.)

Marina told the Secret Service that three days prior to April 10 he took his rifle out of the house and "buried it in a field near the Walker house." (Ibid.) She told your agents that "Oswald did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at Walker but had changed his mind." (Page 734, Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.)

Marina also said that Oswald told her he had buried the rifle in the ground "far from the actual spot of the shooting." Oswald then mentioned a field and said it was near a railroad track. (Id., at 733). In her testimony before this Commission Marina associated a picture showing a railroad track with the Walker incident. You have not been able to determine that that picture (Commission Exhibit 4; photograph No. 5 of your Item 6) depicts a scene near the Walker residence. (page 313 of Gemberling's report of February 11, 1964.)

We are unable, on the basis of the above reports, to determine exactly what Oswald told his wife concerning his possible involvement in the Walker shooting. Would you please:

1. Conduct such investigation as may be necessary to reconcile and clarify the above statements of Marina Oswald in an attempt to determine just how Oswald travelled to and from Walker's residence and what he did with the rifle in connection with that incident. In that connection consideration should be given to the possibility that Oswald could have had accomplices in his alleged attempt on General Walker's life.

2. Identify, if possible, the scenes depicted in Commission Exhibit 5, photograph No. 5 of your Item 6, as well as photograph No. 2 of your Item 7 (Commission Exhibit 2).

Sent by Courier 5/1: 8/64

3. Forward to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff photograph No. 5 of your Item 1 and photograph No. 1 of your Item 70.

4. Advise as to the location of railroad tracks located most closely to General Walker's residence and as to the location of any railroad tracks along which may lie fields or other locations in which Oswald may have buried or otherwise hidden his rifle as related by Marina Oswald.

5. Conduct such investigation, particularly observation of the vicinity of Walker's residence and other appropriate locations, as may be necessary to determine the probabilities that Oswald did in fact do any of the things Marina has stated that he did in connection with his travel to and from Walker's residence and his secretion of the rifle.

6. Provide us with an aerial view of the vicinity of General Walker's residence showing, if possible, the location of any railroad tracks and open fields within appropriate distances thereof, and indicating the routes of any bus lines which Oswald may have used to travel to and/or from Walker's residence and/or such fields.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

The investigation requested by you has been instituted and the results of our inquiries in this particular matter will be furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

In connection with your specific request to forward to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff items one and seventy containing photographs number P-5 and number P-1, respectively, there are enclosed the two items requested.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

12 JUN 1 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (7)

8 JUN 3 1964

Tele. Room
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The Commission has received considerable testimony bearing on the attempted assassination of General Walker and has received the Dallas PD investigation concerning the incident, as well as results of investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service concerning such incident. Some of the data furnished the Commission is at variance and Commission requested we conduct additional investigation to resolve the discrepancies. For example, Marina Oswald apparently has furnished a somewhat different account of Oswald's alleged activity in connection with the attempted assassination of General Walker to Secret Service and to FBI. The enclosures consist of photographs which Marina Oswald felt may have some connection to the Walker incident. Mr. Liebeler requested he be furnished such copies of these photographs.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/[illegible]

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (157-209) (RUC)

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: Dallas)

Re NY airtel to Bureau [illegible].

Enclosed for Bureau are [illegible] memorandum concerning captioned matter. [illegible] being sent to Dallas, office of origin. [illegible] New York for information.

As requested in referenced airtel [redacted] Beverly, Mass. PD, was advised [illegible] General WALKER's scheduled appearance [illegible] on 5/9/64 by SA [redacted] Intelligence Division, Boston, Mass. PD, [illegible] on 5/5/64 of possible appearance in Boston of [illegible] WALKER on 5/9/64 by SA [redacted] Division of Subversive Activities, Mass. State Police, Boston, Mass., was advised on [illegible] of Gener WALKER's schedule by SA [redacted] Dartmouth, Mass. PD, was [illegible] WALKER's scheduled appearance at South [illegible] on 5/10/64 by SA [redacted]

3 - Bureau (encls. 3) (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (157-[illegible]) (encl. 1) (157-[illegible]) (RUC)
2 - Dallas (encls. 2) (AM) (RM)
1 - Boston
JFN:ejb
(7)

5-27-64 RFL: [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUN 5 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
May 21, 1964

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 8, 1964, [redacted] Beverly, Massachusetts, Police Department, advised that [redacted] Massachusetts, had informed him that Major General Edwin A. Walker would be staying at [redacted] residence on May 9, 1964, and [redacted] requested the police department to furnish the services of a uniformed officer at [redacted] home from 8:00 P. M., May 9, 1964, to 8:00 A. M. May 10, 1964. [redacted] stated he was complying with this request but had received an information that Major General Walker had a speaking engagement in that area. [redacted] stated that Major General Walker has spoken at [redacted] in the past at the request of [redacted] who is somewhat of an eccentric and likes to associate with persons she considers 'intellectuals."

The "Boston Traveler," a daily newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, in its final edition of May 11, 1964, carried an article stating that former Major General Edwin A. Walker spoke before about 100 persons at the Padanarum Fire Station at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, on the evening of May 10, 1964. During his speech Walker said the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy was attempting to suppress an alleged relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

General Walker got into a pushing scuffle with [redacted] of New Bedford, a free-lance television photographer, who was photographing the speech. Walker objected to being photographed and when [redacted] a free-lance reporter, told [redacted] "Go ahead. He can't stop you," Walker retorted. "Who can't stop you?" and advanced towards [redacted] who backed away and raised his camera for photographs as Walker advanced. Walker allegedly pushed [redacted] and during the scuffle, [redacted] was shoved against a wall.

6/2/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/25/64 enclosing letter from President's Commission dated 5/20/64 requesting additional investigation in connection with attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

It is noted on page 4 of Commission's letter request No. 3 states "Forward to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, etc.

Bureau is requested to forward these items to the Commission as they are not in the possession of the Dallas

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RMB:vm
(5)

79 JUN 5 - 1964

QBFBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

10-29 AM CST URGENT 6-1-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN FBI LABORATORY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST, ENCLOSING COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, DATED MAY TWENTY, SIXTYTWO, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION RE POSSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKER'S RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION. BULLET OBTAINED FROM DALLAS PD, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA BARDWELL D. ODUM AND FORWARDED TO FBI LAB SAME DATE. BY LETTER DECEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE, IN BUFILE SIXTY-TWO DASH ONE ZERO NINE ZERO SIX ZERO, FBI LAB ADVISED BULLET (Q ONE EIGHT EIGHT) BEING RETAINED TEMPORARLY BY LAB. BULLET IS ITEM NUMBER C ONE FOUR EIGHT.

FBI LAB REQUESTED TO ADVISE DALLAS DISPOSITION OF BULLET FROM TIME IT RECEIVED AT LAB. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE DATE BULLET TURNED OVER TO COMMISSION.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

MR. SULLIVAN

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

TO SAC DENVER (100-10432)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-438936)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

CC:DEN (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 JUN 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - MR. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 8, 1964

By Courier Service

116-10549 1-8 Original **

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

JUN 9 1 39 PM '64
RECORDS READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, regarding photographs purported to depict the home of General Edwin Walker, which have been admitted in evidence as Commission Exhibits 2 (p-2), 3 (p-1), 4 (p-5) and 5, and requesting that photographs be made of General Walker's residence from the same positions as the photographs in evidence.

There are attached seven copies of a photograph made of the back of General Walker's house from the same view as shown in Commission Exhibit 5, as well as seven copies of a photograph of the alley in back of General Walker's house, taken from the same location as Commission Exhibit 2 (p-2). There are also enclosed four copies of an affidavit of Special Agent Ivan D. Lee setting out his procedures used in the taking of the photographs.

This completes the request made in the above-referenced letter.

BY COURIER SVC
58 JUN
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
LLS:gm (13)

NOTE: Only two photographs made by the Dallas Office, since there are only two views of Walker's house represented in the photograph furnished by the Commission. Some are duplicate prints of the same picture.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY 12 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In her testimony before this Commission Marina Oswald identified certain photographs as the property of her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Oswald had told her that such photographs depicted the home of General Edwin Walker. Those photographs have been admitted in evidence as Commission Exhibits 2 (p-2), 3 (p-1), 4 (p-5) and 5 and identified by your Bureau by the numbers, respectively, 7 (p-2), 14 (p-1), 6 (p-5) and 369.

The Commission proposes to include some or all of the above photographs in its final report. We would also like to include other photographs of the Walker residence taken from exactly the same positions from which the photographs described above were

Delivered to Commission in accord w/ telephonic req of Conrad to Mr. J.

FBI
MAY 13 1964

116-1

6-12

MAY 13 1964

RECEIVED SOVIET SECTION

Letter to Rankin 6-8-64 re: wife-Dallas

Ltr to DeLoach 5-15-64 LLS/mfd

taken so that the photographs found in the Oswalds' possession can be directly compared with photographs which can be independently identified as those of the Walker residence. Would you please have such photographs taken and delivered to us. The pictures should be identified and the procedures which were followed in their taking should be described in an affidavit of the person who actually takes the pictures.

We understand that Special Agent Shaneyfelt will be traveling to Dallas in connection with the proposed reenaction of the assassination which is to be carried on jointly by agents of your Bureau and members of our staff. Perhaps Mr. Shaneyfelt could arrange to take the necessary photographs of the Walker residence at that time.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

6/12/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE 116-16549[illegible]?1 URGENT

1 - Mr. Hines

TO SACS, OKLAHOMA CITY (44-430)
DALLAS (44-1639)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA DASH VICTIM, CI

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION IS IN RECEIPT OF REPORT FROM T
U. S. SECRET SERVICE DATED MAY TWENTY FIVE AND CONTAINING SUBJ
OKLAHOMA CITY WHICH THEY STATE INDICATES WILLIAM M. [illegible] HAD
ADVISED THAT JACK RUBY HAD CALLED AT THE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL
EDWIN WALKER ON A MONTHLY BASIS FROM DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY
THROUGH MARCH NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. THEY ALSO WERE SECRET SE
FURNISHED THE INFORMATION TO SA DAVID H. BERRY, OKLAHOMA CITY
OFFICE, AND THEY REQUEST A REPORT OF OUR INVESTIGATION BE MADE
MATTER. OKLAHOMA CITY SHOULD WHETHER OR NOT SAID REPORT
RECEIVED FROM SECRET SERVICE AND ADVISE PURPOSE AND EXTENT OF
INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED ON THE BASIS OF THAT REPORT. IF
REPORT NOT RECEIVED CONTACT SECRET SERVICE AND OBTAIN SAME AN
CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INVESTIGATION INDICATED TO COMPLETELY
RESOLVE THE ALLEGATION. SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITA
DISSEMINATION PROMPTLY UPON COMPLETION. COMMISSION NEED DATE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JMH/ras
(2)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE.

JUN 12

64 JUN 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

TELETYPE TO OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;

THAT IN CONNECTION WITH MATTER SET FORTH ON PAGE TEN OF ONE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AT DALLAS DATED MAY TWENTY TWO LAST IN RESPONSE TO THEIR LETTER OF MARCH THIRTEEN LAST REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERAL WALKER'S HOUSE THAT THE DALLAS PD HAS APPARENTLY CONDUCTED CONTINUING INVESTIGATION CONCERNING VISITORS TO WALKER'S RESIDENCE. THEY REQUEST THAT WE OBTAIN COPIES OF THE REPORTS OF THEIR PD INVESTIGATION. THE COMMISSION ALSO REFERS TO PAGE FORTY EIGHT OF REPORT OF SA CLEMENTS DATED DECEMBER TWENTY ONE SIXTY THREE AT DALLAS STATING THAT ONE ANDRE ANGELES DALLAS PHOTOSTIC ENGRAVER WHO IS ALLEGEDLY ACQUAINTED WITH RUBY IS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT HE WAS FLYING TO DALLAS ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY ONE SIXTY THREE WITH A LOT OF MONEY. THEY DESIRE ADVISE US AS TO WHETHER OR NOT MR. ANGELES APPEARS TO BE CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE ASSASSINATION. UPON RECEIPT DALLAS OBTAIN THE POLICE REPORT REQUESTED. ALSO REVIEW FILES RE ANGELES AND CONDUCT ANY INVESTIGATION NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HE IS POSSIBLY CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE ASSASSINATION. SUBMIT RESULTS PROMPTLY UPON COMPLETION BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE COMMISSION. DALLAS SHOULD AND INFORMATION IN THEIR FILES RE SECRET SERVICE REPORT OF MAY TWENTY FIVE AND TWENTY SIX LAST AND SUMMARY OF ANY ACTION TAKEN RE ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN THAT REPORT.

JUN 15 10 34 AM '64 U.S. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 12 1964

RECEIVED DIRECTOR TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUN 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received a report from the United States Secret Service covered by that organization's Control No. 1535 dated May 25-26, 1964 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which indicates that William M. Duff had advised that Jack Ruby had called at the residence of General Edwin Walker on a monthly basis from December 1962 through March 1963. The Secret Service has furnished the information contained in that report to Agent David H. Berry of the Oklahoma City office of your Bureau. We would appreciate receiving a report of the investigation of this matter which you will no doubt conduct.

In that connection we note from the matters set forth on page 10 of the letterhead memorandum of your Bureau dated May 22, 1964 at Dallas, Texas in response to our letter of May 13, 1964 requesting certain additional information concerning photographs of General Walker's

NOTE:

The Bureau is not in receipt of any information re Secret Service report referred to in Commission's letter. William M. Duff was a primary suspect in the Dallas PD investigation of the attempted shooting of General Edwin Walker. Investigation does not indicate that he was in any way connected with the assassination of President Kennedy or Jack Ruby. Investigation does not establish that Ruby ever had any contact whatever with General Walker. Commission's reference to photographs of General Walker's house refers to extensive investigation conducted at their request concerning photographs of Walker's house found in Oswald's possession. The reference to Andre Angeles comes from an interview with one Juanita Buchannan, owner of the Eldorado Lounge, Dallas, on 12/17/63. She was acquainted with Duff and stated she had once worked for Ruby at the Carousel Club but knew of no connection between the two. She referred to Andre Angeles (phonetic), whom she described briefly but could not identify. She said Andre had known Ruby and Duff. Investigation does not establish that any Angeles or similar name is connected in any way with the assassination.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 12 1964
TELETYPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The following is submitted in reply to a request received from Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission on June 16, 1964. Mr. Redlich requested this Bureau to furnish identify the source of an incident in which General Walker allegedly flew flags upside down at his residence.

On June 16, 1964, Agents of our Dallas Office interviewed Mr. Eddy Barker, News Manager, Station WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Barker recalled that Adlai Stevenson gave a speech in Dallas on the night of October 24, 1963. The following day, one of General Walker's aides, identity presently unrecalled, called Mr. Barker and advised him that General Walker was flying the American flags upside down in front of his house. This aide indicated that this was being done because "Dallas was a city in distress."

Mr. Barker said that this aide called him on such a day, days thereafter that was perturbed because he had not previously publicity for this stunt. On the following Monday, October 28, 1963, United Press International ran a piece on the news wires about these flags being flown at General Walker's residence. On the same day, a representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System called Mr. Barker and requested him to interview General Walker in front of his residence and take movies of the flying of the American flags in their incorrect position.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
WRIS:AOB
(8)

NOTE: Mr. Redlich's request was telephonically received by Inspector J. R. Malley on 6/16/64.

Tolson
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Casper
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Conrad
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Barker contacted General Walker at his residence, and after explaining the purpose of his visit, the General went into a "raving rage," got into his car and drove off. Mr. Barker did not interview General Walker nor did he take any photographs. Mr. Barker recalls that General Walker flew these flags for approximately five days and it is Mr. Barker's opinion that due to the absence of publicity regarding this matter, General Walker removed the flags from his residence.

Mr. Barker stated that he could not locate a photograph of the flags flying at General Walker's residence, and he is certain that the photograph transmitted on the United Press International news wire was not published in the Dallas area.

The above information was furnished telephonically to Mr. Redlich on June 15, 1964, and unless advised to the contrary, no additional inquiries will be conducted concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

house, that the Dallas Police Department has apparently conducted continuing investigation concerning visitors to the Walker residence. We would appreciate it very much if you would obtain copies of the reports of that investigation and forward them to us.

We also note from page 48 of Agent Clements' report dated December 21, 1963 at Dallas, Texas, that one Andre Angeles (phonetic), who is apparently acquainted with Mr. Duff, is reported to have stated that he was flying to Dallas on Friday, November 22, 1963 "with a lot of money." We would appreciate your advice as to whether or not Mr. Angeles appears to be connected in any way with the assassination.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (116-165494) DATE: 6/11/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (P)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
RACIAL MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Dallas letters to Bureau, 4/21/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Dallas Office will follow and report the $2,000,000 libel suit by WALKER against Associated Press through public source material only.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - Dallas
JPH:cab
(4)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUN 1 [illegible]

cc Orig. Dr. REC-125

JUN 15 1964

EX-103

SIX

66 JUN 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 11, 1964

Re: EDWIN A. WALKER

An article appeared in "The Dallas Morning News", dated June 3, 1964, which reflected that Judge CHARLES J. MURRAY of the 17th District Court, Fort Worth, Texas, has dismissed "The Fort Worth Star-Telegram", a daily Fort Worth newspaper, Fort Worth radio station WBAP and Fort Worth television station WBAP-TV, together with Carter Publications, Incorporated, as defendants in the $2,000,000.00 libel suit by Former General EDWIN A. WALKER. This dismissal was made at the request of WALKER's attorneys. This article pointed out that this suit involved alleged libelist statements made by these organizations concerning WALKER's activities at the University of Mississippi in 1962, during the enrollment of Negro JAMES MEREDITH at the University of Mississippi.

An article appeared in "The Fort Worth Star-Telegram", a daily Fort Worth newspaper on June 9, 1964, which reflected that an all white jury of four women and eight men was impaneled June 8, 1964, at Fort Worth, Texas, to hear the $2,000,000.00 libel suit of Former General EDWIN A. WALKER against the Associated Press.

CLYDE J. WATTS of Oklahoma City, representing WALKER, stated in his legal petition that the Associated Press knowingly and falsely accused WALKER of crimes against the Penal Code of the United States and that statements made about WALKER's activities during the rioting which accompanied the enrollment of the Negro, JAMES MEREDITH into the University of Mississippi in the Fall of 1962 were false, malicious, and untrue. WATTS stated that WALKER did not levy a charge against the United States Marshals as the Associated Press had reported and had, in fact, turned down several requests that he do so.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 16, 1964

116-165494-24

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Leniham

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation regarding the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

This will confirm delivery to Mr. Norman S. Liebeler of your staff on June 16, 1964, of the following data which are the results of our inquiries in this matter:

(1) Two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

(2) Two copies of each of the following items which are described in the aforementioned memorandum on the pages indicated:

(a) Seven photographs identified as DL 61 (one through seven) taken April 10, 1963, in and near the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas (pages six and seven).

(b) Six aerial photographs identified as DL 62 (one through six) taken June 3, 1964, from a helicopter by Special Agent Ivan D. Lee of the area in and around the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas (pages 25 through 37).

REL:pak
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

JUN 18 4 17 PM '64

RECD-REVIEWING OFFICE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

68 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(c) Three photographs identified as DL 53 (one through three) taken June 4, 1964, near the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Dallas, Texas, by Special Agent Evan D. Lee. Each photograph contains identifying data on its backside (pages 17 and 18).

(d) Transit map of the Dallas Transit Company, Dallas, Texas. The residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker is depicted with a large "X" on this map (pages 27 through 31).

Information on pages 32 and 33 of the aforementioned memorandum of June 10, 1964, which contain results of our interview with Marina Oswald on June 4, 1964, regarding the General Walker incident was orally furnished to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on June 11, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The President's Commission is taking testimony from an aide of General Walker at 10 a.m., June 16, 1964, and requested results of our investigation be furnished to Commission for its use. The data has been assembled and was dispatched to the President's Commission at 9 a.m., 6/16/64. Extensive inquiries in the residence of General Walker were conducted by us and we obtained the Dallas Police Department photographs of the Walker incident; however, our investigation did not establish whether Oswald did or did not make the attempt on General Walker's life. Our interview with Marina Oswald on 6/4/64 regarding any additional data she might possess on the incident was furnished Mr. Liebeler of the Commission by SA Robert E. Lenihan orally on the morning of 6/11/64 in order that Mr. Liebeler would have such data for his use in connection with Marina Oswald's appearance before the Commission that date.

3

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 5/25/64, enclosing President's Commission letter, dated 5/20/64, requesting additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reflecting the requested investigation.

Also enclosed are the following described photographs, which are mentioned in the contents of the LHM and which, it is believed, will assist in understanding the places described in the LHM:

ENCLOSURE

One copy each of seven photographs taken 4/10/63, in or near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, by Dallas Police Officer B. G. BROWN, which were made available by Lt. J. C. DAY, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, to SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, on 6/3/64. These photographs are identified as DL 51(1) through (7). Only one copy each of such photographs was available and, in the event the Bureau considers it feasible to transmit copies of same to the President's Commission with the enclosed LHM, appropriate copies should be made at the Bureau, and one copy of each returned to Dallas for its files.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-45)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 100-10461

Three copies each of three photographs and the three negatives of photographs of the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE, on 6/4/64. These photographs are identified as DL 53(1) (2) and (3).

One copy each of six aerial photographs of the area in and around the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE, from a Bell Aircraft Company helicopter on 6/3/64, together with the negatives of each of such photographs. The photographs are identified as DL 52(1) through (6). In the event the Bureau considers it feasible to enclose copies of these aerial photographs with the LHM, it is requested they make sufficient copies, in order that Dallas may be furnished one copy each for its files.

There are also enclosed herewith three copies of a Dallas Transit Company Map showing bus routes in Dallas, Texas, on each of which the location of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER has been marked.

In connection with the above-described photographs, numerous marks of identification are reflected on such photographs.

By teletype, dated 6/1/64, the Bureau advised that Item C-148 (WALKER bullet) had been received in the FBI Laboratory on 12/4/63, and delivered to the President's Commission, 3/21/64.

By airtel dated 6/2/64, the Bureau furnished Dallas the original of Photograph No. 1, of Item No. 70, with the request it be returned after it had served its purpose and it is enclosed herewith. This same Bureau airtel stated that Photograph

Returned to FBI Lab
& is retained with other -2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 100-10461

No. 5, of Item No. 1, had been furnished to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, of the President's Commission.

It is pointed out the two automobiles and the two individuals described in the interviews with WALTER KIRK COLEMAN have not been identified. It appears only logical these two individuals are (1) either accomplices of the individual shooting at General WALKER; (2) are witnesses to the shooting who are reluctant to divulge their identity, or (3) they are associates of General WALKER. If further investigation is desired to identify these individuals and these automobiles, it would appear necessary to interview General WALKER who, it is pointed out, is a most controversial figure, who will, undoubtedly, immediately alert the press or call a press conference and publicize the inquiry.

Investigation was conducted by SA'S ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

June 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 20, 1964, requested additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963.

On May 28, 1964, B. G. BROWN, Police Officer assigned to the Crime Scene Search Section (CSSS), Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he was dispatched to 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, to conduct a crime scene search in connection with a shooting at that residence. BROWN identified the residence as that of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired).

After his arrival at the residence, Patrolman L. C. NORVELL handed BROWN a bullet, which NORVELL stated he had found among some papers and literature in the room next to this room where General WALKER had been sitting at the time of the shooting. BROWN stated the bullet apparently had come through the wall between the two rooms, as there was a hole in this wall. BROWN stated he marked the bullet and took it back to the CSSS at the Dallas Police Department, where he kept it for safekeeping.

BROWN made available copies of the below-listed Dallas Police Department reports concerning investigation conducted by that agency in connection with the shooting at WALKER's residence:

1. General Offense Report dated April 10, 1963, by Officers D. P. TUCKER and L. C. NORVELL.

2. Supplementary Offense Report dated April 11, 1963, by Police Department Detectives E. H. VAN CLEAVE and D. E. McELROY.

3. Supplementary Offense Report dated April 11, 1963, by Police Department Detectives C. R. DELLINGER and F. M. ROSE.

4. Supplementary Offense Report dated April 7, 1964, by Police Department Detective C. R. DELLINGER.

These copies are being maintained in the files of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On May 28, 1964, DON E. McELROY, Detective, Burglary and Theft Squad, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he was dispatched to 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard to investigate a shooting. This address is the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired).

McELROY, a police officer for thirteen years, advised it appeared the bullet had entered through a window in the back of the house and gone through a wall next to which General WALKER had been sitting at the time. In the room next to where General WALKER had been sitting, Mr. McELROY stated he found a spent bullet among some papers and literature. There was a hole in the wall through which the bullet had apparently entered. Mr. McELROY stated he picked up the bullet and later gave it to Officer B. G. BROWN, of the Crime Scene Search Section, Dallas Police Department.

On June 2, 1964, D. P. TUCKER, Patrolman, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, residence, 2632 Lakeland Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he and his partner, Patrolman B. G. NORVELL, were sent by the Dallas Police Department radio dispatcher to 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, concerning a shooting. Officer TUCKER stated this is the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At the residence while investigating the shooting, which included interviews of General WALKER and other persons at the residence and conducting a search of the area, Officer NORVELL found a bullet in a battered condition which apparently had been the bullet fired through the window which barely missed General WALKER. Officer TUCKER stated Officer NORVELL found this bullet in the room adjoining the room where General WALKER was sitting at the time the shot was fired. There was a hole in the wall near where General WALKER had been sitting. In the adjacent room, NORVELL found the bullet among some papers and literature and later gave this bullet to Detective J. L. McELROY. McELROY advised NORVELL and TUCKER that he, Mr. McE., would give the bullet to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. Officer TUCKER stated he did not know whether or not NORVELL had marked the bullet for identification and that NORVELL gave it to McELROY this was the last time TUCKER ever saw of the bullet.

On June 1, 1964, Sergeant W. H. [illegible], Identification Bureau, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that Officer B. G. NORVELL resigned from the Police Department on May 4, 1963. At that time, NORVELL resided at 4920 Lake Oak Street, Dallas, Texas.

On June 3, 1964, BILLY GENE NORVELL, Apartment 147, 1603 Darr Street, Irving, Texas, advised he was employed as a Patrolman by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department from December 1, 1962 to May 4, 1963.

On the night of April 10, 1963, at about 9:30 P.M., while working with Patrolman D. P. TUCKER, NORVELL and TUCKER received radio instructions to "meet the complainant" at 3011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. NORVELL stated he and his partner proceeded immediately to this address, arriving about five minutes after receiving the radio instructions. Upon arrival, they were met at the front door by Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, who told them he wanted to "show" them something. General WALKER led the

officers to a study in the back of the house, where he showed them a hole in the wall, and stated this had been caused by a shot which had entered through a window at the back of the house and went through the wall about three inches above WALKER's head. NORVELL stated he and his partner inspected the window where the bullet entered and then called the Burglary and Theft Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, requesting that detectives be sent out to handle the investigation. NORVELL advised that he and TUCKER then went to the room adjoining the study between which was the wall that the bullet had passed through. In this adjoining room, the officers found numerous bundles of literature and papers stacked against this common wall. Upon removing some, they found a mushroomed bullet lying on one of the stacks of literature near the hole in the wall. NORVELL stated he then picked up the bullet and scratched his initials "G. H." on its mutilated "N" on the base of it. NORVELL stated that later he gave this bullet to Detective McELROY, of the Burglary and Theft Bureau, and McELROY advised that he would take the bullet to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory for examination. NORVELL stated he did not observe McELROY mark the bullet for identification while in NORVELL's presence. NORVELL advised that was the last time he had seen this bullet. He stated the bullet was mutilated and mushroomed from impact, except for the base and a fraction of an inch from the base.

On May 28, 1964, Lieutenant J. C. DAY, Officer in Charge of the Crime Scene Search Section (CSSS), Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on April 25, 1964, he took a bullet from the CSSS, marked it for identification, and then personally took it to the City - County Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he gave it to F. T. ALEXANDER and LOUIS L. ANDERSON. The bullet was turned over to these men with a request from Lieutenant DAY for examination to identify the gun which had fired the bullet. Within a few days, Lieutenant DAY received an oral report from the City - County Criminal Investigation Laboratory that the laboratory could not identify the gun which fired the bullet because of the battered condition of the bullet.

Lieutenant DAY stated the bullet remained in the custody of the City - County Criminal Investigation Laboratory until December 2, 1963, when Lieutenant DAY personally went to Parkland Memorial Hospital, picked up the bullet, and returned it to the Dallas Police Department CSSS.

Lieutenant DAY stated his records show that at 4:10 PM, on December 2, 1963, he personally turned over this bullet to Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent BARWELL D. ODUM.

On June 1, 1964, FLOYD T. ALEXANDER, City - County Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, advised his records show that on April 25, 1963, he received a bullet in damaged condition, which had apparently been fired, from Lieutenant J. C. DAY, of the Crime Scene Search Section, Dallas Police Department. The receipt for this bullet was signed by ALEXANDER and his assistant, LOUIE L. ANDERSON, as this is their usual procedure on receipt of any possible evidence.

ALEXANDER had been requested by Lieutenant DAY only to determine, if possible, the type of gun which fired the bullet in question. Upon examination, ALEXANDER was only able to ascertain the types of guns from which the bullet could have been fired but that this was speculation on his part. He explained this was due to the fact he did not have any weapon with which to make a comparison.

ALEXANDER stated he subsequently, date unrecalled, made an oral report to Lieutenant DAY that he had been unable to definitely determine what type of gun fired the bullet and advised Lieutenant DAY the types of guns which could have possibly fired the bullet. He stated the oral report was made as there was nothing on which to base a written report other than the above speculation.

ALEXANDER stated his records show the bullet was maintained in his custody at the Laboratory in Parkland Memorial

Hospital from April 25, 1963, until December 2, 1963, when it was released to Lieutenant DAY.

Files of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM transmitted by registered mail a bullet to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory on December 2, 1963. This bullet had been obtained by Special Agent ODUM from Lieutenant J. C. DAY, Crime Scene Search Section, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on December 2, 1963. This bullet was subsequently designated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory as Specimen No. Q-188. This bullet is Item No. C-148.

Item No. C-148 was delivered to the President's Commission on March 21, 1964. It was returned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory by the President's Commission on May 1, 1964, where it is now retained.

On June 3, 1964, Lieutenant J. C. DAY, Crime Scene Search Section, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, furnished copies of seven photographs taken April 10, 1963, in or near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, by Officer B. G. BROWN, who is assigned to the Crime Scene Search Section. These photographs are described as follows:

1. Scene depicting the entry of a shot through WALKER's residence near the upper portion of the window frame. This photograph was taken from inside looking out.

2. Photograph depicting a scene showing the entry of a bullet through the screen and window of WALKER's residence. This photograph was taken from the outside of the residence looking in.

3. Photograph depicting a scene taken inside WALKER's residence and of the wall which was to WALKER's left at the time of the shot. This photograph depicts the hole in the wall made by the bullet which, according to General WALKER, was about 3" above his head.

4. Photograph taken in the adjoining room to the room where WALKER was sitting at the time of the shot. It depicts a scene showing a bullet hole in the wall near some packages and just below a painting. This was where the bullet entered the adjoining room and the area where the bullet was found by the police.

5. Photograph taken outside of the residence of General WALKER near the alley and depicts what appears to be part of a tire track and a roller. The significance of this picture is unknown, other than it was taken for possible future use as evidence.

6. Photograph taken from the alley behind WALKER's residence looking towards a wooden fence. It was believed that it was in this area that the would-be assassin stood when he fired the shot at General WALKER.

7. Photograph taken from where officers believed the assailant stood at the time he fired the shot into WALKER's residence. Photograph depicts part of the back of WALKER's residence, the window through which the bullet entered, and the chair where WALKER was sitting at the time of the shooting.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY, residence, 3506 Lindenwood, Highland Park, business, 2700 Haskell Avenue, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

On Monday night, April 8, 1963, at about 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., SURREY arrived in the area of the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. SURREY was proceeding up Avondale Street in order to turn into the alley and enter the WALKER residence by the alley entrance. Prior to turning into the alley, he observed a 1963 dark brown or maroon, four-door Ford, parked on Avondale with two men sitting in it. Rather than turn into the alley, SURREY proceeded around the block and entered the Mormon Church Parking Lot, located on the property adjoining the WALKER residence to the north, and parked his car in this lot. He then went to a position in one of the neighboring yards where he could observe the two men. He observed them get out of the car, walk up the alley and onto the WALKER property and look into windows of the WALKER house. At about this point, SURREY went to their automobile, where he checked the rear of the car, and observed there was no license plate on the rear. He then opened the door and looked into the car and opened the glove compartment. He observed nothing in the car or glove compartment which would help identify the occupants. He then went back to his car and drove to a position where he could observe the 1963 Ford leave.

About a half hour after SURREY first observed this car, the two men returned to it and drove off down Turtle Creek Boulevard, then south to Pacific Street. At this point, SURREY stated he was unable to continue following this automobile.

SURREY stated he had never seen either of these two men before or since this incident, and was of the opinion that neither of these two men was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He described one of the men as a white male, in his 30's, about 5' 10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 190 pounds. SURREY described the second individual as a white male, in his 30's, about 5' 10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 160 pounds. He stated both men were well dressed in suits, dress shirts and ties.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. SURREY stated he is not certain he could identify either man if he ever observed them again.

On the night of April 10, 1963, SURREY stated he was not at WALKER's residence, but received a call from General WALKER shortly after the shooting incident, or shortly after 9:00 P.M. He stated he proceeded from his residence directly to WALKER's residence, arriving there at about the same time as did the first police car. SURREY stated he observed one of these uniformed police officers find a mushroomed bullet in the room adjoining that where General WALKER had been sitting when the shot was fired through the window.

SURREY was shown a photograph, which is Commission Exhibit No. 5, Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory No. 360, and which depicts the rear of General WALKER's residence and a 1957 Chevrolet.

It appears that this photograph was mutilated, in that the area on the back of the Chevrolet where the license plate would normally be found has been torn out.

SURREY stated this car appears identical to that owned and operated by CHARLIE KLEIN, a frequent visitor to General WALKER's residence. SURREY stated KLEIN resides in Irving, Texas, and is employed by Texas Instruments.

On June 3, 1964, WALKER KERR COLEMAN, 4338 [illegible] Dallas, Texas, age 15, furnished the following information:

On April 10, 1963, sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 P.M. COLEMAN, along with his godfather, RONALD ADKINS, was building some shelves in COLEMAN's bedroom. At this time, COLEMAN was standing in the doorway which leads from his bedroom to the rear of the house on the north side of his residence. COLEMAN heard a blast and his first impression was that it was a car backfiring. COLEMAN ran immediately to the fence which separates the property

CI - 0[illegible]

where he resides and that of the Mormon Church Parking Lot. COLEMAN stepped up on a bicycle, which was leaning against the fence, and which put him in a position to look into the Mormon Church Parking Lot and the back of the church property.

Upon looking into this parking lot, COLEMAN observed two men, hereinafter referred to as No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 was at the back of a white or beige 1950 Ford and was hurrying towards the driver's side of this car. COLEMAN observed no other person in the car. The car was parked headed towards Turtle Creek Boulevard (or away from COLEMAN) with the motor running and the headlights on. No. 2 was about ten yards behind No. 1 at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, or parking lot, from the alley entrance to this parking lot. No. 1 was almost directly in front of COLEMAN and No. 2 was to COLEMAN's right. No. 2 was walking in a direction away from the alley entrance and towards a 1958 black over white, two-door Chevrolet sedan. This Chevrolet was parked in the second parking slot to the east of the alley entrance headed in towards a fence which separates the church property and that of General EDWIN A. WALKER. A Renault automobile belonging to the church caretaker was parked in the first parking slot.

COLEMAN stated his immediate attention was directed toward No. 1. No. 1 got into the 1950 Ford and, as he did so, glanced back in the direction of COLEMAN. This man got into the car and drove off at a normal rate of speed towards the exit from the church parking lot onto Turtle Creek Boulevard. COLEMAN stated he did not notice if No. 1 was carrying anything in his hands. He stated No. 1 was wearing khaki pants, a sport shirt with figures in it, and was a white male, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5'10" tall, and weighing about 130 pounds. He stated this man had dark, bushy hair, a thin face with a large nose, and was "real skinny."

COLEMAN stated he was able to observe this even though it was nighttime, as the church has a floodlight which was on at the time, and which lights up the parking lot.

COLEMAN then looked back towards No. 2 and observed that he was, by this time, at the driver's side of the Chevrolet. He had the door open and the front seat pushed forward. He was leaning through the car door and into the back seat area of this car. COLEMAN then returned to his residence and did not observe how or when No. 2 left the parking lot. About an hour later, while being questioned by a police officer, COLEMAN noticed that the Chevrolet was gone, as were all other cars that had been in the parking lot when he first observed the two men, with the exception of the caretaker's Renault. COLEMAN advised that, when he first observed these two men, along with the 1950 Ford and the 1958 Chevrolet, there were about six other cars parked in the parking lot.

COLEMAN described No. 2 as a white male, about 6'1", about 200 pounds, wearing a dark, long-sleeve shirt, and dark pants. COLEMAN advised he never saw No. 2's face and could not furnish any information as to his age. He also stated he did not recall anything about No. 2's hair. He advised that when he first observed No. 2 he did not notice if he was carrying anything, although this was possible, as his attention was mainly directed towards No. 1 at that time.

COLEMAN advised he had never seen either man or either car at any time before or after this incident.

COLEMAN stated he has seen numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he was shown a photograph of OSWALD among several other photographs. He stated that neither man resembled OSWALD and that he had never seen anyone in or around the WALKER residence or the church before or after April 10, 1963, who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

COLEMAN explained that, from where he was standing looking over the fence, he could not see down the alley behind WALKER's residence, as there is a stockade fence around some

garbage cans in the southwest corner of the church parking lot and this blocked his view down the alley.

It was personally observed on June 3, 1964, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the distance from the door in the residence of WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4930 Mc Street, Dallas, Texas, to the place at the stockade fence where he observed incidents on the night of April 10, 1963, in the church parking lot at about 9:00 PM, is approximately fourteen feet.

COLEMAN was requested to re-enact his actions upon hearing the blast of what he first thought was a backfire on the night of April 10, 1963. It was personally observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that it required COLEMAN two seconds to go from where he was standing in a door to the stockade fence, a distance of about fourteen feet.

It was personally observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on information furnished by WALTER KIRK COLEMAN on June 3, 1964, that from the point where COLEMAN states he observed a man walking towards a 1958 Ford to the alley entrance of the church parking lot is approximately forty-five feet. It was also personally observed that the distance from where COLEMAN states he first saw a man walking toward a 1958 Chevrolet is twenty-one feet to the alley entrance of the church parking lot.

It was personally observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that it is approximately thirty-five feet from the alley entrance of the WALKER property (4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard) to the alley entrance of the church parking lot.

On June 4, 1964, WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4930 Herndon Street, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed in connection with the information he had previously furnished Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents on June 3, 1964, in connection with inciden

he observed on the night of April 10, 1963, in the parking lot of the Mormon Church. This church parking lot is located adjacent to the property of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

COLEMAN stated he was able to observe what he had seen because the lights in the church and the floodlight, which is attached to the church building and lights up the church parking lot, were on at the time.

Concerning the foreign-made car he had observed parked next to the 1958 black and white Chevrolet, COLEMAN stated he believes this was a Renault, but it could have been some other make of automobile, as he does not know what a Renault looks like.

He stated at the time there were about six other cars observed by him in the lot other than the 1950 white or light beige Ford and the 1958 Chevrolet. He added, however, there could have been some other cars parked to his left as he looked into the lot as he did not look in that direction.

He stated the reason he ran to the fence and looked into the church parking lot was that he became curious after hearing what he thought was a backfire of an automobile as it is unusual to hear such noises in this neighborhood. He returned to the house because he did not think that a shot had been fired, and there was no other reason for him to continue observing the man near the 1958 black and white Chevrolet.

On June 3, 1964, H. M. HART, Detective, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that during the past month he has compiled a list of automobiles observed in and around the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. These cars had been observed by HART on various occasions during this period of time.

Upon checking this list, HART stated he had no information that a 1950 white or beige Ford or a 1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, had ever been observed by him. HART explained that some of the cars he had observed had been parked in the church parking lot, which adjoins General WALKER's property to the north.

HART reviewed information compiled by the Intelligence Section since December, 1962, concerning activities in and around the residence of General WALKER and of General WALKER and his associates. This review failed to show any knowledge by the Intelligence Section of a 1950 white or beige Ford or a 1958 black over white Chevrolet.

On June 4, 1964, Mr. E. OWEN HANSEN, 3328 Leahy Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is presently a Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Ward Number One, located at 4027 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He advised that as of April, 1963, he had the title of a Counselor for the above church.

HANSEN related that, in regard to church services scheduled, he does not hold services on the first Sunday evening of each month and, after reviewing a calendar, advised that they did not have services at the church on April 7, 1963. He advised they have Wednesday evening services at the church on every Wednesday except during the month of August. HANSEN stated the Wednesday evening services were scheduled from 7:30 PM until 9:00 PM, and that usually everyone had departed the church by 9:15 PM to 9:20 PM.

HANSEN stated he does not recall whether he was in attendance at the church on the evening of April 10, 1963, and has not heard anyone make comments concerning his attendance the night that someone had taken a shot at Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. HANSEN also advised he does not recall seeing a 1950 beige or white Ford or a 1958 black over white Chevrolet parked

in the parking lot at the church, nor does he know of any of the church members who own automobiles described as above.

HANSEN related that during the day there are usually cars parked along the fence next to the WALKER residence which do not belong to church members. He advised they are probably friends of WALKER or other people residing in the area of the church.

HANSEN related that insofar as attendance at the church on the night of April 10, 1963, Mr. CARL GREENWOOD, of 1017 Belaire Street, Richardson, Texas (telephone number AD 2-1641), would have this information as he is presently in charge of the records of the church. He also advised that Mr. ED [illegible], who is a detective with the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, is a part-time custodian at the church and may have been on duty the night of April 10, 1963.

HANSEN stated that the dress on Wednesday evening for the young people is usually classified as being casual, in that they wear sport shirts and slacks, and that the adults usually wear shirts, ties and suits to the services.

HANSEN estimated that the parking lot is usually one-half to two-thirds full for the Wednesday night services.

On June 4, 1964, SCOTT HANSEN, age 15, 5110 Bahy Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is the son of N. [illegible] HANSEN, and that he is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, located at 4027 Bobbie Creek Boulevard, Dallas.

He advised that he was present at the church on the night of April 10, 1963, attending a Scout meeting and, to the best of his recollection, he arrived at approximately 7:15 PM and left at approximately 9:30 PM. He advised that he was inside the church from the time of his arrival until the time of his departure.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

HANSEN stated that he recalls observing a [illegible] over white Chevrolet parked along the fence next to Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's property on the night of April 10, 1963. He stated that he recalls seeing the same automobile parked along this fence on a previous Wednesday, but has not seen the car in the church lot since April 10, 1963. He stated that he was talking to another Boy Scout by the name of DAVID [illegible] concerning the appearance of the automobile and remarked he thought that it was a "pretty good-looking car."

HANSEN also advised that he does not recall observing a 1949 or 1950 white or beigh-colored Ford in the parking lot.

HANSEN stated that a church member by the name of [illegible] ST. JOHN, who is presently a student at Southern Methodist University, drives a Karmann Ghia and usually parks in the parking lot near the fence dividing the church property from that of Major General WALKER. He stated ST. JOHN might possibly recall seeing the 1958 Chevrolet parked in that area.

HANSEN stated that Scoutmaster HAROLD RAY GIBBS would have a knowledge of the Boy Scouts present for the meeting on the night of April 10, 1963.

On June 4, 1964, EDWIN D. HEATH, SR., 1102 Hawthorn Circle, Richardson, Texas, advised he is a Detective with the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, and works as a part-time custodian at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, located at 4027 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. HEATH stated he is also a member of this church.

HEATH related he spends approximately fifteen hours each week at the church in taking care of the property; however, on the night of April 10, 1963, he was working the evening shift at the Police Department and was not present for the Wednesday evening services.

He advised that, knowing the Police Department was interested in the shooting, he had made inquiry of various members for any possible information they may have concerning the shooting; however, his efforts met with negative results.

HEATH stated he has never observed a 1958 black over white Chevrolet parked in the parking lot, nor does he know of any member who has owned a 1958 black over white Chevrolet. He also advised he has never observed, nor does he know of any member who has owned, a 1949 or 1950 white or beige Ford automobile.

HEATH stated that church member JOE ST. JOHN has a foreign-made car and usually parks near the fence located next to WALKER's property.

HEATH related that the parking lot is poorly lighted, due to the fact the neighbors had previously complained to the church concerning the bright lights. HEATH related he believed that enough light would be present on the lot for an individual to obtain a description of a person standing in the lot, as well as to identify various automobiles. He stated he believes the colors of the automobiles could be distinguished by the light in the church parking lot.

On June 4, 1964, photographs were taken of the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 4027 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. It is noted this parking lot is located adjacent to and just north of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER (Retired), at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas.

Photograph designated as DL-53 (1) is a view of the parking lot looking south toward the entrance to the alley. The alley, just beyond the entrance to the parking lot, runs directly behind the residence of Major General WALKER.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL-53 (2) and (3) are views of the church parking lot looking east toward the parking lot entrance at Turtle Creek Boulevard. The wooden fence on the right-hand side of the photograph divides the property of the church from that of the residence of General WALKER.

These photographs were taken from the same location that WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, of 4338 Newton Street, stated he was standing immediately after he heard the loud noise the night of April 10, 1963.

The above photographs were taken with a Burke-and-James 4X5 Speed Graphic Camera.

In connection with the copies of Police Department reports furnished by Officer B. G. [illegible], Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on May 28, 1964, concerning investigation by that agency of the shooting at the residence of Major General WALKER on April 10, 1963, the following discrepancies as determined through this investigation should be noted:

1. The report of Officers D. P. [illegible] and B. G. NORVELL states, "Officer J. C. [illegible] found the bullet..." and it was given to Det. G. B. BROWN, Crime Laboratory Division." On May 28, 1964, Detective Bill B. [illegible] advised he found the bullet and turned it over to Officer BROWN. On this same date, Officer BROWN stated he obtained the bullet from Officer NORVELL. Officer [illegible], on June 2, 1964, and former Officer NORVELL, on June 3, 1964, both stated NORVELL found the bullet and he, in turn, gave it to McELROY, who said he would take it on and give it to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory.

2. The report of Officers TUCKER and NORVELL states, "A witness by ear, Kirk Coleman, w/m/14, 4338 Newton, LA 8 7059, states he was sitting in the back room of his home, and heard what sounded like a shot from a shotgun, and he ran outside and pulled himself up over the stockade fence in the rear yard, and as he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unk/w/m/ speed down the driveway towards Turtle Crkke, in either 49 or 50 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be a w/m with the door open on a 58 Chev., blk with white stripe down side, states this person had the seat pushed up and was leaning over as if he was putting something into the floorboards. This person got inside the Chev. and sped away from the lot. (There was a meetting of some sort in the church, and the lot was full of car, but at the time the time the witness looked out there these were the only people on the lot)." On June 3, 1964, WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following noted discrepancies in connection with the above report:

(a) COLEMAN was standing at an outside door at the time of the shot, not "sitting in the back room."

(b) The shot sounded to COLEMAN like a car backfire, not a "shot from a shotgun."

(c) COLEMAN observed one unknown white male hurrying towards a 1950 white or beige Ford (not light green) and, after getting in behind the steering wheel, this person drove away at a normal rate of speed. He did not "speed down the driveway."

(d) COLEMAN observed a second unknown white male at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, from the alley entrance or exit. When COLEMAN next observed this individual, this person was at the driver's side of a 1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, not a "58 Chev. blk with white stripe down side."

(e) COLEMAN stated this second individual was observed by him leaning front of the car into the back seat area of the Chevrolet and COLEMAN could not tell what this man was doing, nor did COLEMAN ask what this man was doing because, at this point, COLEMAN returned to his residence.

(f) The TUCKER - NORVELL report [illegible] COLEMAN advised the lot was "full of cars" COLEMAN advised the Special Agents there were about six other cars in addition to the Ford and Chevrolet in the lot at the time.

(g) The TUCKER - NORVELL report reflects interview of "Robert Surney" (correct spelling SURREY) concerning two men in dark 1963 Ford seen by SURREY on Monday, April 8, 1963, in the alley behind his residence. The report of Detectives [illegible] and VAN CLEAVE, dated April 10, 1963, states SURREY saw the 1963 Ford and two men, no other description, on April 6, 1963 (Saturday), parked at the rear of TUCKER's residence. The report of Officers DILLMAN and REIL, dated April 11, 1963, contains an interview of SURREY concerning the incident about Sunday, 1963 Ford and two men, but does not [illegible] SURREY saw this car or the men [illegible] gives the impression it occurred on April 10, 1963.

(h) On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation he observed the 1963 dark brown or maroon Ford parked on Avondale Street near the alley entrance, which alley runs behind WALKER's residence. SURREY stated this incident took place on April 8, 1963 (Monday), and he described the individuals as one being a white male in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, 160 pounds, and the second as a white male, in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 190 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, shirts and ties.

On June 1, 1964, Mrs. ROSS BOUVE, 4001 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, Business Manager for the Jackson Clinic, 3929 Fairmount, advised she has resided at the residence of Doctor RUTH JACKSON, 4001 Turtle Creek Boulevard, for about six years. She stated the wing in which she resides in the house overlooks the entire property belonging to Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. Mrs. BOUVE advised that Doctor RUTH JACKSON resides in the wing on the opposite side of the house and on the night of April 10, 1963, Doctor JACKSON was not in a position to hear or see anything which occurred at the WALKER residence. She further advised that Doctor JACKSON does not own a dog.

Mrs. BOUVE stated she owns a "border collie" named "Toby" which she usually keeps in the fenced back yard, which area is directly next to the back yard area of the WALKER residence. She advised that "Toby" will bark loud at anyone or anything in the alley area at the rear of their residence, or at anyone or anything on the WALKER property. On April 10, 1963, "Toby" was placed in the laundry room by Mrs. BOUVE sometime after dark, as "Toby" had been barking loud and long earlier in the evening at the numerous people coming and going from the

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

WALKER residence, and at the numerous people coming and going to church services at the Mormon Church located on the other side of the WALKER residence. Mrs. BOUVE stated her other dog "Two-Bit," is a Yorkshire terrier who usually remains inside the house and who does not bark while in the house.

Prior to the shooting incident on April 10, 1963, at the WALKER residence, Mrs. BOUVE stated she heard "Toby" growling and barking in the laundry room, but she took no notice of this because this was his usual behavior and especially on Wednesday nights when church services are held at the Mormon Church. She, therefore, did not make any check to ascertain why he was growling barking. Upon hearing what she thought was a backfire, Mrs. BOUVE stated she thought nothing of it. She explained there is heavy traffic on Turtle Creek Boulevard and numerous cars also drive through the alley at the rear of the house to the Mormon Church. Her first impression was that the noise was a fire and she, therefore, did nothing about it. She stated she did not look out her window at the WALKER residence until such time when she heard police cars arrive.

She advised that, immediately after hearing what she thought was a backfire, she could not recall having heard any car run from the area or any car driving away. She further stated that on the Sunday previous to the shooting, April 7, 1963, she noticed nothing unusual in or about the WALKER residence, other than there had been a large crowd at the Mormon Church on Sunday night.

She advised her dog "Toby" became very sick on April 11 and 12, 1963. She stated she was of the opinion someone had given him something to quiet him or drug him or poison him, because he did become sick and vomited extensively on April 11 and 12, 1963. She did not take him to a veterinarian. She stated she based her belief that the dog had been given drugs because of the shooting incident and the dog's habit of barking at anyone or anything in the alley area. She stated she had no other basis for this belief or any proof whatsoever, and this is only opinion on her part.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. DOUVE was [illegible] and advised she had never seen anyone [illegible] near the WALKER residence at any time.

On June 1, 1964, by [illegible] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [illegible] road tracks located nearest to the [illegible] GENERAL A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired), [illegible] Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, and there [illegible] Texas (MKT) Railroad. These tracks [illegible] mile southeast from WALKER's [illegible] to Turtle Creek Boulevard in this [illegible]

It was also determined, [illegible] that directly across the street [illegible] WALKER's residence there [illegible] approximately 0.6 of a mile to the [illegible] and approximately 1.0 miles [illegible] dence. This path runs parallel [illegible] MKT railroad tracks and, [illegible] the railroad. This path [illegible] places, is composed of [illegible] affording [illegible] ble places where [illegible] could be easily hidden, buried, or [illegible] also personally observed that along [illegible] there are many paths and trails [illegible] through the woods and underbrush [illegible]

No "open field" was [illegible] tracks in this area.

By walking directly to the [illegible] rear of the WALKER residence, a [illegible] the wooded brushy area and the railroad [illegible]

It should be noted that [illegible] 6 have been previously identified by [illegible] Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [illegible]

a section of the MKT railroad tracks located approximately [illegible] of a mile southeast of MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER's residence and near the [illegible] Theatre Center.

On June 4, 1964, personnel of the Dallas Office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MKT) railroad took photographs from the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, [illegible] Dallas, Texas, by Special Agents of the Bureau. The investigation determined that Photograph No. [illegible] a view of the railroad tracks, which [illegible] yards Northeast of the [illegible] Dallas. At the point where the photograph was taken, the railroad tracks are approximately thirty feet above street level, [illegible] feet from the tracks to the end of the [illegible] The area from the railroad tracks to the [illegible] wooded area with [illegible] evidently been attached for [illegible] of time. Near the point [illegible] and the railroad embankment, [illegible] approximately six feet tall and [illegible] south the railroad and Turtle Creek [illegible].

It was personally observed by [illegible] Bureau [illegible] of investigation that [illegible] public [illegible] to Turtle Creek Public [illegible] MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, [illegible] is .45 mile. The route traveled [illegible] via Turtle Creek Drive to the intersection [illegible] and northeast on Turtle Creek Boulevard [illegible] on Irving Street to the alley, and then [illegible] to the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's [illegible].

It was also noted that Photograph No. [illegible] 70 was taken approximately .25 mile [illegible] point where Photograph No. 5 of Exhibit [illegible] photographs depict a view of the [illegible] Boulevard.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Personal observation of the MKT railroad tracks at the point where Photograph No. 1 of Item No. 70 was taken by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following identical reference points as depicted in the photograph:

The tenth railroad tie from the bottom of the picture is extended approximately four or five inches out of line with the rest of the ties. It was noted the extended railroad tie is three ties above a connection on the right-hand railroad track.

The metal utility tower, as depicted in the center of the photograph, was observed in the same location in reference to the extended railroad tie.

The railroad signal device located to the right of the tracks and at a point where it appears to disappear at the top of photograph was observed in the same location.

To the right of the railroad signal device a telephone post can be observed leaning at a 45-degree angle and used as a brace against another telephone post. In the photograph, it is the fourth telephone post from the right-hand edge of the picture.

On the left side of the photograph, a portion of a house can be observed. From personal observation of the area, it is believed this house is the rear of the duplex at 3[illegible] Mockingbird Street.

On June 3, 1964, aerial photographs of the area in and around the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, were taken by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from a Bell Aircraft Company helicopter piloted by WAYNE SPILKER.

These photographs bearing the below-listed identification designations are described as follows:

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

PHOTO DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
DL 52(1)	Photograph taken looking northeast with Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MK railroad tracks running from the [illegible] of the photograph through the right center to the upper-right center of the photograph and Turtle Creek Boulevard to the left of these railroad tracks running from the bottom left of the photograph up through the left-hand side of the photograph. This street is a divided road. North Central Expressway is located in the upper-right quarter of the photograph.
DL 52(2)	Photograph looking southeast with the downtown area of Dallas in the upper right center of the photograph, North Central Expressway running from the left-hand side of the photograph through the upper center of the photograph toward the downtown area, and Preston Road in the bottom center of the photograph.
DL 52(3)	Photograph looking southeast [illegible] North Central Expressway in the lower front of the photograph, Fisher Street in the lower right of the photograph, and Love Field in the upper-right corner of the photograph.
DL 52(4)	Photograph looking southeast depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER in the lower center of the photograph, Turtle Creek Boulevard running from the lower left-hand cor

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

PHOTO DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
DL 52(4) (cont'd)	diagonally toward the upper-right co of the photograph, and North Central Expressway at the upper portion of t photograph running from left to righ
DL 52(5)	Photograph looking southwest with th MKT railroad tracks running from the lower left-hand corner of the photo-graph through the left center of the photograph. The downtown area of Dallas is in the upper left-hand co of the photograph.
DL 52(6)	Photograph looking southwest, the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER in the lower center of the photograph, Oaklawn Avenue running from the right center of the photo-graph through the middle of the photo graph and then turning toward the upper left-hand corner of the photo-graph. Turtle Creek Boulevard is shown from the lower-left co ner of the photograph across the photograph to the lower-right corner.

On June 3, 1964, Mr. V. C. SNIDER, Schedule Engineer, Schedule Department, Dallas Transit Company, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information concerning buses available to passengers inbound towards the downtown area of Dallas, Texas, from the general area in and around 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas:

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BUS RUN NUMBER	BUS RUN DESIGNATION	ROUTE
52	Singleton	Via Lemmon Avenue to Central Expressw south to Pacific Street, west to Lamar Street, north to McKinney Avenue, the west out Singleton Boulevard to the e of town known as "West Dallas"
36	Preston Hollow Express	Via Oaklawn Avenue to Blackburn, east to Central Expressway, south to Elm Street, west to Lamar Street, north t Ross Avenue, then return via Central Expressway and the above route (in reverse) to the area of Dallas known as "Preston Hollow"
4	Bishop	From the SMU Campus south on Hillcrest and Abbott Streets to Knox Street, ea to Cole Street, south to Blackburn, then east to Central Expressway, sout to Elm Street, west to Houston Street then via Houston Street viaduct to Marsalis Avenue, south to Colorado Street, west to Bishop Street, south to Davis Street, then west to Hamill Street, from where it returns via the the same route to the SMU Campus. Th bus crosses Neely Street in the 410 block west
54	Beverly Hills	Departs from Love Field, Dallas, east on Cedar Springs Avenue to Bowen, the west via McKinney to St. Paul Street, then south to Main Street, then east via Main Street, West Commerce Street and the Fort Worth Cutoff to Pilgrim Street, then south to Colorado, then west via Westmount and Davis Streets to Gilpin Street, from where it returns the same route to Love Field

Re: [illegible] COVERED

[illegible]	[illegible]	
37	Urbandale	Stands at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] a panel [illegible] he would [illegible] [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] it would be [illegible] [illegible] that he would be on that [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] laying his [illegible] on any [illegible] [illegible] him to board any [illegible]

stated this person could board the second bus at any one of a number of transfer points in the downtown area.

It should be noted that the scene depicted in Photograph No. 5, Item No. 6, has been identified through previous investigation on May 18, 1964, as reported on pages 258 and 259, of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas. In this photograph, there is depicted a railroad curving to the left with a metal utility pole on the left and a building in the left center of the photograph.

It should be noted that the scene depicted in Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, has been identified through previous investigation on May 20, 1964, as reported on pages 260, 261 and 262, of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas. In this photograph, there is depicted an alley in the center, a two-story house on the right, a multi-story building under construction in the background, and some trees and a wooden fence on the left.

It should be noted that information concerning buses available to anyone in the downtown area of Dallas who desires transportation to the Oak Cliff area of Dallas was previously obtained on March 10, 1964, and reported on pages 176 - 183, of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas. On any bus traveling to the downtown area of Dallas from the general area near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, a passenger, after paying his fare, can obtain a transfer coupon, which entitles him to board any bus destined for the Oak Cliff area at any of the many transfer points in the downtown area. This would be necessary only if the original bus was not destined for a desired destination point in the Oak Cliff area.

As of April 10, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, were residing at 214 West Neely Street, which is located in the Oak Cliff area and which is near the bus route

of the bus designated as "Bishop," Bus Run No. 4. (See interview of V. C. SNIDER, Dallas Transit Company, June 3, 1964.)

On June 4, 1964, MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

She was questioned further concerning conversations she had had with LEE HARVEY OSWALD about his visits to the house of General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas.

She said she had asked OSWALD how he had arrived at the WALKER home on the night he had attempted to kill WALKER by shooting him. OSWALD replied that he had walked up to the house. MARINA said she later learned OSWALD had taken a bus to the vicinity of the WALKER home and she presumes that he had gotten off the bus a distance from the WALKER home and had traversed the remaining distance on foot. She said OSWALD had said also he had returned to their home by bus after the attempted assassination. MARINA advised she was not aware of what buses OSWALD took to arrive in the vicinity of the WALKER home or to leave the vicinity of the WALKER home en route back to their home.

MARINA said she remembers OSWALD telling her he had run away from the WALKER house after the attempted assassination and that he could run very fast. She said she does not recall that OSWALD told her how far he ran or what bus he boarded or where he boarded the bus.

She does remember OSWALD told her he came home on the bus after the attempted assassination.

MARINA said she does not recall OSWALD telling her what he did with his rifle after he made the first trip to the WALKER home for the purpose of assassinating General WALKER. She said he did not bring the rifle into their home upon his return to her knowledge. She said she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle on this first visit of OSWALD to the

WALKER home for the purpose of assassinating WALKER. She does recall she had asked OSWALD when he returned home and confessed he had attempted to assassinate General WALKER that night what he had done with the rifle because she was afraid the rifle might be found and traced to OSWALD. In answer to her query, OSWALD told her he had buried the rifle in the ground or in the bushes far away from the actual spot of the shooting. She recalls OSWALD mentioned a field and also a railroad track and she has the impression OSWALD might have meant he hid the rifle in a field near a railroad track.

MARINA said she recalled OSWALD showing her photographs he had taken of the General WALKER home. She also recalled OSWALD had shown her some photographs he had taken which depicted a railroad track. It is her recollection that these railroad tracks were near the WALKER house. She said she recalls seeing an automobile in one of the photographs of the WALKER house, but did not recall what type of an automobile it was or whether or not it had a license plate on it.

MARINA was asked if OSWALD had mentioned being associat with any other person in connection with the attempted assassination of WALKER. She said OSWALD had never mentioned another pers in this connection. She said she was sure in her own mind he had planned and attempted the assassination completely alone. She said it was not like OSWALD to be associated with anybody else in such an endeavor.

MARINA said she did not know that OSWALD had known or associated with anyone in April, 1963, who owned a 1963 Ford automobile or a 1949 or a 1950 Ford automobile or a 1958 Chevrole She said he had never mentioned a large collie dog or any other type dog which had been near the WALKER residence. She does recall OSWALD mentioned on one occasion, when they were discussing the WALKER incident, a gathering at a church near the WALKER house. He told her he had postponed his assassination attempt until the evening of the gathering at this church.

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, [illegible] (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/21/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum [illegible] of captioned investigation requested by President's Commission [illegible] 5/13/64, regarding the possible [illegible] of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

In connection with [illegible] out of the city during the week of 5/11/64, and [illegible] interviewed in connection with the investigation.

Furthermore, WALKER is a very controversial figure, and any contact with him would undoubtedly [illegible] immediately alert the press media concerning the [illegible] of the inquiries.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that WALKER has [illegible] armed guards in the vicinity of his residence from time to time.

It is believed that the Commission's request has been adequately covered and, hence, Major General EDWIN A. WALKER will not be contacted.

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
JPG:cah
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 22 1964

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/13/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI Inventory Number 301, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/20/64, enclosing an affidavit of Mr. IVAN D. LEE reflecting procedures used by him in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, together with photographs taken by him on February 1, 1964.

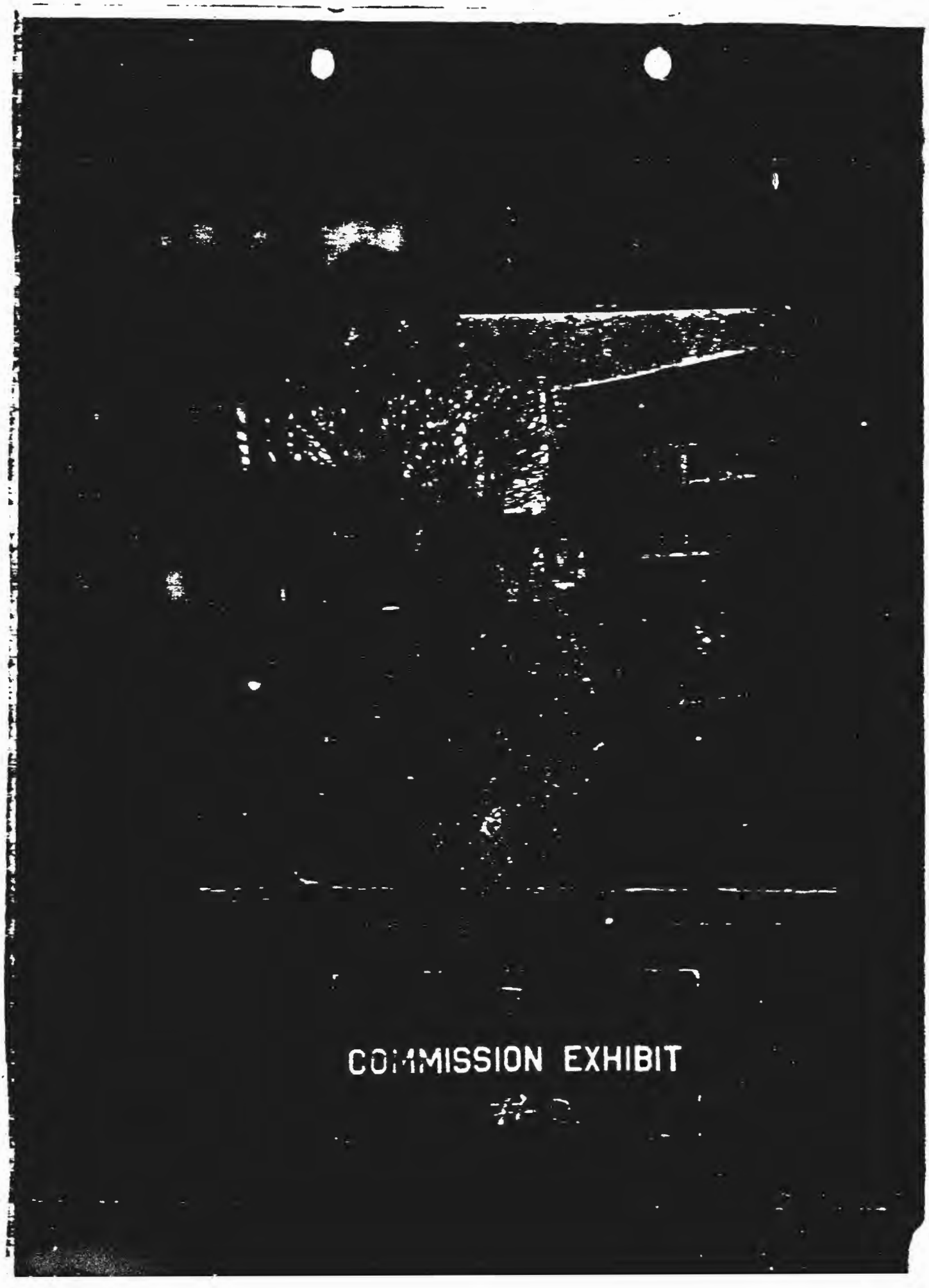
Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the requested investigation.

The investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA IVAN D. LEE, with the exception of the physical observation of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on May 18, 1964, which was made by SA's LEE and ROBERT A. BARRETT, and the interview with Mr. BEN D. PARSONS, which was conducted by SA EMORY E. HORTON.

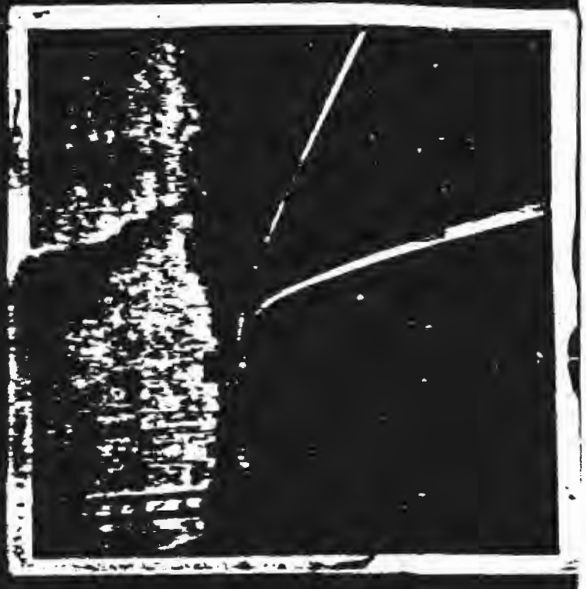
Enc. (10)
RPG/dar
(5)

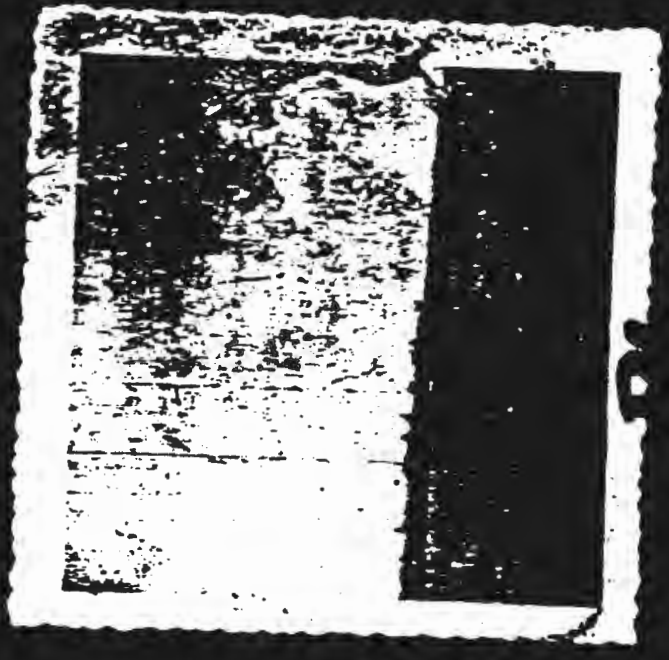
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 22 1964


COMMISSION EXHIBIT

14
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#3





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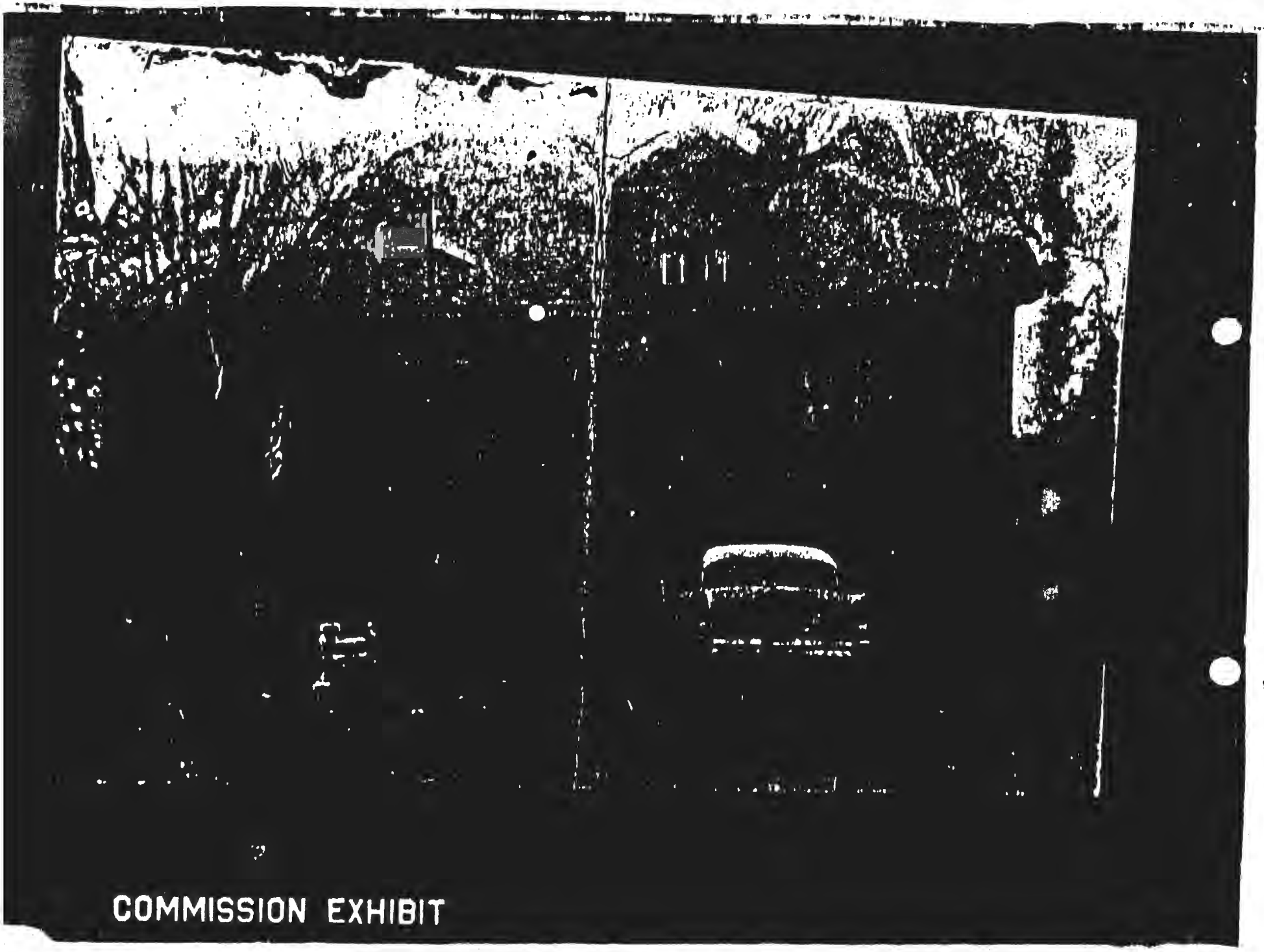
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#4


COMMISSION EXHIBIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

[illegible] 8, 1964

By Courier [illegible]

116-[illegible]-27

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[illegible] additional [illegible] house of [illegible] has been [illegible] as Commission Exhibit [illegible] four copies of a memorandum dated [illegible] Texas, covering the investigation [illegible]

[illegible] regarding the [illegible] submission [illegible] that this [illegible] examination conducted [illegible] determine the approximate time of day [illegible] taken, based on shadows appearing in [illegible] There are no definite shadows and [illegible] the photograph was made under cloudy [illegible] under which no specific shadows result.

[illegible] photographs which [illegible] by the Dallas Police [illegible] Commission Exhibit 5 are [illegible] not required, during this investigation [illegible] photograph represented by Co[illegible]

[illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: By letter dated May 10, 19[illegible], the [illegible] additional information regarding [illegible] Walker's house (Commission Exhibit 5). [illegible] bears blue stains on the face and the [illegible] torn from the car. They requested [illegible] picture was in this condition when [illegible] Investigation shows that the license was [illegible] from the photograph when received, but the blue [illegible] fingerprint examination. They also requested [illegible] approximate date and time of day the [illegible] made be determined, if possible. Dallas [illegible] letterhead memoranda regarding their investigation and these are being furnished to the Commission [illegible] construction in the background of one photo [illegible] date of the picture has been established [illegible] March 9 and 10, 1963. The Commission [illegible] on not the negative was available. [illegible] to exist.

NOTE: It is noted that the Commission [illegible] the possibility of identifying the [illegible] one of the photographs through [illegible] Walker. Dallas airtel 5/21/64 [illegible] is a very controversial figure [illegible] who would undoubtedly cause [illegible] media concerning the nature of the [illegible]. Dallas recommends that Walker not be [illegible] their investigation has resulted [illegible] automobile most likely is the [illegible] Walker who is a frequent visitor [illegible]

[illegible]

Airtel 116-16[illegible]

To: SAC, Dallas [redacted]

From: Director, FBI ([redacted])

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

[redacted]

Enclosures (2)

[redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY 13 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note that one of the photographs purporting to depict the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which photograph has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 369, has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license number of an automobile which appears in the photograph. Would you please advise concerning the circumstances under which and from whom your Bureau obtained the above photograph and as to whether or not the picture was so mutilated at the time it came into your possession or into the possession of any other person or organization from whom you may have obtained it.

We would also appreciate having the automobile in question identified. Since the photograph purports to depict General Walker's house, the General could probably identify the automobile, as well as the house itself.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 1

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

We note that the photograph appears to have traces of ink or some similar substance on its face. Would you please advise whether or not such substance was on the photograph when you received it and, if not, how it came to be on the photograph.

The photograph in question depicts several trees and shrubs, which do not appear to have any leaves on them. We note that pictures taken in the vicinity of General Walker's house by the Dallas Police Department on April 10, 1963 show some of the same shrubs which appear to be well covered with leaves. Could you advise as to the approximate date on which Commission Exhibit 5 was taken by examination of the condition of the trees and shrubs shown in that picture.

For your possible assistance we are [illegible] the two photographs mentioned as having been taken by the Dallas Police Department, which have been marked, respectively, "A" and "F". Would you please return them after they have served your purposes.

Could you advise, on the basis of the shadows appearing in Commission Exhibit 5 as to the approximate time of day at which it was taken.

On the basis of the interview set forth at page 439 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 10, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, we assume that, to the knowledge of your Bureau, there is no

negative of Commission Exhibit 5 in existence.

We return Commission Exhibit 5 for your use in connection with the investigation we are requesting.

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosures

FD-185 (3-24-64)

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (116-165494)

From: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)(P)

Subject: EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Agency
Date Fwd
How Fwd
By

1 cc Org. Unit
2 cc's Hartmann

REC 17 88

EX-103

6 JUN 16 1964

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - (Field Office)
JPH:pm
(2)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 23 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 12, 1964

EDWIN A. WALKER

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", a daily Fort Worth newspaper, dated June 9, 1964, which reflected that the 17th District Court in Fort Worth was hearing the libel suit by Edwin A. Walker against the Associated Press.

Richard H. Sweat of Corinth, Mississippi, a pre-law student at the University of Mississippi, was the first witness. When Clyde Watts, attorney for Edwin A. Walker, asked Sweat if Walker led a charge of students at the University of Mississippi during the rioting at that school in the fall of 1962, attorney for the Associated Press, J. A. Gooch, objected and Judge Charles Murray sustained the objection. Judge Murray said the question called for a conclusion, which is a matter for the jury to decide. Sweat did testify that his first impression of Walker was that of a leader, but that he found out that Walker would not lead a charge.

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", dated June 10, 1964, which reflected that a Mississippi Deputy Sheriff, Talmadge Witt, furnished a statement which was introduced into evidence, which reflected that Walker, after addressing the students at the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962, started moving toward the United States Marshals and a crowd of at least one thousand followed him. Deputy Sheriff Witt testified that Walker had approached him and asked to be deputized, stating that he wanted to be safe to observe. Witt also testified Walker stated to the students, "Protest all you want, they might run out of tear gas. Help is on the way, thousands are coming."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-365 (3-24-64)

FBI

Date: 6/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

To: Director, FBI (116-165494)

From: SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (P)

Subject: EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS XX RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

REC 5 116-165494-

6 JUN 24 1964

NO ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
1 - (Field Office)
JPH/atd
(2)

133

53 JUN 29 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 23, 1964

EDWIN A. WALKER

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", a daily Fort Worth newspaper, dated June 15, 1964, which stated that Associated Press newsman VAN SAVELL furnished a deposition to the Seventeenth District Court in Ft. Worth, Texas, in which SAVELL stuck by his contention that former Major General EDWIN A WALKER led a charge against United States Marshals during rioti at the University of Mississippi in 1962. In the deposition, SAVELL stated he heard someone say, "Here is General WALKER. Here comes General WALKER." Someone asked WALKER, SAVELL said, "lead us to the steps." SAVELL said WALKER made no comment and appeared to be in deep thought for forty or fifty seconds. Finally, SAVELL said, WALKER nodded his head, two men took WALK by the arms and the three started walking in the direction of th United States Marshals. A group followed the three. After walking a distance, SAVELL said the group threw rocks and other articles in the direction of the marshals and then turned and r As the group returned to near a Confederate monument on the campus, SAVELL said he heard WALKER say, "Well, we'll get together and charge again." When WALKER made that statement, SAVELL said he ran to telephone his office.

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" dated June 16, 1964, which stated that United Press Internatio reporter ALFRED KUETTNER, furnished a deposition which was rea on June 16, 1964. KUETTNER said in his deposition he heard WA tell students: "You have every right to demonstrate, but this not the way to Cuba". KUETTNER said the crowd jeered when WALK told them to avoid violence. KUETTNER testified he could not everything that went on during the rioting and that at one poi he was away from the riot scene about twenty minutes making a telephone call. He said it was possible that WALKER led a cha during his absence. KUETTNER described WALKER as staring and and said WALKER was walking fast when the reporter first encou him. KUETTNER said that WALKER was present on the campus as " than an interested observer." KUETTNER quoted WALKER as sayir a press conference in Atlanta, Georgia, when asked about the r

"This was not a riot. This was just a bunch of college boys blowing off steam, having a good time."

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Press", a daily Fort Worth newspaper, dated June 17, 1964, which revealed that United Press International Wire Service writer, CRAIG ELLIS, told the Seventeenth District Court in Fort Worth, Texas, that General WALKER addressed a crowd, stepped from the Confederate monument and then advanced toward the University Administration Building and the mushrooming crowd followed.

WILLIAM BRITTINGHAM, a University of Mississippi student, participated in the riot on September 30, 1962, testifie by written sworn statement that similar situation developed after General WALKER's speech. Radio executive JOHN KING, JR., testified he heard General WALKER say: "You're doing all right - riot, riot. You are getting news all over the country. Now, you've got casualties."

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" dated June 18, 1964, stated that TOM GREGORY, a reporter for the Meridian (Mississippi) Star, testified he was at the Univers of Mississippi on September 30, 1962. He said WALKER encounter several persons, and students yelled that the former general was "going up to the marshals." At that point, the general beg striding at a rather fast pace toward the Administration Buildi GREGORY said he saw a crowd, estimated at 200 persons follow WALKER. The group went within fifteen or twenty yards of a driveway surrounding the Administration Building. "They continued going this way until tear gas came and I lost sight of WALKER."

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" on June 18, 1964, which stated that the Seventeenth District Court Jury, Ft. Worth, Texas, received the following charge from Judge CHARLES MURRAY: (One) Do you find from the preponde of evidence that the statement "WALKER led a charge against Fed Marshals on the Ole Miss campus" was substantially true? Was the statement fair comment? (Two) Do you find from the preponderance of evidence that the statement "WALKER assumed command of the crowd" was substantially true? Was it fair comm

An article appeared in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", dated June 19, 1964, which stated that the Seventeenth District Court Jury said the Associated Press must pay former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER $500,000 for actual damages and $300,000 for exemplary or punitive damages.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

97 - 116 - 165494 - 90

June 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI

JUN 27 11 AM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication dated May 22, 1964, at Washington, D. C.; a copy of the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung," a Munich, Germany, newspaper of November 29, 1963; and two copies of translations of two pertinent articles appearing on pages one and four of the above enclosed newspaper.

Your attention is called to the fact that one of the articles, entitled "The Strange Case of Oswald," reportedly written by an editor of the newspaper, alleges that Lee Harvey Oswald had made an attempt on the life of General Edwin A. Walker. As you will note, the date of the appearance of this article was prior to December 3, 1963, the date on which Marina Oswald first advised Agents of this Bureau that Oswald had tried to kill General Walker. Page two of the enclosed communication dated May 22, 1964, at Washington, D. C., sets forth information indicating that the source of the allegation in the above article was General Walker in a transatlantic telephone interview with a West German journalist, Helmut Herbert Muench, following the assassination of President Kennedy.

In addition, the article also alleges that Oswald had been hired for the attempt on General Walker's life and that Attorney General Robert Kennedy had stopped the investigation. According to Muench, these latter allegations were inserted by the editor on his own initiative.

JMS:pah
(11)

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

to your letter of May 5, 1964, which requested investigation regarding an allegation in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer" that a high official of the Department of Justice had requested the Dallas, Texas, Police Department not to arrest Oswald for the attempted shooting of General Walker. It would appear that my letters of May 8 and 14, 1964, that indicated the "National Enquirer" allegation could not be substantiated, would be pertinent to the allegation in the above article in the November 29, 1963, issue of "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung."

The second article being called to your attention in the above newspaper reportedly records two transatlantic telephone interviews between General Walker and Munich.

This completes our inquiry in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

NOTE:

[redacted]

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

CONFIDENTIAL

3-23-64

AIRTEL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
[illegible] BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OR [illegible]
DATE [illegible]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet 2-20-64, and Bonnlet 2-[illegible]-64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM dated 3-[illegible]-64, setting forth information regarding the article which appeared in the [illegible] newspaper, "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung," on [illegible]-64.

[redacted]

5 - Bureau (Encs. 11)
(1 - Liaison)
(2 - Dallas: 100-10431)
1 - Bonn

GAV:kmm
(6)

2 ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
[illegible] BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OR [illegible]
DATE [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung" (German National Newspaper and Soldiers' Newspaper) is a weekly newspaper published in the German language at Munich, Germany. The November 29, 1963, edition of this newspaper carried on its front page an article entitled, "Der merkwuerdige Fall Oswald" (The Strange Case of Oswald). No author for this article was shown. The article may be translated as follows:

"The murderer of Kennedy made an attempt on [illegible] General Walker's life early in the summer when General Walker was sitting in his study. The bullet missed Walker's head only by inches. Oswald was seized. The following investigation, as it was reported, was stopped through the influence of the U. S. Attorney General, Robert Kennedy. If Oswald had been investigated, he eventually would have been imprisoned for many years, and so he could not have been in a position to commit the murder of Robert Kennedy's brother, John F. Kennedy."

Also on the front page of the November 29, 1963 issue there appeared as the main article what purported to be a transcript of two telephonic interviews 24 hours apart with General Edwin A. Walker. The text of this article was in question-and-answer form, and the newspaper reporter was referred to therein as Hasso Thorsten of the "Deutsche National Zeitung." The report of the interviews, which appeared on page four of the issue, contained no [illegible] on Walker's life.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

From "National Zeitung," (National Newspaper), November 29, 1963, No. 48, volume XIII, published in Munich, Germany.

Kennedy's Death Did Not Change U.S. Policies

Major Changes in the Offing

The United Nations Policies are Sinking Policies

Germany Will Play a Decisive Role

An exclusive interview of "National Zeitung" with General Walker.

After the first few days of worldwide [illegible] the Dallas crime, those who are left [illegible] take stock of the Kennedy policies [illegible] for the changes which are [illegible].

The Kennedy policies have left [illegible] rich in fiascos and altogether sterile in [illegible] of course, one chooses to call a success [illegible] Russian rockets from Cuba in exchange for [illegible] of the military position in Europe.

It is not our aim to join [illegible] Instead, we want to give our readers [illegible] bare truth of the Kennedy policies [illegible] the interests of our country - or of [illegible], as Kennedy wanted to have it.

The "National Zeitung" is the [illegible] the world to be furnished with a first [illegible] spokesman of the conservative opposition in the U. S. A., General Walker.

NZ: Hello , General Walker. It looks as though you are the man most in demand in America now.

Walker: Who ... Who is speaking? Are you calling from Louisiana or Dallas?

NZ: This is Hasso Thorsten of the Deutsche National Zeitung *, I am calling from Germany.

Walker: This is impossible ..... How did you find out? I left Dallas ten hours ago. Nobody knows .....

NZ: General, you are staying at the Hotel Captain Shreve in Shreveport, Louisiana. Your room number is 701.

Walker: (laughing) Thorsten, tonight, at 10 o'clock, I am appearing on television, on "Meet the Press."

NZ: I give you my word that there are no television cameras hidden in your room, General. You can talk to your friends in your pajamas.

Walker: You are the first, Thorsten, I mean it .... but I must make sure. Give me your telephone number.

NZ: (furnishes the direct telephone connections with Munich and Hamburg)

Walker: (laughing) Okay! Let's have it.

NZ: The news of Kennedy's death had hardly jolted the world, when the usual choir started to yell that the slayer is an ultrarightist.

Walker: Nonsense. The murderer is a [illegible] well-known communist, one of the countless [illegible] who has infiltrated our country.

NZ: Unexpected? A bolt from the blue sky?

*Translator's Note: It is noted that the newspaper is interchangeably referred to as "National Zeitung" and "Deutsche National Zeitung". It is described as a "soldiers' newspaper" and the contents of this issue(the interview with General Walker, an appeal to help the German-speaking population of South Tyrol, an article about Dr. Goebbels, a violent anticommunism in practically all items, etc.) would appear to indicate a publication of the extreme right. Curiously enough, the masthead of the newspaper is shown only partially, as though two-thirds has been cut off. Possibly it is a tacit reference to the present partition of Germany.

Walker: No. Kennedy's death did not come as a surprise, as is being claimed. Enough fuel had accumulated. It was only through the constant spreading of false reports that it had remained hidden.

NZ: The assassin is said to belong to a pro-Castro organization, isn't that so?

Walker: Right! A trained Marxist.

NZ: I am not unsympathetic, General, but this story of a U. S. President coming out of the left and assassinated by the left appears, to a middle-of-the-road man like myself, to have a quite macabre twist.

Walker: Kennedy's death [illegible].

NZ: Are you going to say this on "Meet the Press" tonight, General? Let us have, first of all, if you please, the official position you will take.

Walker: I repeat, you are the first to hear it. The President's tragic death urgently and forcibly brings home the point that the dangerous circumstances by which we are surrounded cannot be underestimated. Mr. Kennedy's death is not the great surprise which is now being depicted. The sympathy I experience for the Kennedy family is not less than the sympathy I experience for the million families who have given one or more victims to the cause of the struggle of freedom against communism. I grieve over the losses they have suffered. The sacrifice of this member of the Kennedy family is but one of the many sacrifices which are being made by everybody for freedom. During these very sad hours, our public must be the absolute need for strong unity, avoiding the divisive effect of reciprocal accusations which can only bring about more differences. We must stand together more than ever in our national devotion to freedom and human dignity.

NZ: Dear General Walker, I thank you for these words. I thank you personally, regardless of their newsworthiness.

Walker: It's all right. [illegible] the Voice of America?

NZ: The Voice of America! That is quite a resounding name. Yes, of course, Why?

Walker: I would like to find out for sure whether it has been spreading the false rumor of an attack on Europe by the extreme right.

NZ: I will call you as soon as I learn something positive.

Walker: I shall be staying here until midnight. Tomorrow you can reach me at the Lakeside number in Dallas.

NZ: Okay. And now let's have some details General. Will there be a change in American policies, domestic policies or foreign policies?

Walker: The changes will be there and they will be anything but trifling even though they won't be readily recognizable. The strength of the nation cannot be underestimated.

NZ: This has nothing to do, of course, with the fact that American "pinks" and their "[illegible]" throughout the world claim that no changes will be [illegible].

Walker: The strength of the nation cannot be underestimated under any circumstances. It is live and real and will break through all unnatural barriers and attempts to confine it.

NZ: What does the United Nations say?

Walker: Since the signing of the United Nations Charter there have been 23 wars. The machinations of the warring groups which operate there in furtherance of the various "isms" from which they derive support and comfort have finally found fruition and a compelling "expose" in yesterday's tragedy.

NZ: What's to come from it?

Walker: As far as the new President is concerned, even Kennedy would expect from him that his tragic [illegible] should not be in vain....

NZ: Do you mean he should learn from past mistakes and spin the wheel in the opposite direction?

Walker: Yes. We must pursue a stronger national policy and demand the same from the rest of the world. This is the first commandment for the [illegible].

NZ: A clear national policy.

Walker: That will lead to honest partnerships and dependable security arrangements.

NZ: [illegible] political policy that you in the forefront?

Walker: I have always been and continue to be in the forefront.

NZ: What is your main goal?

Walker: We must evaluate what is happening now and come up, as soon as possible, with a clear domestic political line.

NZ: What about Senator Barry Goldwater?

Walker: He is the recognized leader of the conservative movement. He has not yet allowed his supporters to present him as a candidate and I have not yet made any statements about him myself. We expect him to show himself steadfast to the principles of freedom.

NZ: The principles of freedom in the sense or "nonsense" of the United Nations?

Walker: As the true nature of the organization becomes better known, the tide of opposition against the United Nations will grow. It is only a deceptive propaganda which gives this instrument of conquest, created with a specific goal in mind and burdened by an overwhelming communist majority, an appearance of friendliness to mankind. All we need is an inner recovery, a sobering up and a realization of our own strength as well as a good shove to get the United Nations back on the side of the free world.

NZ: This is a courageous evaluation, General, and I wish it would be made in Germany.

Walker: (laughing) I have many friends in Germany, as you know. Wait a second ... hold the line... I just received word that ...

NZ: I am holding the line.

Walker: We have been talking about this Marxist assassin... this Oswald... Lee Oswald... I have just learned that John Abt from New York has offered to defend him in court.

NZ: John ... ? Would you mind to spell it?

Walker: Attorney John A-B-T. From New York.

NZ: This cannot be true. I had to make sure. Is it John Abt?

Walker: Right? Mr. Abt is an American Jew who defends all big communist cases.

NZ: I will give our readers a short biography of Mr. Abt, General.

Walker: This is extremely interesting.

NZ: How come you have one of them in your own "Promised Land."

Walker: (laughing) We'll keep in close touch, Thorsten. Give my regards to my German friends, expecially Dr. Frey. One of the results will be that Germany and America will be able to become true partners. The relations between our two countries will develop on the basis of a real friendship among the people instead of being the result of a "propaganda" friendship.

NZ: Thank you, General Walker.

Walker: Many mistakes have been made in the past. Let us be careful so that we avoid them in the present for the sake of the future. A strong, united and great Germany will be a dependable factor of security for peace, liberty in Europe and throughout the world.

Twenty-four hours after this conversation, General Walker called NZ from Dallas and imparted the following:

Walker: I have received your second call with the information you promised. Many thanks. It is to be expected that a new wave of artfully mystifying and carefully planned lies will sweep the world, especially after the assassination of Marxist Lee Oswald while he was on his way to a hearing under heavy police escort.

NX: According to the reports which we have received thus far, the slayer is still alive. He was shot in the belly.

Walker: He is dead.

NX: [illegible] time. Isn't that so?

Walker: Mark my words. The second slayer is one Rubinstein who, among other things, is a gangster from Chicago and has a record of several convictions on charges of disturbing the peace and illegal possession of arms. He runs a "striptease" bar and a "speakeasy."

NX: What was his motive?

Walker: It is fantastic! He claims he wanted to avenge Kennedy's death.

NX: An "honor" assassin! The right man at the right place!

Walker: Rubinstein got him as they were coming out of the station.

NX: Like clockwork!

Walker: There are too many extraneous and uncontrollable factors in America.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

(Translation of a short item appearing on page one, column 2).

[redacted]

Oswald, Kennedy's slayer, is said to have carried out, in the early summer of last year, an attempt on U. S. General Walker's life by taking a shot at him while the General was in his own work studio. The shot passed over General Walker's head by a very scant margin. Oswald was arrested, but his prosecution, according to certain statements, was stopped at the request of U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy. If that had not been the case, Oswald would be in jail serving a long sentence and above all he would not have had a chance to assassinate Robert's brother, John F. Kennedy.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 22, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/22/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, a Commission employee telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Secti FBI Laboratory and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It is further requested that three copies of each exhibit be made and tha these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhib by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/22/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be furnished to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remainder of the exhibits will be maintained in the Bureau's custody.

Enclosure / ENCLOSURE

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bml
(12)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 28 1964

7 JUN 30 1964

COMMISSION'S
EXHIBIT NO.

002*	[illegible] envelope addressed to the Commission
003*	"Wanted for Murder" circular
004	Photograph [illegible]
005	Aerial photograph [illegible]
006	[illegible]
1000	[illegible]
1001	[illegible]
1002	[illegible]
1003	[illegible]
1004	[illegible]
1005	[illegible] General Walker's [illegible]
1006	Photograph of a [illegible]
1007	Photograph of a window
1008	Photograph of a wall showing a hole
1009	Photograph of a wall and nearby [illegible] re: General Walker
1010	Photograph of tire impression
1011	Photograph of a wooden fence
1012	Photograph of a clothes line post, water meter and a fence
1013	Map of Dallas, Texas
1014	Floor plan diagram
1015*	Lock of newspaper clipping [illegible] re: J. F. K. [illegible]
1016	Photograph of a driveway entrance in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1017	Photograph of area in vicinity of General Walker's residence

11 6 - A

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
July 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 30, 1964, requesting that we interview Mr. Warren Reynolds to determine whether General Edwin A. Walker has been in touch with him and, if so, the nature of any conversations or communications between Reynolds and General Walker.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 9, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which set forth the results of our contacts with Mr. Reynolds in this matter.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah
(3)

NOTE:

Reynolds is part owner of a used car lot in Dallas. He witnessed Oswald's flight after latter shot Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Reynolds was later shot on the night

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 JUL 17 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted] and identity of his attacker has not been determin
The Co[illegible]ion requested we contact Reynolds to determine if h
has been in communicatio[illegible] with General Walker. Our interviews
of Reynolds indicate he has been in contact with General Walke
and that Walker sent a telegram to the President's Commission
requesting that the Commission request Mr. Reynolds to appear
before the Commission to tell about his experiences wherein
he was shot by an unknown person. Reynolds told Dallas Office
he feels he was shot by an unknown individual because he furnis
information to the Dallas police that he witnessed Oswald runni
with a gun from the scene of the shooting of Officer Tippit.
Reynolds has fears for personal safety of himself and his famil
and was told by Dallas Office to make such information availab
to the Dallas PD.

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER 116-165494 SEC 3

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker

34 JUL 8 1964

Date: 7/8/64

To: Director, FBI (116-165494)

From: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

Subject: EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUL 14 1964

How Forw. ad

By dag-mlc

Rec Org. Unit

Recs-dest'd

116-165494-93

(1) - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

1 - (Field)

JPH: lc

(2)

REC-95

JUL 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

6 JUL 22 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
July 6, 1964

EDWIN A. [redacted]

An article appeared in the Ft. Worth Star Telegram dated June 20, 1964, which stated that Associated Press General Manager Wes Gallagher, in a statement made after the verdict in which former General Edwin A. Walker was awarded $500,000 for actual damages, and $300,000 exemplary or punitive damages, stated "the Associated Press will appeal the verdict of the jury in this case. In light of the evidence presented by both sides, the Associated Press is confident that the verdict will not be upheld on appeal."

An article appeared in the Ft. Worth Press dated June 21, 1964, which quoted six of the twelve jurors who awarded the $800,000 in damages to former General Walker. This article stated that it seemed significant to the jurors that the Associated Press reporter, VAN SAVELL, who wrote the article concerning former General Walker did not take the witness stand and that only his deposition was read. A verdict was reached openly by a show of hands and without a secret ballot and at no time were politics, the Kennedy Administration, General Walker's membership in the John Birch Society, or civil rights brought into the case. At least one member of the jury wanted to award Walker $1,000,000 in actual damages and the jury agreed on $500,000 for actual damages.

[redacted] document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the [redacted] and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead.

REC-9

AUG 4 1964

EX 110

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 8)

(3)

1 - Five Miles

[redacted] jury verdict in
[redacted] (AP).

[redacted] Attorney J. R. Cocke told Judge Charles Murray of the 17th District Court, Fort Worth, Texas, "It is respectfully submitted that the jury's verdict should be disregarded in its entirety and judgment entered for the defendant because of the undisputed activities of plaintiff, which were certainly of a nature as to cause a viewer to describe them as did the writer for the AP."

Attorney Clyde Watts, speaking for Walker, said that Judge Murray should sustain the jury's verdict because there has been "a rise of arrogance and tyranny" on the part of news media." Watts said the news media have a right to comment editorially, and "they can comment but they cannot lie." Watts said there are two tragedies relative to Walker's situation: one that Walker was forced to spend six days and nights in a "prison hut house", and the other that news media are inclined to teach young men to lie. Watts said the AP account of Walker's activities on the University of Mississippi campus was handled in a slipshod and careless manner.

An article appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated July 30, 1964, which stated that District Court Judge Charles Murray of Fort Worth, Texas, 17th District Court, reduced former General Walker's jury award in his libel suit against AP from $800,000.00 to $500,000.00. The judge also ruled that AP was not actuated by malice in writing about Walker's activities on the University of Mississippi campus. The jury, however, said that AP was guilty of malice. Since Judge Murray said no malice existed, he threw out the jury award of $[redacted],000.00 for exemplary damages, sustaining the $500,000.00 award for actual damages.

[redacted] document contains neither recommendations [redacted] the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and [redacted] agency. It and its contents are not to be [redacted] outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/8/64

Transmit the following

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (116-165494)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (P)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

SEP 10 1964

Room [illegible] HB

FEC-18

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - (Field Office File)
JPH/mbk
(2)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
September 8, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] observed in the Fort Worth Star Telegram dated September 1, 1964, which reported that on August 31, attorneys for the Associated Press made an amended motion for new trial in the 17th District Court, Fort Worth, Texas, in the libel suit of Edwin A. Walker versus The Associated Press. This article stated that a jury had earlier awarded Edwin A. Walker $500,000 for actual damages and $300,000 for punitive damages.

In this motion for a new trial, the attorneys for Associated Press furnished affidavits from two jurors who stated that two other jurors had said, "All news media release false and malicious news reports." In one sworn affidavit, former juror, M. L. Meriweather said, "Two jurors stated that 'all news media had in the past been guilty of false and malicious news reports.' One juror stated that 'news services were always publishing false and malicious reports.' One juror stated that 'we should award Walker one million dollars because the Associated Press had plenty of money and would never miss it.' At sometime before or during the deliberation, a juror remarked that 'a Georgia football coach had gotten a big libel damage award.'"

Judge Charles J. Murray set a hearing date on this motion at 9:30 A. M., September 18, 1964.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 10/7/64

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

To: Director, FBI (116-165494)

From: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

Subject: EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/8/64.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

REC 31

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - (Field Office)
JPH:tll
(2)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

70 OCT 16 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

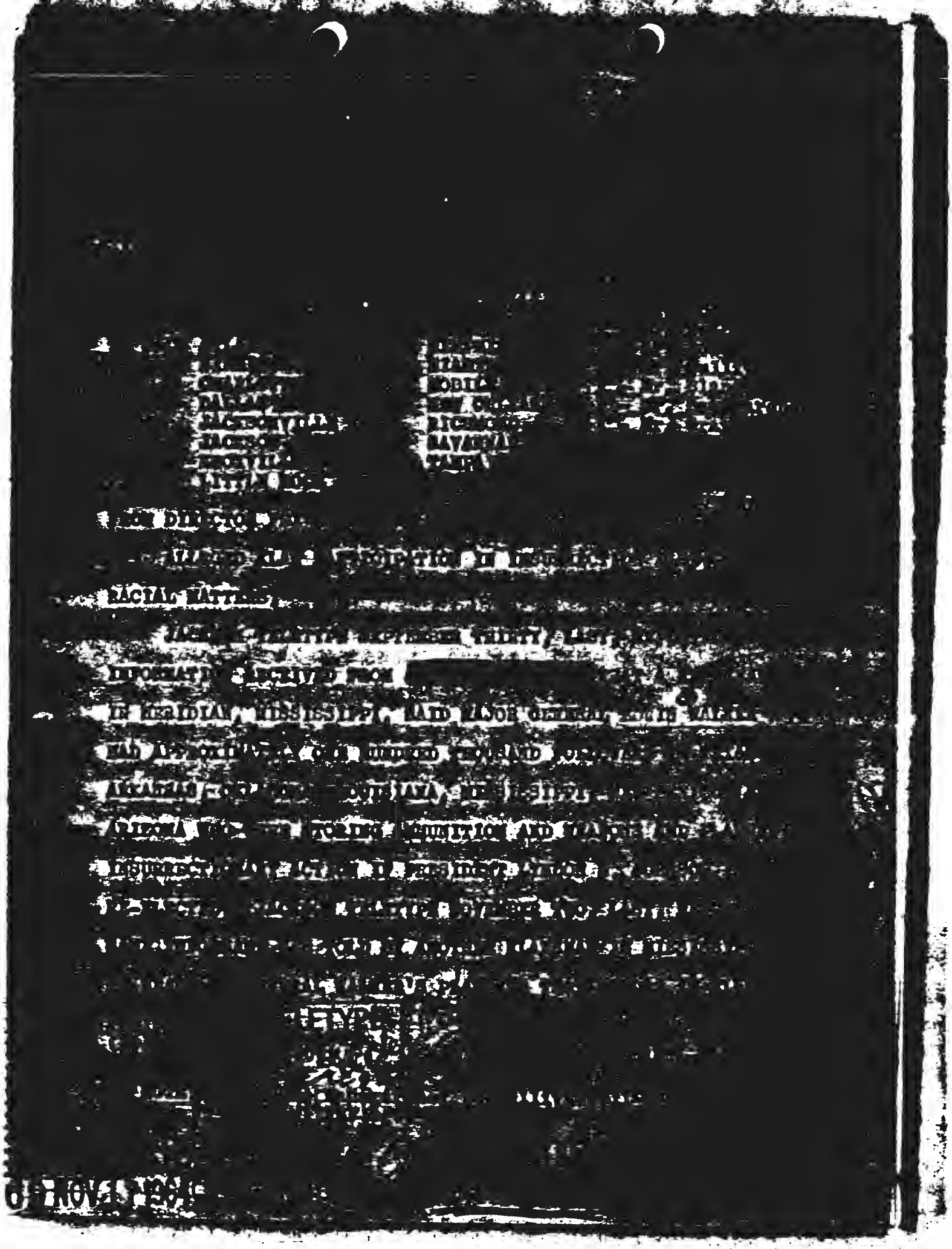
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

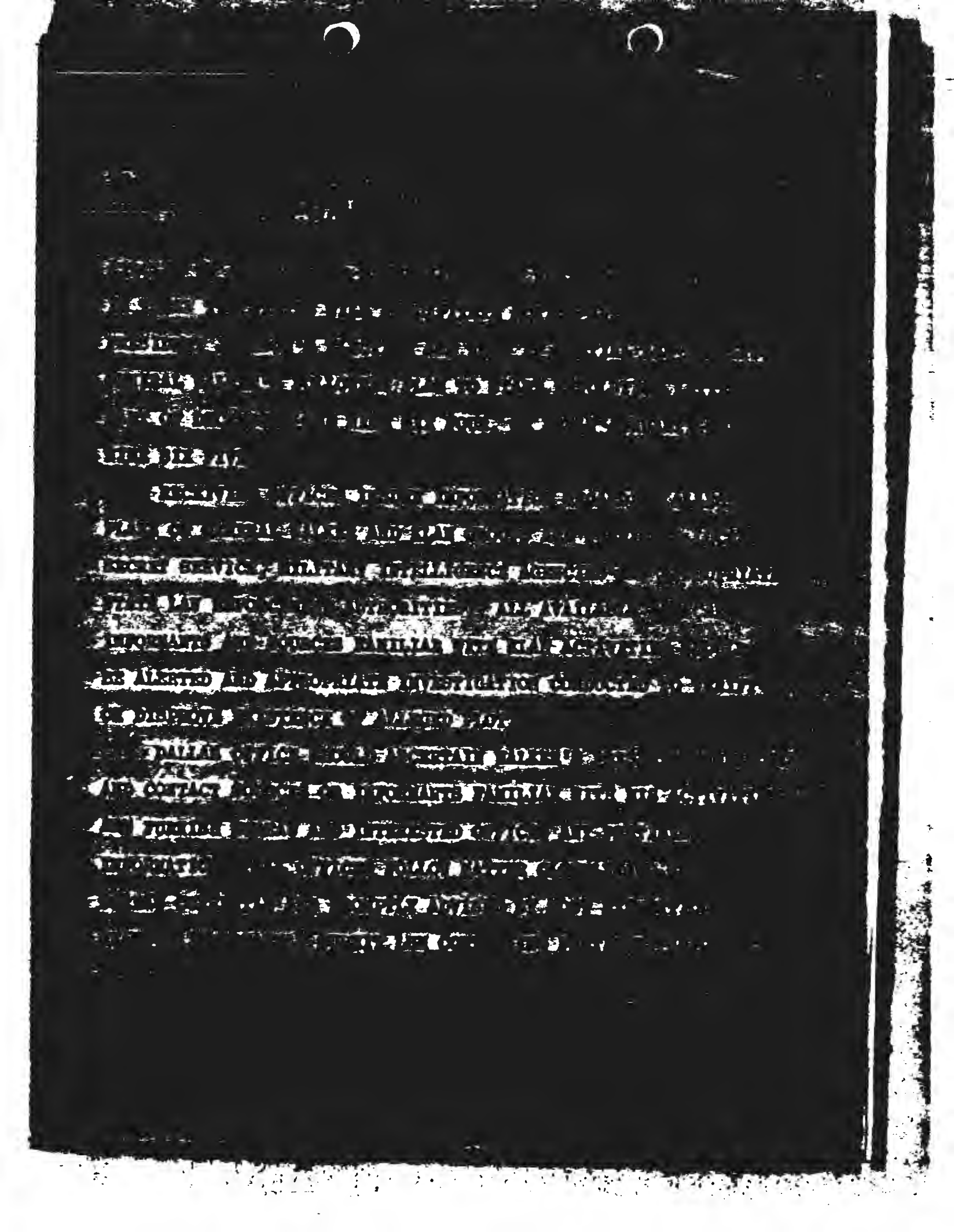
Dallas, Texas

October 1, 1964

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

An article appeared in the Fort Worth Star Telegram dated October 1, 1964, which reflected that on September 30, 1964, Judge Charles J. Murray of the 17th District Court, Fort Worth, Texas, ruled that the Associated Press is not entitled to a new trial in the libel suit brought against it by the former General Edwin A. Walker. Attorneys for the wire service had asked for a new trial on the grounds of jury misconduct during the deliberations. The Judge ruled that two statements made by jurors constituted misconduct but held that these statements would not affect the outcome of the case. Associated Press attorneys indicated they would appeal.





BUREAU, DO JACKSON, BUFILE FOUR FOUR DASH TWO FIVE SEVEN [illegible] SIX.

SUMMARY TELETYPE FOR NOV. TWO INSTANT.

RE JACKSON TEL DATED NOV. ONE LAST REGARDING DEVELOPMENTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND MERIDIAN, MISS.

INSURRECTION PLANNED BY FOLLOWERS OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN WALKER IF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON IS RE-ELECTED.

BUREAU ADVISED OF INITIAL INFORMATION FURNISHED B[illegible] [redacted] IN SUMMARY TEL DATED SEPT. THIRTY LAST.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT [illegible] TRIP TO LAUREL, MISS. TO CONTACT SAM BOWERS, IMPERIAL WIZARD WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN OF MISS. [redacted] ADVISED HE WAS COGNIZANT OF PLAN ALLEGEDLY DEVELOPED BY MAJOR GEN. EDWIN WALKER.

116-[illegible]-5494-[illegible]

[illegible] 3 1964

[redacted] STATES THAT [redacted]

STATED [redacted] IN KLAN CIRCLES IN ALABAMA AND MISS. INDICATE

THAT IF PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS RE-ELECTED THEN ACTION BY KLAN

GROUPS IN THESE TWO STATES WILL PROBABLY BRING MARSHALL LAW

SHORTLY AFTER ELECTION. [redacted] ADVISED SOURCE THAT IF MARSHALL

LAW IS EFFECTED THEN WALKERS FOLLOWERS ARE ALLEGEDLY TO START

REVOLUTIONS IN LATTER PART OF DEC, SIXTY FOUR, OR FIRST PART

OF JAN., SIXTY FIVE.

SOURCE REQUESTED [redacted] TO DETERMINE HOW ONE COULD

BECOME A FOLLOWER OF WALKER AND TAKE A PART IN THIS PLAN OF

REVOLUTION. SOURCE ADVISED FURTHER DETAILS NOT KNOWN AT THIS

TIME, HOWEVER, SOURCE IS FOLLOWING MATTER CLOSELY.

KLAN INTERVIEWS OF LAUDERDALE COUNTY KLAVERN MEMBERS

MERIDIAN, MISS. ARE CONTINUING.

END WA CORRECTION IN TITLE XXXX OR RATHER ON PAGE ONE

IN THE SEVENTH LINE THE FIRST WORD SHOULD BE WALKER

END WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

[redacted]

[redacted] (157-425)(P)

ALLEGED [redacted] CONSPIRACY
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
[redacted]

OO: Jackson

Re Bureau teletype, 11/3/64.

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are eight (8) copies of letterhead memorandum (LHM). Copies are being furnished IRTC and Secret Service in Dallas. Information copies are also being furnished offices indicated, as those offices are conducting inquiry in this matter.

The first source mentioned in the attached LHM is [redacted] as mentioned in referenced teletype. The source furnishing information concerning General WALKER's presence in Dallas and descriptive information concerning him is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on a confidential basis.

1 cop. [redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Charlotte (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Knoxville (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - New [redacted] (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - [redacted] (Info)
1 - [redacted] (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - [redacted] (Enc. 1)(Info)
3 - Dallas (2 - [redacted]-425)
(1 - [redacted]-218)

(21)

116-10274-96

NOT RECORDED
198 NOV 26 1964

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 DEC 2 1964

[redacted] CUMULATIVE SUMMARY

[redacted] Date: July 1, 1[redacted]

See Also

Subject: Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker Date Searched: 1/14/[redacted]
Gen Walker

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

Edwin A. Walker
E. A. Walker
Edwin Walker
Edwin Anderson Walker
Edwin C. Walker
Edwin G. Walker
Ted Walker
John Waters

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst	Coordinator	Approved
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

[redacted]:sdc

Not a complete search, see search slip page number 29.

[redacted] ENC [redacted] FILE ONLY

MCR cm

REC cm

JUL 2 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

of the Arkansas Military District

105-[illegible]
(22)

This reference is a Washington Capital News Service release of 10/2/61 which announced that the Wisconsin American Legion 's [illegible]ative Committee had demanded an investigation of the transfer of [illegible] Arch Roberts, an Army Information Center Officer, who aided [illegible] General Edwin A. Walker.

62-19253-A Washington Capital
(2) News Service 10/2/61

The 11/7/61 issue of the "Miami Herald" published an article entitled "Anti-Red Parley Slated At Beach" by Dave Behrens, which announced that General Edwin A. Walker would attend a meeting of the National Indignation Convention at Miami Beach on 11/14/61. The purpose of this meeting was to protest against US aid to Yugoslavia and other communist countries.

109-237-A "Miami Herald" 11/7/61
(8) FLA

The 11/4/61 issue of "The Dallas Morning News" published an article entitled "Indignation Group Tells Plan to Bring Walker to Dallas," which disclosed that the National Indignation Convention was attempting to get Major General Edwin Walker to speak at its national rally in Dallas on November 22-24, 1961. This rally was a protest of the training of communist pilots at US bases and the sale and transfer of fighter planes to communist countries.

105-[illegible]872-4 p.1 and encl.p.1
(23)

PAGE

2
2
2
3
4
4
Okla. 7-4
Mo. 9
Miss. 17
Ca. 18
Ohio 18
Colo. 19
Calif. 19
Ore.
Minn.

[redacted] The Birmingham News" published [redacted] pertained to a speech [redacted] Indignation Council [redacted] speech was [redacted] telephone to [redacted] of the Indignation [redacted] citizen across the [redacted] UN was not a [redacted] for peace, but a guaran[redacted] appealed for the destruction of the UN unless [redacted] get out.

100-436567-A "The Birmingham News"
(22) 1/21/62

[redacted] advised that on 1/28/62 he had learned that [redacted] a representative of the SWP, had talked to various individuals in the Chicago area regarding a demonstration protesting General Edwin Walker's speaking in Chicago. (no details set out)

105-50077-15 p.12
(22)

The 12/17/61 issue of the "Tulsa Daily World" published an article which concerned the Christian Crusade National Anti-Communist Leadership School 1/29/62 through 2/2/62, Tulsa, Oklahoma (100-424820). The article stated that General Edwin A. Walker was scheduled to be one of the speakers during this school.

100-424820-19 p.1 and encl.p.1
(7)

[redacted] NYCPD [redacted] advised that the American Nazi Party (105-70374) planned to picket the Young Americans for Freedom rally at Madison Square Garden, NYC, on 3/7/62 because of it's withdrawal of an invitation to retired General Edwin Walker to appear at this rally.

105-70374-1245 p.5
(23)
SI 105-70374-1297 p.3
(23)

This reference is a Bureau Memo dated 8/24/62 which carries [redacted] of hearings before the Special Prep[redacted] Subcommitte[redacted] Committee on Armed Services, US Senate, Apr[redacted] 5,6,10,11 [redacted] "Military Cold War Education and Speech [redacted] Review Polic[redacted] April 4 and 5 hearings set out the testim[redacted] of Edwin A. [redacted] od information [redacted] ding to the Walker Ca[redacted]

62-9[redacted]42-100 encl.p.1389-153[redacted]
(1)

This reference is a Washington Capital News Service release dated 4/27/62 which announced that Major Arch E. Roberts was being relieved from active military duty because of "improper statements" he had made during a speech before the Daughters of the American Revolution on 4/19/62. Roberts was at one time information aide to former Major General Edwin A. Walker.

62-19253-A Washington Capital
(3) News Service 4/27/62

On 4/16/62 [redacted] of "Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, advised that an oddly dressed individual tried to place the following ad:

> "Wanted 1000 Patriotic Salesmen. No sales experience needed. Your own hours. Save your country and get rich while doing so by selling material showing why America needs General Edwin Walker. Contact General Jerry Des Marais at 4706½ Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, Mondays 6 P.M. to 9 P.M."

[redacted] stated that because of the political implications indicating that General Jerry Des Marais (63-7614) was connected with General Walker, he was required to reword [redacted] ad which did appear in the "Dallas Times Herald" making no reference to Walker.

On 4/30/62 [redacted] Dallas PD, advised that Des Marais contacted his division and requested a permit to sell documents on "Why American Needs General Edwin Walker." [redacted] stated that this book made only the slightest reference to Walker, a[redacted] contained letters from the AG of the US and the FBI. [redacted] belie[redacted] Des Marais was a "nut."

63-7614-1 p.1
(21)

[redacted] Jackson, Inc., a printing concern in Columbia, SC furnished a copy of Vol. 1, No. 6, of "Patriots Dispatch" dated July - August, 1962, which contained excerpts from the speech given by General Edwin A. Walker before the National Indignation Convention in Dallas, 5/2/62. (No details set out)

The "Patriots Dispatch" was published by the "National Americanism League, Inc.," Post Office Box 494, Taylor, SC (62-107611).

62-107611-4 p.1
(5)

[redacted] East Alton, Indepen[redacted] ator of the [redacted] was in charge of the meeting and was the only speaker. De Pugh advised that [redacted] attended a meeting in Dallas, a few weeks pr[redacted] where he had met with General Walker, Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, a man from Chicago whose name was believed to be Draskovitch, and a man from Chicago named McGehee, founder of the National Indignation Committee. The organizations headed by these five leaders apparently combined under the tentative label "Citizens of the Republic." Their first target was to be the American news media. It was their intention to draft a petition for Redress of Grievances and "force" newspapers to print this petition. According to De Pugh, this was "to open a crack in the high-Red wall of fact manipulating news media."

62-107261-174 encl.p.1
(29)

[redacted] advised that former General Edwin A. Walker ran for governor of Texas in the Democratic Primary, May, 1962 and was defeated. Carlson furnished information pertaining to individuals who helped finance Walker's campaign.

SA [redacted] received an anonymous letter dated 10/2/62, 6:00 P.M., Dallas, Texas, which concerned [redacted] The writer of this letter identified [redacted] as an [redacted] member of the John Birch Society and an associate of Walker's. The writer also believed that Walker was a paranoia and would like to see Walker out of the city of Dallas. (Letter set out in full.)

63-4296-12-622 p.1-3
(6)

This reference is a letter dated 10/4/62 to Mr. Hoover from [redacted] Dallas 32, Texas, (94-55285) which sets out the [redacted] of [redacted] for the personal safety of General Edwin Walker.

94-[redacted]85-4 p.1
(21)

The 1/22/62 edition of the "Oklahoma City Times," revealed that Clyde J. Watts, Oklahoma City attorney, would serve as general counsel for Edwin A. Walker, when the former general appeared before a US Senate Investigating Committee. This article identified Watts as a long-time friend of Walker's.

The 10/8/62 edition of the "Daily Oklahoman" published an article entitled "Watts Wins First Round for Client-Friend Walker," which revealed that Watts was successful in getting former Major General Walker released from the Medical Center for prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. This article also contained a personality sketch of Watts which set out detailed information pertaining to his association with Walker.

157-758-13 encl.p.1,2
(19)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] a Freedom Rally was held in Detroit. This meeting was [redacted] by telephone or radio hookup by one Tom Anderson speaking from [redacted]. Anderson was critical of everyone and everything in anyway connected with official US Government action, except for General Walker [redacted] referred to Walker as a "patriot" and as a "political prisoner."

62-107261-193 encl.p.1
(29)

[redacted] advised that on 10/20/62 a meeting of the Committee of the Southern California District of the CP (SCDCP) was held in Los Angeles for the purpose of hearing Dorothy Healy, Chairman of the SCDCP, speak on a speech given by Gus Hall, Executive Secretary of the CPUSA, at a meeting of the National Committee which she attended in NYC about 10/10/62. She said, in part, that Hall when speaking of the University of Mississippi integration problem stated that General Edwin Walker, in taking the side of the racists, was the symbol of the correctness of the CP line pointout that the ultra-right was the main enemy in the US.

100-3-25-2247 p.20
(22)

This reference is the 11/15/62 issue of "Common Sense" which published an article entitled "The Military and Freedom." This article set out statements concerning communism which were made by former Major General Edwin A. Walker and other top ranking Army and Navy officers. (Walker's statement set out in full)

Publications- Alphabetical Section
"Common Sense"11/15/62 p.2
(2)

[redacted] that [redacted] was dismissed from the Army [redacted] statements [redacted] meeting of the [redacted] the American [redacted] olution (94-1-135) [redacted] Washington, DC.

94-1-135-1886 p.1
(21)
SI par. 1
157-758-10 p.11,13
(26) [redacted]
Add. info. according to this same source)

[redacted] advised that during a national meeting of the "Dixie Klans, Knights of The Ku Klux Klan, Inc.," (105-65374) held in Atlanta, Georgia on January 12 and 13, 1963, James R. Venable, Chairman of the meeting, read a copy of a letter he had written to General Edwin Walker, for a job well done in Mississippi. (no details set out)

105-65374-283 p.40
(23)

On 4/5/63 [redacted] was interviewed concerning the [redacted] activities of [redacted] and [redacted] advised that on January 21 or 22, 1963 he accompanied [redacted] and [redacted] to visit with Major General Edwin A. Walker in Dallas [redacted] they talked in general terms about the international situation. Walker made the statement that it would be dangerous to commit any overt action against the Cuban regime and that a better way would be to educate the public through meetings and speaking engagements. (no details set out)

2-1693-82 p.3
(2)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] group within the Council of Christhood and Congress of Freedom, Inc. [redacted]) contained high-ranking members of the Ku Klux Klan including General Edwin Walker (retired).

This information was furnished in a letterhead memorandum dated 4/25/63 from the Miami Office.

157-758-41 encl.p.9
(26)
SI 157-758-60 p.15
(26)

[redacted] advised that the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan had voted to change the name of the Klavern to "The National Patriots League" and under this name promote a rally to be held in the latter part of May, 1963. Charles B. Cuthbertson, Exalted Cyclops of this Klavern stated that he had written to General Walker and invited him to be the main speaker at this rally.

157-92-261 encl.p.3
(29)

[redacted] Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, informed that on 8/28/63 General Edwin A. Walker was in Austin accompanied by one [redacted] from Dallas. No information indicating General Walker had participated in any activity in Austin.

157-6-45-205 encl.p.1
(9)
SI 157-6-45-203 p.1
(9)
SI 157-6-45-206 encl.p.1
(23) [redacted]
Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin)

[redacted] editions of the combined "Clarion Ledger-Daily [redacted]," Jackson, Mississippi carried an article which announced that [redacted] Citizens Councils from throughout the South would gather in Jackson Oct[redacted] 1963 for the annual Leadership Conference of the "Citizens Councils of America" (105-46604). Former General [redacted] Walker, was scheduled to attend this conference as a delegate from [redacted] and was scheduled to speak at a luncheon on October 26.

105-46604-54 encl.p.1
(7)

[redacted] Washington, DC, advised that Life Line, 620-11th St., NW, (not identified) received an anonymous communication which had been postmarked 5:00 P.M., 12/5/63, Washington, DC. This letter was a threat to the life of officials of Life Line, Edwin Walker and others. (letter set out in full)

9-0-7465 p.2
(20)

Correlator's Note: Life Line appeared to be a publishing establishment.

The following references in the file captioned "Integration In Public Schools in Arkansas" (44-12284) set out information pertaining to the activities of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Chief US Army, Military District of Arkansas. Walker was in charge of the Army troops moved into Little Rock to uphold the authority of the Federal Courts to integrate the public schools there.

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[redacted] 740 p.1-3	(not indexed)
741 p.1,2	(2)
836 p.1	(2)
-A "Washington Star" 9/25/57	(2)

The following references set out information pertaining to the events leading to the resignation on 11/4/61 of Major General [redacted] from the US Army. The "Overseas Weekly," an American [redacted] published articles accused Walker, who was in command of the [redacted] Infantry Division in Germany, of exposing his troops to indoctrination of the right-wing John Birch Society. This publication caused a controversy over the methods used by Walker during the training of his troops. He was relieved of his command in Germany, and was ordered to take over the Eighth Corps at Austin, Texas. Investigation prior to resignation set out.

REFERENCE		SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-54096-A	Washington Capital News Service 5/27/61	(7)
100-0-A	"The Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/26/61	(29)
62-106872-4	p.1 encl.p.1,2	(5)
62-19253-3938	p.1	(2)
62-0-60802	p.1	(2)
161-56-45	p.1	(19)
94-8-350-1139	p.2	(21)
	1157 p.2	(21)
	1160 p.1	(21)
66-1731-1948	p.1,2 encl.p.5576, 5577	(6)
	1962 p.1 encl.p.7491, 7492	(6)
	1966 p.2 encl. p.8250, 8251	(6)

[redacted] references in the file captioned "Desegregation [redacted] (157-687) set out information [redacted] to the contacts, associates and activities of former Major General [redacted] efforts to prevent the Federal Court Order [redacted] registration of [redacted] Howard Meredith, Negro, at this University [redacted] a press conference at Jackson, Mississippi [redacted] had been "in touch with the capitol but I have not talked to Barnett personally." Walker said he was here "to stand with Governor Barnett shoulder to shoulder." During the evening of 9/30/62 and on 10/1/62 at Oxford Walker and others conspired to and [redacted] by force the authority of the US marshals, and tried to prevent [redacted] marshals from discharging their duties. Walker, who was one of the apparent leaders of this violence, was taken into custody by the US marshal at Oxford, Mississippi on 10/1/62. Upon instructions from the Department of Justice he was taken to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, for observation and mental examination. Walker was later transferred to the Southwest Medical Center, Dallas, for further examination.

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[redacted] p.1	(23,30)
185 p.1	(10)
210 p.1	(23)
252 p.1 (Director's Notation)	(23)
255 p.1	(10)
268 p.2,3,5-7,9	(10,24)
269 p.1,2	(10)
355 p.1,encl.p.1-3	(10)
356 p.1,encl.p.1	(10)
366 p.1	(10)
381 p.1,2	(10)
384 p.3,4	(24)
392 p.4	(10)
[redacted] p.1-3	(10)
[redacted] p.1-17	(10,24,30)
522 encl.p.3,4	(24)
530 p.1,2	(10)
550 p.1,2	(11)
561 p.1	(11)
593 encl.p.1-4	(11)
597 p.1,13,16	(27)
598 p.1	(27)
655 p.1	(11)
675 p.1	(24)
678 p.1,encls.	(11)
695 p.1	(11,27)
699 p.1,encl.	(11,28)

(continued)

(continued)(157-401)

SERIAL		SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[illegible]	p.1,2,[illegible],21, 22,24-[illegible],35,36, 37,39,[illegible],45,47	[illegible]
741	p.1	(11)
[illegible]	p.[illegible],1-6,10,11	(11)
747	p.1	(11)
750	p.1	(11)
783	p.1	(24)
786	p.2,7	(12)
801	p.1	(12)
866	p.1a,60,109,110,303,306, 309,310,385,386,391,429	(12,30)
[illegible]	p.1	(12)
[illegible]	p.1	(12)
913	p.1	(12,28)
943	encl.p.1-3	(12)
969	p.1-8,11-13	(12)
979	p.1 encl.p.1-6	(12)
984	p.1,2	(12)
1041	p.1,6,9,11,12,14-16, 20,21,24,28	(12,24)
1042	p.1-3,7	(12)
1043	p.1,7	(24)
1045	p.1,6	(13)
1046	p.8	(24)
1076	p.1,encl.p.1,5,6,9	(24)
1086	p.1,2	(13,28)
1193	p.1	(13)
1216	p.5,10-12	(25)
1218	p.1,1a,2,3	(13)
1225	p.1	(13)
1238	p.1	(13)
1243	encl.p.1	(13)
1263	encl.p.1	(13)
1269	p.1	(13)
1273	p.1	(13)
1274	encl.p.2	(13)
1310	encl.p.1-4	(25)
1400	p.1-4,7	(13)
1426	p.B ,1,12,16,18,20,26, 29,33,35	(14,25)
1427	p.b,c,d,1[illegible],9,12	(14,25)

(continued)

(continued) (157-401)

SERIAL		SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
1429	p.2,5,6	(14)
1431	p.1,4-6	(14)
1432	p.4,7,10	(14)
1433	p.159,160-163,168,174, 201,202,237,238,240-242	(14,25)
1438	p.1	(14)
1454	p.1	(14)
1460	p.1,2,4-6,8-10,12,14,17	(14)
1468	p.1	(14)
1480	p.1,encl.p.1-6	(14)
1481	p1	(14)
1494	p.1,7,8,11,18,21-23, 26-28	(15)
1496	p.1,2,4,5,7-10,12-14,16	(25)
1499	p.1,encl.p.1,2	(15)
1517	p.c,d,1,4,5,9	(15)
1518	p.B,8,19-21,28,32, 34-41,47,53,55,60, 61,65,67,68,70,72, 74,77	(15,25)
1519	p.1,5	(15)
1536	p.3,4	(15)
1537	p.4-6,10,13,16,17	(15)
1541	p.2,3,5,8,10,10a,12,14, 16,17,19,20,22,24,26, 29,31,33,35,39,41,44, 45	(15)
1549X	p.1,encl.p.1,5	(15)
1556	p.1,2,encl.p.1-3	(15)
1623	p.1	(15)
1656	p.1	(15)
1658	p.47,48,55,65,70	(16,25)
1671	p.1	(16)
1678	p.1,3,4,13,17,84,86-91	(16,25)
1681	p.1	(16)
1690	p.1-5	(25)
1714	p.3,5,11,13,18,20,24,31, 34,41,59,72,60,67,68, 179,186	(16,25,28,30)
1726	p.1,2	(16)
1746	p.1,5,6,14,16	(16)
1790	p.3,6,8	(26)
1799	p.1	(16)

(continued)

(continued) (157-401)

SERIAL		SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[redacted]	p.1	(16)
1816	encl.1, [redacted] .2, p.1-6	(16)
[redacted]	p.1	(16)
1841	p.1,2	(16)
[redacted]	p.21,22	(17)
1859	p.19,20,64	(26)
1869	p.1,2,7,8,10-12	(17)
1870	p.1	(17)
1871	p.1-3,5	(17)
1873	encl:p.85	(17)
1948	p.1,1a,2-4	(17)
[redacted]	p.3,4	(26)
[redacted]	p.1,1b,5,10,11,18	(17)
2045	p.1	(17)
2046	p.1 encl.p.1	(17)
2077	p.1,4,12,15	(17)
2082	p.1,1a,4,5	(17)
2159	p.1,19	(17)
2385	p.3,4	(18)
2448	p.1	(18)
2489	p.1,2	(18)
2592	p.1	(18)
-A	"The Worker" 11/20/62	(18)
-A	Department of Justice Press Release 10/6/62	(18)
-A	"Washington Post" 4/3/63	(18)
-A	Washington Capital News Service 4/11/63	(18)

[redacted] and evangelist Billy James [redacted] of the Christian Crusade, who were on a tour which was described [redacted] as designed to [redacted] nation to the danger of communism. These [redacted] which were opposed to integration. The tour which was named "Operation [redacted] met with opposition on numerous occasions by [redacted] peaceful picketing demonstrations. Sponsors of meeting or of picketing [redacted] are set out as indicated below:

[redacted]	LOCALITY	SPONSOR	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
2/28/63	West Palm Beach, Florida	-	100-424820-A "Miami News" 2/28/63 (7)
[redacted]/63		The Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies West Palm Beach(meeting)	62-106947-7 encl.p.1,2 (5)
3/4/63	Tampa, Florida	-	157-4-64-56 p.1,encl.p.1 (9) -57 encl.p.1 (9) -59 encl.p.4,5 (9)
3/6/63	Jacksonville, Florida	-	157-4-64-59 encl.p.4,5 (9) 100-424820-38 p.1 (7)
[redacted]/63	Atlanta, Georgia	-	157-4-33-947 encl.p.1 (9)
3/10/63	Knoxville, Tennessee	Greater Knoxville Christian Crusade Committee	94-50868-A "Knoxville News-Sentinel"2/14/63 (6)

(continued)

(continued)

			REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
3/12/63	[redacted] ville, [redacted]olina		105-38068-50[redacted] (27)✓ -490 (29)✓ -487 p.[redacted] (22)✓
		Believed to be sponsored by the Greenville Citizens Council and the Christian Crusade (meeting)	105-34237-8-31 encl.p.1, (7)✓
		Believed to be sponsored by the "Majority Citizens League" a front for the Columbia, SC,KKK (meeting)	157-740-193 p.1,2,4-7, (19)✓ -199 p.1,encl.p. (19)✓ 1-5
3/18/63	Cincinnati, Ohio	-	100-440134-3 p.1, (22)✓ encl.p.1 157-2-10-454 encl.p.1 (8)✓
3/19/63	St. Louis, Missouri	-	100-440134-1 p.1 (7)✓
3/26/63	Denver, Colorado	Committee for Non-Violent Action. Colorado University ad Hoc Committee to Picket Hargis and Walker. Democratic Action Committee of Boulder. Denver Young Peoples Socialist League	100-440134-2 encl.p.1-3 (7,22)✓

(continued)

(continued)

DATE		SPONSOR	REFERENCE SLIP PAGE
		Pair Pl[illegible] Cuba Com[illegible]ee SWP; NAACP. Student Peace Union at Denver University. Racial Equality (picketing).	
		SWP (picketing)	100-440691-1 p.6,7 (22)
		-	105-59894-25 p.4,6,7 (22)
		SWP (picketing)	100-338814-40 p.1, (7)
4/1/63	San Diego, California	NAACP (picketing)	61-3176-3557 p.2 (20)
5/16/63	Portland, Oregon	Students For Civil Liberties (picketing)	100-439451-9 p.10-12 (7)
5/20/63	Minneapolis, Minnesota	SWP (picketing)	100-440990-2 p.7 (22)
		Christian Crusade Against Communism (meeting)	157-728-246 p.2 (18)
		NAACP (picketing)	157-6-43-10 p.1 (9)
		Christian Crusade Against Communism (meeting)	encl.p.1
5/24/63	Little Rock, Arkansas	Capital Citizens Council, Arkansas	157-92-266 encl.p.2 (9)
		Klans of the KKK and National States Rights Party	-267 encl.p.3 (9)
			-289 p.8,22-25 (9)
			157-6-25-94 [illegible] (9)

The following references in the file captioned "The John Birch Society" (100-[illegible]) contain information pertaining to the activities of Major General Edwin A. Walker, a member of this Society. Walker was [illegible] command of the [illegible] Infantry Division in [illegible] because he [illegible] the ideas of the John Birch Society among the [illegible] American troops [illegible] his command in [illegible].

SERIAL	STRAIGHT SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[illegible]	(3)
[illegible] p.1	(3)
1679 p.1	(20)
-A "Arkansas Gazette" 4/14/61	(3)
-A "The Evening Star" 4/14/61	(3)
-A "New York Herald Tribune" 4/17/61	(3)
-A "The Evening Star" 4/17/61	(3)
-A "New York Daily News" 4/19/61	(3)
-A "New York Herald Tribune" 4/19/61	(3)
-A Washington Capital News Service 4/19/61	(4)
-A "New York Daily News" 4/20/61	(21)
-A "Arkansas Democrat" 4/23/61	(4)
-A Washington Capital News Service 4/30/61	(4)
-A Washington Capital News Service 5/1/61	(4)
-A "New York Mirror" 5/20/61	(4,30)
-A "The Evening Star" 6/9/61	(4)
-A Washington Capital News Service 6/12/61	(4)
-A Washington Capital News Service 6/17/61	(4)

[redacted] reference is to the file captioned [redacted] States Right[redacted] NSRP (105-46233) set out information pertaining to Edwin A. [redacted] whose name was maintained in the files of the [redacted] Dallas Chapt[redacted] organization. It was unknown what connecti[redacted] Walker had with the party but it had been reported that they were trying to in[redacted] in running for President of the US on the [redacted] ticket. It was also reported that some members of the NSRP went to Missouri to picket the "lunacy hearing" of Walker's at Springfiel[redacted]

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
705 p.1,8,10	(8)
929 p.14,18	(8)
1015 p.4	(8)

The following references in the file captioned "President's Visit to Los Angeles, California" (62-107429) contain information pertaining to the plans of General Edwin A. Walker to appear in Los Angeles on 11/18/61 in connection with an "Indignation Rally" in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. The group in attendance at this rally planned to march from the high school to the Hollywood Palladium and picket the Palladium while President Kennedy was making his address.

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
1 p.1	(5)
8 p.1	(5)
9 p.1	(5)
10 p.1	(5)
12 p.1	(5)

The following references in the file captioned "March On Washington August 28, 1963," (157-970) set out information acquired during an attempt to determine if former Major General Edwin Walker would participate in this demonstration. Prior to August 28 Walker discussed the March On Washington during several speeches which he gave. It was reported that Walker was in Austin, Texas, on August 28 where he was scheduled to hold a press conference.

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
13 encl.p.1	(26)
44 encl.p.1	(19)
74 encl p.2-6	(19)
265 p.1	(19)
352 encl.p.1	(19)
788 p.1	(19)
1018 encl.p.15	(19,26)

The following references in the file "The Assassination of the President [redacted] F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas" (62-109060), set out information pertaining to former Major General Edwin A. [redacted] Walker, who [redacted] suspected by citizens of being connected in some way with the assassination of the President. Walker made statements to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Rubenstrien had been seen together prior to the time of the assassination. Walker was a friend of Earl Lively, a writer for the "American Mercury" magazine, who was opposed to the policies of the Kennedy Administration.

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[redacted] p.1	(29)
[redacted] p.1	(5)
366 p.1	(5)
[redacted] p.1	(21)
[redacted]448 p.1	(6)
1599 encl.p.2	(21)

The following references in the file of Lee Harvey Oswald (105-82555) set out information pertaining to Oswald's alleged attempt to murder General Edwin A. Walker in his home in Dallas on 4/10/63. Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald advised the Bureau that her husband told her that he was the one who shot at Walker.

SERIAL	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
158 p.6,7	(23)
474 p.1,2	(8)
560 p.17	(8)
624 p.5	(23)
966 encl.p.37,38,41	(8)
[redacted]070 encl.p.3	(8)
1118 p.5,6	(8)
1155 p.1	(8)
1213 p.22	(23)

The following reference contains information of an administrative nature. There is no activity of Edwin Walker involved.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
94-52966-164	(6)

DL 157-[redacted]

[redacted] also advised that WALKER has been the subject of extensive investigation recently by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), [redacted].

Contact was had with JIM COOMER, Chief, Intelligence Unit, IRS, on 11/4/64. He stated investigation had been conducted by his agency into WALKER's 1961 and 1962 income tax returns, with a finding that WALKER owed additional taxes. Discrepancies occurred in personal and business deductions taken by him. General WALKER has not agreed to any settlement with the IRS and has 30 days in which to file an appeal to that agency's ruling. IRS has completed its investigation and does not have frequent personal contact with WALKER. Because the income tax matter does not appear pertinent to the present inquiry, this information is not being set forth in the LHM.

Dallas informants contacted to date in connection with this matter are as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted] who is familiar with membership and activity of the Association of Arkansas Klans of the Ku Klux Klan in the Texarkana, Texas area, was contacted by SA [redacted] on 11/4/64, and advised no information concerning the rumors set forth in the LHM have come to his attention.

Letters have been directed to the Department of Public Safety, the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and the Dallas Police Department, verifying information furnished those offices verbally, and reflecting the results of Dallas' inquiry concerning this matter.

All of the sources contacted were alerted to immediately advise this office if any information to substantiate the rumors comes to their attention.

[redacted] NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

[redacted] search slip filed behind file for other refere[redacted] on this subj[redacted] contain the same information (SI) that is [redacted] out in the [redacted]. Differences in [redacted]ree will be noted on th[redacted] search slip.

[redacted] ts of referenced [illegible]type were furnished t[redacted] San An[redacted]ice by telephone [redacted] the night of 11/3/64 fo[redacted] furnis[redacted]e Department of [redacted]e Safety in Austin, T[redacted] and a [redacted]y of referenced [illegible]type was furnished that [redacted] office by airtel on 11/4/64.

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will closely follow this matter and report pertinent developments to the Bureau, Jackson and interested offices.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
November 5, 1964

Re: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

On September 30, 1964, a confidential source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a member of the Klan in Meridian, Mississippi, had been overheard to say that former Major General Edwin A. Walker had approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Arizona, who were storing ammunition and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President Lyndon B. Johnson were elected.

The same source advised on November 2, 1964, that Klansman in Mississippi had been heard to say that rumors in Klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi are that Klan groups in these two states will precipitate action after President Johnson's election, and that if martial law results, General Walker's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964, or early January, 1965.

On the night of November 3, 1964, the above information was orally furnished to [redacted] U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, and [redacted] Intelligence Corps Group, U. S. Army, Dallas. This information was also furnished [redacted] Dallas County Sheriff's Office; [redacted], Dallas Police Department; [redacted] Department of Public Safety, Dallas, on November 4, 1964.

116-16549A-9

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

Re: [redacted] PARTICIPATION
[redacted] INSURRECTION PLOT

On November 4, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had personal knowledge as to General Walker's presence in Dallas as of that date, and that to the best of source's knowledge, Walker had no plans to leave Dallas in the immediate or near future. Source volunteered that Walker has a strong following in Mississippi, but has no organization backing him. Source said it would not be characteristic of Walker to be a part of any organizational activity, as he is very much a "loner." Source described Walker as being very much an egotist who would do almost anything for publicity, but he did not believe Walker would be capable of, or interested in, leading an insurrection or participating in similar activity.

This source stated that in discussing the elections held on November 3, 1964, General Walker was heard to make a comment on November 4, 1964, to the effect that, "Well, we'll have another chance to get them in four years." Source said Walker did not indicate any violent reaction or bitter disappointment at the results of the election.

Source also said he believes Walker to be too much of an individualist to get mixed up with the Klan, and that although Walker is very much against the administration of President Johnson, he is also in disagreement with most of those other individuals and organizations who violently oppose the present administration.

Confidential informants of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation familiar with racial and similar activity in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas were contacted on November 4, 1964, and could furnish no information concerning the rumors described above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. D[redacted]

DATE: 1-18-65

FROM : M. A. [redacted]

SUBJECT: SPEECH BY MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI
11-19-64

By letter of 1-7-65, our Jackson Office furnished us a transcription of a speech delivered by captioned individual before the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race in Brookhaven, Mississippi, on 11-19-64. The following is a brief resume of [redacted] address, it being noted that the last 10 minutes of this speech was not tape-recorded.

Throughout his entire speech, which appears to be a criticism of the controlled news media in the United States, General Walker tends to ramble at great length and covers a number of diverse topics. He particularly criticizes the press as being "irresponsible" and failing in its duty to properly inform the American public.

In his ramblings, General Walker is critical of Edward R. Murrow, Voice of America, Martin Luther King, The Warren Report, Governor Rockefeller, the use of troops in Oxford, Mississippi, and the United Nations, just to mention a few. He makes reference to the Director, or the FBI, on pages 2, 6, 9, 10, 22 and 23 of this transcription.

General Walker states that he has questioned Mr. Hoover's attitude for some time, basically because of the work of some of his (Director's) people. On page 9 he refers to the Director's calling Martin Luther King a liar and asks, "Why didn't [redacted] Hoover find out how many times Mr. Martin Luther King has, or would lie, with regard to his communist affiliation and subversion?" Walker contends that this is the area in which the Director's overall responsibility lies. He then infers that the Director had an ulterior motive in his attack on King, namely to obtain, --"conservative support to get his financing through the Congress."

Walker also refers to the Director attacking the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI. Here again Walker draws the inference that the Director should not have criticized this Commission so much for its attack on FBI Agents, but because of the Commission's untruthfulness and the fact it issued a false report.

REC- 56

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JCF:skd

JAN 27 1965

EX-108

JAN 29 1965

Continued on next page...

[redacted] A. Jones to DeLoach memo
[redacted] SPEECH [redacted] AL, EDWIN A. WALKER

[redacted] Walker also talked about the flowers sent Mr. Jenkins [redacted] that he was usually [redacted] embarrassed when asked about this, but that he (Walker) was going to stop being embarrassed as of that time. He claimed that the only [redacted] he had was--"that it was most surprising and fantastic to me that men sent flowers to each other. I never heard of this before."

On pages 22 and 23 he attacks the Director's statement that the racial disorders that took place in Harlem, Rochester, New York, and other localities throughout the country, were not communist inspired. Walker claimed that they were communist inspired and that the Director's press release to the contrary, two days [redacted] release of the Warren Commission Report--"was excellent timing because that played right into the fact that Oswald wasn't tied in to anybody either." Walker sets this out as an example of how propaganda works.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Walker is "nuts".

[redacted]

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-1489 Sub 6) (RUC)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER (RET.)

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed is LHM for Miami and Dallas.

LHM has been disseminated locally to INTC, U. S. Secret Service, Tampa; OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. and ONI, Charleston, S. C.

Copy for Miami is for information as subject allegedly came to St. Petersburg, Fla., with no advance publicity from Miami, Fla.

1 cc detail
Klan-Hate Group Unit

116-16[illegible]

REC-133

AGENCY: [illegible] SEC SER

DATE FORW[illegible]

HOW FORW[illegible]

BY [illegible]

11 FEB 1 1965

1 - Bureau (Reg. Mail - 8)
2 - Dallas (Encls 2)
1 - Miami (Encls 1)
3 - Tampa
(1 - [illegible])
(Info)

JEK:cmg (7)

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEB 10 1965

[redacted] UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF [redacted]

[redacted] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Tampa, Florida
January [redacted], 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

At approximately 10:55 p.m., January 26, 1965, [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Major General EDWIN A. WALKER made a speech at the Meadowlawn Baptist Church, 6153 9th Street North, St. Petersburg, on the night [redacted] January 26th. He was unable to furnish any details except that he understood General WALKER had come to St. Petersburg from Miami, Florida.

On January 27, 1965, [redacted] advised that on January 26 the City Manager of St. Petersburg had inquired of the Chief of Police if the police department was aware that General WALKER was to speak in St. Petersburg on the night of January 26th. This was the first information the police department had that General WALKER was to be in the city.

[redacted] stated that men from his department checked the meeting and that there was a large crowd present for the speech around 8:30 p.m. and that General WALKER was in evidence. These officers determined from checking with those in attendance that the only publicity about General WALKER's appearance was disseminated by word of mouth and that there was no advance printed publicity.

The "St. Petersburg Times," St. Petersburg, Fla., January 27, 1965, reported that General WALKER spoke to a group of about 200 persons at the Meadowlawn Baptist Church, 6153 9th Street North, St. Petersburg, the night of January 26. The article stated that General WALKER "strongly criticized the JOHNSON Administration, military leaders, the press, the United Nations and the nation's political parties."

[redacted] document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 1 1 101

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
February 2, 19
1 - Mr. Gray

[redacted]

[redacted], Florida

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated January 27, 1965, has been received, and I readily understand your concern. I appreciate your bringing this situation to my attention.

An inquiry into this matter has been made, and it is pointed out that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no personnel present at or in the vicinity of the meeting to which you refer.

The remarks you made concerning this Bureau are gratifying. I too abhor the thought of this country becoming a police state and, as you know, I have continually fought against it.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
FEB 2-1965
COMM-FBI

FEB 2 11 36 AM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

1 - Tampa

FHP:jmw
(7)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan captioned "Unfounded Allegation Concerning FBI Agents by [redacted] Tarpon Springs, Florida, Racial Matters," dated 2-2-65, prepared by FHP:jmw.

FEB 12 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

Mr. J. [redacted]
Direct[redacted]ress of Investigation
Washing[redacted]

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to an incident that occurred last evening, January 26, 1965 which has disturbed me a great deal.

I was invited to a meeting at a small Baptist church here in St. Petersburg to hear a talk given by General Walker. During the course of the evening while he was speaking, two of your agents were in the parking lot taking down the license numbers of all the cars there. To say that this is disturbing is putting it mildly. Here is a group of some two hundred patriotic Americans meeting in the House of God and the government feels that it is necessary that they identify those in attendance. My question to you sir, is, For what reason?

Can it be that it is a fact that our great country is on the verge of becoming a police state? This situation is difficult to associate with a department such as yours. Most American Conservatives when we ask ourselves, Who in Washington can we turn to? Who is on our side? The same answer is always arrived at there is only one person in Washington who we feel is on the side of constitutional government and that sir, is you. With the exception of a few leftist radicals, I am sure that the majority of the American people feel that yours is the only department in all of the government that, through your efforts, has not been tainted by petty politics in any way. Further, due to your efforts through the years, the growth of communism in this country has been kept at a minimum. I am sure the odds and pressures which you have encountered are tremendous and we admire you for your stand. In view of this, when a small group of people gather to hear a speaker talk against communism, we find it difficult to understand the governments interest in our attendance. Not that we have anything to hide but if we are on the verge of a police state I think we are entitled to know.

Again, we have nothing but praise for the wonderful job which you have done through the years and we wish you continued success.

From a personal standpoint I would state this: I am a native born Ame[redacted] years of age. I have never been arrested for even so much as for a m[redacted]ti with a motor vehicle. I consider myself to be a patriotic American. [redacted] God and [redacted] constitutional government, in freedom and in justice. I hav[redacted] been as[redacted] with, attended, or been a part of any subversive group [redacted] zation. [redacted]ld any department of the government be interested when such an average American attends a patriotic meeting?

REC-132 116-16547[illegible]-102

EX-102

[redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover

[redacted]

I would [redacted] your comments on my questions and if we are on the [redacted] of beco[redacted]e staff I hope that there will be someone somewhere [redacted] man end[redacted] the American people [redacted] fact.

Yours for a FREE America

[redacted]

Tarpon Springs, Florida

[redacted]

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. [redacted]

DATE: February 2, 1965

FROM: R. J. [redacted]

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Gray

SUBJECT: UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION CONCERNING
FBI AGENTS [redacted]
TARPON SPRINGS, FLORIDA
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] Tarpon Springs, Florida, by letter dated January 27, 1965, alleged that two FBI Agents were "taking down the license numbers" of all cars belonging to individuals attending a meeting at a Baptist church in St. Petersburg, Florida, where former Major General Edwin Walker was speaking. [redacted] made complimentary remarks concerning the Bureau not being tainted by petty politics and stated he could not understand the Government's interest in attendance at a gathering to hear a speaker talk against communism. He also expressed his fear that this country is on the verge of becoming a police state.

Special Agent in Charge Santoiana of the Tampa Office advised that a communication had been forwarded to the Bureau dated January 28, 1965, setting forth information concerning the speech of former Major General Walker. Santoiana advised that the FBI had no personnel present at the meeting at the Baptist church in St. Petersburg. However, officers of the intelligence unit of the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department were present at the meeting. A search of Bureau files disclosed no information which could be identified with [redacted] on the basis of available background information.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to [redacted] advising him that this Bureau had no personnel present at the meeting to which he refers. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Tampa Office for its information.

Enclosure

2-2-65

PHF:jmw
(5)

EX-102

REC-102 116-[redacted]-103

FEB 12 1965

Memorandum

DATE: 2/1/65

(157-0-175)

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
RM

ReTPairtel 1/28/65.

Transmitted herewith is an article appearing in the "Suncoast News", St. Petersburg, Florida, January 28-February 3, captioned "Gen. Walker Sues The 'Times'".

2 Bureau (enc. 1)
1 Tampa
JFS:KH
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-117

FEB 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

121

FEB 18 1965

[redacted]ALKER SUES THE "TIMES"

[redacted] ACCUSED WALKER OF [redacted]ING RACE RIOTS IN 1962

Former Major-General Edwin A. Walker addressed an [redacted] audience at Meadowlawn Baptist Church 62nd Avenue and 9th Street North, Tuesday evening, January 26th.

Falsely Accused — Sues "Times"

In October, 1962, Walker was falsely accused of leading a student riot at the University of Mississippi in an integration disturbance attendant upon the admission of James Meredith to the law school there. As a result of the libelous reports of this incident by the Associated Press, he instituted [redacted] suits against many newspapers which published the false charges. One of these damage suits in the amount of $1 million is now pending against the St. Petersburg Times. Walker was recently appointed publisher of the American Mercury Magazine, McAllen, Texas.

General Walker discussed various conditions which have contributed to the decline of the United States as a major [redacted] in the current world revolution, he said the basic [redacted] between the forces of good and evil is the same which has gone on for generations, and in essence is a re-enactment of the Crucifixion. Our free enterprise system is based on Christian principles, and while the immediate Communistic threat is directed against capitalism, the ultimate [redacted] the destruction of Christianity.

Walker urged vigorous criticism of Washington bureaucracy. He charged that the recent order placing the military [redacted] under the control of the National Guard strictly a political maneuver, because it will remove control of this division of the armed forces from the military, and place it under the jurisdiction of the state governors. He believes this to be an outgrowth of the 1[redacted] Presidential election, when Richard Nixon's vote among [redacted] overseas was 2 to 1 over the late President John [redacted]dy. This result was [redacted] to the Administra[redacted]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 The SunCoast News
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Date: Jan. 28 to Feb 3,
Edition: 1965
Author:
Editor: Emerson Rupert
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Ta[redacted]

☐ Being Investigated

116 - [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

114

[redacted] (U.S.A.)

[redacted] captured almost the [redacted] election, new control [redacted] opinion, if President John[redacted] considered the outcome of the election as a mandate, it should be remembered that the Communist Party (U.S.A.) [redacted] it as a mandate to pursue its disruptive pro[redacted] He pointed out that 43 million Americans endorsed [redacted] Administration policy toward Cuba, and voted for Castro [redacted] control of what is now the base for Communist [redacted] in all of Latin America.

[redacted] the widespread attacks on the so-called "Right [redacted] Extremists," Walker said the federal government is the [redacted] practitioner of "extremism" today, and exercises its [redacted] policies in every segment of public life—financial, [redacted] and economic. The White House, the Supreme Court and Cabinet officials represent the most extreme thinking in the country. In Walker's view, the Great Society commits itself to nothing more than spending the people's money. He said what is needed today is not a Great Society, but a great Christian reformation in our national life. As an example, he deplored a statement by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, when he appeared before the National Security Council and said: "There is no place in the international situation for morality."

United States or United Nations

General Walker's sharpest comments were directed against the U.S. membership in the United Nations. He said the basic issue is " the United States or the United Nations." He continued that present foreign policy (with its commitments to the UN) has placed the country on an axis which extends from Moscow to Washington to Havana. Walker added that between November, 1963 and November, 1964 there had been a coup in the United States, but no one was told about it. He charged that the late President Kennedy put a portion of the Tactical Air Command under UN control two years ago in the Congo, and that the Indian commander of the UN forces had an order to kill all Europeans there. In recent days UN diplomats had difficulty in averting a formal censure of the United States for rescuing the white hostages held by the rebels.

Walker went on to say that the U.S. contribution of $100 million annually to the United Nations covers only the lowest

Continued on page 14

[redacted] administrative expenses. Millions more [redacted] taxpayer to maintain the [redacted] such as UNESCO, operating all over [redacted] When General Eisenhower was in office, Soviet [redacted] responsible for the UN membership being [redacted] from 42 countries to 86.

Congress "U.N. Prisoner of War Camp"

According to General Walker, the United Nations is in complete control of U.S. foreign policy. It opposes a successful operation in South Vietnam, as it did in Korea. In addition it has been responsible for the use of obsolete planes there when new aircraft should have been employed. He said the fundamental policy of the UN is compromise without specific solutions to international problems, and holding all problems in abeyance until there can be a solution by nuclear controls. As a consequence the United States is enmeshed in the process of a global conquest by Communism, seeking an anti-Christ solution by accommodation with Russia. Walker continued that Congress is helpless to intervene because "it is in a UN prisoner of war camp."

U.N. Charter Paralyzes U.S. World Influence

He recommended that Americans study the United Nations Charter to understand why U.S. influence in international affairs is in a state of paralysis. He alleged that the Charter contains all the answers to the drastic deterioration of U.S. dominance and prestige for the past twenty years. General Walker concluded by saying that the United Nations affects "our whole future—freedom, country and our children." He urged that Americans awaken to this danger, learn the facts and then take action to overcome it.

[redacted] of Mail 4-6-65

[redacted] been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

[redacted]

Subject: JUNE MAIL Jerrold Edwin Wallace

Removed By 65 APR 16 1965

File Number 116-165491-105

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FBI

Date: 5/3/65

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-NEW) (C)

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum and two copies of an FD-376.

Copies of the memorandum are being made available to Secret Service, Houston, and to ICG, Houston.

Two copies of the memorandum are being made available for Dallas which covers the residence address of Walker.

3 - Bureau (AM) (Encl. 10)
2 - Dallas (AM) (Encl. 2)
1 - Houston

GWK/mem
(6)

ENCLOSURE

cc + encl. SIC RB

AGENCY: G-2, CNI, OSI
RAD (2-5) Secret Service
DATE FORW: 5-7-65
HOW FORW: A/S
BY: Baw: afw

116-165494-10

3 MAY 5 1965

Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAY 14 1965

FD-376 (3-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please
File No. [redacted]

May 3, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: General Edwin A. Walker

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service, Houston
(Enclosure: 1 memorandum)

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

May 3, 1965

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

The Houston Tribune for April 29, 1965, carried an article entitled "General Walker Plans Talk Here To Boost American Mercury." This article set out that General Edwin A. Walker will speak in Houston, Texas, on May 19, 1965, under the auspices of the Texas Friends of Walker, a new organization which eventually will be affiliated with similar groups throughout the nation.

Walker, Editor-in-Chief of "American Mercury" magazine, will appear on a speakers forum with the Reverend T. Robert Ingram, Pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal Church and School, and Dr. Charles Klanke, President of the Harris County Medical Society. Walker will speak on the international situation in regard to Vietnam.

The article set out that the topic of the Reverend Ingram will be "Law and Order Under God," and Dr. Klanke will speak on the subject "Mental Health."

The article set out that Ben [illegible], a Texas Friends of Walker member, said the forum will begin at 6:00 p.m. but the site of the meeting is pending at this time. Admission to the forum will be a $10.00 donation. Wise added that one purpose of the forum will be to raise financial aid to the "American Mercury" which is planning an extensive expansion.

116-165

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/7/65

Transmit the following [redacted]

AIRTEL [redacted]

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-NEW)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, and two copies of FD-376 concerning WALKER.

One cc to Dallas for info.

Information received by SA [redacted] and [redacted] St. Petersburg, Fla., PD, advised by SA [redacted] at 2:17 p.m., 5/5/65.

LEAD cc + encl. 8 to RB
1 Xerox of cc

TAMPA

AGENCY: [redacted]

DATE [redacted]

HOW [redacted]

BY: [redacted]

AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Will report any pertinent developments.

REC-26 157-1676-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
Dallas (Encl 1) (RM)
Tampa [redacted]
(1) [redacted]
(1) [redacted]

12 MAY 12 1965

EX-116

JHM:cwp
(6)

MAY 21 1965

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 7, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: MAJOR GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service , Tampa

Enclosure(s)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
May 7, 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

On May 5, 1965, [redacted], St. Petersburg, Florida, advised that on that date a woman - not known to him - requested a bid for printing 5,000 tickets which announce that the Patriotic Educational Society of Florida is sponsoring a speech at 2:30 p.m., May 16, 1965 by Major General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Scottish Rite Hall, 757 Arlington Avenue North, St. Petersburg. The title of the speech is to be "Does the United Nations Control Our Foreign Policy or Does Russia?".

[redacted] St. Petersburg Police Department, was advised of the above on May 5, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

116-[illegible]-17

ENCLOSURE

Date: 5/14/65

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

To: Director, FBI

Att.: ~~Civil Rights Section~~
~~General Investigative Division~~

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001) (P)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

ReTPairtel 5/7/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Two copies of FD-376 enclosed.

LHM disseminated to INTC and Secret Service, Tampa, Fla.; ONI, Charleston, S. C., and OSI, Robins AFB, Ga.

Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.

EX 105

REC 1

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 5-21-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: T. E. Wiltse

2 MAY 19 1965

1-XER-Rantel
1-LHM Pap B

(1) - Bureau (Enclosures 8) 10)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
4 - Tampa
(1 -
(1 -

ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTROL

(6)

66 MAY 20 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-376 (3-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 14, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN WALKER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Tampa

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
May 14, 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Reference is made to a memorandum captioned as above dated May 7, 1965, Tampa, Florida.

The "Clearwater Sun", Clearwater, Fla., May 12, 1965, reported that EDWIN A. WALKER, former major general, U. S. Army, will speak at Memorial Civic Center, Clearwater, at 8:00 p.m., Sunday, May 16, 1965.

The "Sun" reported that WALKER's appearance is being sponsored by the Committee for Constitutional Government and that there is no admission charge.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

116-

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001)(C)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

ReTPairtel, 5/14/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, and two copies of FD-376.

LHM disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and INTC, Tampa, Fla.; OSI, Robins AFB, Ga., and ONI, Charleston, S. C.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 6-1-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: J. E. Mites

1-xerox Pairtel & 1 copy LHM for FBIHQ

ENCLOSURE

(1) Bureau (Enclosures ~~XX~~ 10)(RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(Info)
3 - Tampa
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])

JEW/mw
(5)

REC 8

116-165494-167

6 2 65

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-376 (3-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 28, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

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   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Tampa

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

May 28, 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Reference is made to a memorandum captioned as above, dated May 14, 1965 at Tampa, Florida.

The "St. Petersburg Times", St. Petersburg, Florida, May 17, 1965 issued, reported that on May 16, 1965, an audience of about 400 persons heard former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER speak in St. Petersburg, and attack the American government, criticize Presidents TRUMAN, EISENHOWER, KENNEDY and JOHNSON, the United Nations, U. S. foreign and domestic policies and the nation's press.

FLA

The "Times" reported that WALKER was sponsored in St. Petersburg by the "Patriotic Educational Society of Florida" and that the meeting was presided over by Miss VORA MAUDE SMITH, Mrs. FLORENCE DEAN POST, according to the article, introduced WALKER.

LA

The "Clearwater Sun", Clearwater, Florida, May 17, 1965 issue, reported that on the night of May 16, 1965, former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER spoke in Clearwater to approximately 300 persons. The "Sun" reported that WALKER was introduced by Dr. FRANCIS C. HOARE and that the Rev. ROMAN S. GROMALA, pastor of St. Jerome Catholic Church, gave the invocation.

The "Sun" reported that WALKER said the Nation's greatest danger comes from the "liberal left within" and attacked current and past presidents, elements of the press, clergy and law, the United Nations, integration leaders and others on the national scene. WALKER spoke at the Memorial Civic Center under auspices of the local Committee for Constitutional Government.

The "Sunstate News", St. Petersburg, Florida, week of May 20 to May 26, 1965, reported that Major General EDWIN A. WALKER (U.S.A. Ret.) told an audience estimated at 350 persons at the Scottish Rite Hall, St. Petersburg, May 1965, that subversive forces are waging a ceaseless campaign to foment internal upheaval in the U. S., while the nation's attention is focused on the war in South Viet Nam.

116-[illegible]-107

ENCLOSURE

The article stated that WALKER emphasized that the greatest threat to the nation's survival is internal. WALKER, according to the article, said that the conspiracy which exists has penetrated all segments of national life, including the schools and even the churches in some cases. WALKER said that more than 100 Federal attorneys have been working in Mississippi for months, trying to obtain evidence which could be used to disrupt the orderly processes of the State government. WALKER said that the communist axis now extends from Washington to Moscow to all sections of the U. S.

This memorandum has been disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and INTC, Tampa, Florida; ONI, Charleston, S. C., and OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001) (P)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

ReTPairtel 5/28/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Two copies of FD-376 also enclosed.

Dissemination made to INTC, Orlando, Fla.; Secret Service, Jacksonville, Fla.; ONI, Charleston, S. C. and OSI, Robins AFB, Ga.

Bureau will be furnished with pertinent information.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 8 1965

How Forw. R - 5

By _____

Room 828 BB

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Encl 1)
4 - Tampa
(1) (Info)
(1) (Info)
TCA:cnw
(6)

REC 4

3 JUN 7 1965

EX-101

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

6 JUN 1965

SUPERVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
June [redacted] 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Reference is made to memorandum captioned as above and dated May 28, 1965.

The "Orlando Star," Orlando, Florida, dated May 14, 1965, reported that former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER was scheduled to make a speech at Orlando sponsored by the Florida Women for Constitutional Government.

The "Orlando Sentinel," Orlando, Florida, dated May 16, 1965, on page 5-C contains an article which was reviewed on May 24, 1965. This article entitled "Walker Hits U. S. Policy In Talk Here" reported that General WALKER criticized everything from U. S. foreign policy to civil rights to "controlled news media." This article pointed out that General WALKER spoke at Howard Junior High School on May 15, 1965, and was greeted by three standing ovations by the audience of 800. WALKER stated that MILTON EISENHOWER was an instrument of "sell-out of Cuba." The article also reported that WALKER "plugged" the American Mercury, a publication of which he is editor and publisher. In the article he is also reported as having "blasted" CARL T. ROWAN, Negro head of the U. S. Information Agency.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-16[redacted]-11

FD-376 (5-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 4, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. [redacted]

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service Jacksonville

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: 6/9/65

FROM : SAC, [redacted]-2001) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
RM
(OO:DL)

ReTPairtel to Bureau 6/4/65 with LHM.

Matter considered RUC. All info furnished.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
1 - Tampa
TCA:cwp
(5)

109

REC- 28

3 JUN 10 1965

SUBCONTROL

6 0 JUN 21 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/21/65

Transmit the following in AIRTEL

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP AGAINST
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
HARRISBURG, PA., 6/20/65
RM

Re Philadelphia teletypes to Bureau 6/20/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Distribution is being made locally in Philadelphia to Secret Service, OSI, ONI, and INTC.

No further investigation being conducted by Philadelphia.

100-165494-1

NOT RECORDED
183 JUN 24 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 22 1965

How Forw. R-S

By J CT - Mail

/ Room 828 RB
NP

12 JUN 22 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

1- Bureau (Enc. ENCLOSURE)
1- Philadelphia (157-
TRA/hn
(2)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SURVEILLANCE

171

66 JUL 6 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP AGAINST
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
[redacted] Dec 6/20/65

On June 20, 1965, [redacted]
Harrisburg Police Department, advised that Reverend
MARTIN L. KENLY, President of the Dauphin County
Branch of the NAACP, advised him that his group planned
to picket in front of the Nationwide Inn, Harrisburg, Pa.,
between 7:40 P.M. and 8:10 p.m. where Major General Edwin
A. WALKER was scheduled to speak before the American
[redacted] Club of Harrisburg, Pa., at 8 p.m. KENLY advised
[redacted] that he expected ten to twenty pickets and assured
that the demonstration would be peaceful and orderly.

On June 20, 1965, [redacted] advised
that beginning at 7:40 p.m. on June 20, 1965, Reverend
KENLY accompanied by seven other pickets began marching
in front of the Nationwide Inn, Harrisburg, Pa., and continued
marching there until 8:20 p.m., June 20, 1965. They carried three
posters bearing the following notations:

1. "Remember JIM MEREDITH"

2. "General WALKER, we support the First
Amendment, do you support the Fourteenth

3. "We do not like Communism or [illegible]

[redacted] advised that KENLY and the other
pickets departed from the area of the Nationwide Inn at
8:20 p.m. and there was no further demonstration. [redacted]
stated that General WALKER was scheduled to speak from 8 p.m.
until 10 p.m. and during that period there was no further
activity outside the Nationwide Inn.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

146-165474-112

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

July 6, 1965

2 - Orig & [redacted]
1 - Yellow
1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]
1 - 116-1654

116-165-394-113

To: Legat, Ottawa (163-566)

From: Director, FBI

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, FPC.

Reurairtel 6/28/65

No investigation of Walker has been conducted by the Bureau; however, he has been the subject of frequent press comment. The following summary of information from Bufiles concerning Walker contains considerable newspaper comment, the reliability of which cannot be vouched for by the Bureau.

Walker was born 11/10/09, at Center Point, Texas, and entered military service 7/1/27, at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, as a cadet. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant at West Point on 6/11/31. Walker reportedly resigned from the Army after being criticized for methods of indoctrinating troops.

Among charges Walker reportedly has made is that the United Nations is immoral and that its late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was a "Red Swede" who took instructions from Moscow. In addition, Walker has alleged that the United Nations is in complete control of U. S. foreign policy; that the U. S. is enmeshed in the process of a global conquest by communism, and that Congress is helpless to intervene because "it is in a U. N. prisoner of war camp."

A Baltimore psychiatrist allegedly has described Walker as showing signs of grandiosity, confusion and poor judgment.

It was reported that at a speech in Orlando, Florida, in 5/65, Walker criticized everything from U. S. foreign policy to civil rights to controlled news media."

NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 8 1965

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Detached)
HCP:RAB
(7)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

29 JUL 16 1965

SECRET

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Declassified from GDS Category
Declassification Date: 7/7/78

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

Airtel to

RE: WALKER

In view of the foregoing which gives a brief insight into the erratic nature of Walker, the Bureau cannot place itself in the position of advising whether Walker is likely to express any extremist views which might embarrass the Canadian or U. S. Governments at the forthcoming convention of the First Special Service Force of the U. S. Army at Winnipeg, Canada, August 12-14, 1960, which Walker reportedly expects to attend.

[redacted]

NOTE:

[redacted]

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 10/2/65

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Attn: Civil Rights Section

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001) (RUC)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
RM
(OO:DALLAS)

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Also enclosed are two copies FD 376.

Dissemination has been made to INTC Orlando, Secret Service, Jacksonville, ONI Charleston, S.C., and OSI Robins AFB, Ga.

REC-65 116-165-114

16 OCT 6 1965

1-Bureau (Enclosures 10) (RUC)
1-Dallas (Rec. 1) (RM)
3-Tampa
(1-80-139)
WZD:db
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Tampa, Florida
October 2, 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Major General [redacted]
WALKER.

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) 1 (RM)
U. S. Secret Service Jacksonville

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
October 2, 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Reference is made to memo captioned as above and dated September 27, 1965.

A weekly newspaper published at Zephyrhills, Fla., in its edition of September 30, 1965, contained a detailed summation of the remarks made by captioned individual on September 25, 1965 at the Pasco County Fair Grounds, Dade City Fla. A copy of this detailed summation is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-60)

Clipping to Space Below

Warren Report Is 'Fraud', Says Gen. Walker In Pasco Address

"The Warren Commission Report on the assassination of Pres. John Kennedy is false, a sham, a fraud and an insult to the American people."

[redacted]legations such as that [redacted]win A. Walker, controversial national figure, kept an audience of more than 300 persons attentive Saturday night when he made a public address in the auditorium of the agriculture building at the Pasco County Fairgrounds, Dade City.

Almost half of the audience, a survey would have indicated, was from Zephyrhills and surrounding rural community.

The appearance of Gen. Walker, who recently resigned his military commission and sacrificed his pension in order to be able to speak out on controversial matters, was sponsored here by the Pasco County Supporters of Constitutional Government.

"While you may read about my speech in your local pa[redacted] I venture there won't be [redacted] about it in the big dailies of your area; the liberal blackout of my remarks is complete, and nationwide," Walker said.

Ranging over a variety of topics in a 90-minute talk, the general covered such items as:

● His lawsuits against the Associated Press and various newspapers (more than $20 million worth, none of which has been settled either in or out of court; in the only case to have come to trial, Walker was awarded a $500,000 judgement against the [redacted] reduced to $500,000 by an appellate court and now appealed by [redacted] to the Texas Supreme Court.

● The United Nations (he asserted that American soldiers fighting in Vietnam are doing so for the UN, and that Pres. Kennedy sent two divisions of troops to Oxford, Miss., during the James Meredith enrollment incident at the behest of the UN and to prove to the One Worlders that the US is loyal to the UN).

● Racial integration (he said the US is following orders of the UN as expressed in an 11-article statement adopted in 1963 which says the whole world will "integrate or else" regardless of race, color or ethnic origin, which Walker defined as "our common everyday culture." He said: "If LBJ is so all-fired eager to integrate, why doesn't this great, ridiculous, corny president integrate the Greeks and the Turks, or the Jews and the Arabs, or the Chinese and Japanese?")

● The Ku Klux Klan (Walker was greeted by applause when he charged that Pres. Johnson lied when he said his father and grandfather had always fought the KKK. "We have heard his relatives back in Texas state that LBJ's folks were always first at Klan meetings," Walker said. "I'll tell you one thing; the Klan will outlast the Great Society.")

● The Vietnam war (Ambassador Lodge directs our activity in Vietnam, not in our interest, but for the interest of the UN, Walker said. He asserted efforts by Lodge over the past three years to form a coalition government in Vietnam and bring a halt to fighting there are secretly designed "to sell out" Vietnam to the Communists.)

● The National Council of Churches (Walker charged, and his remarks brought heavy applause, that "instead of a revolution for morality led by the clergy we are confronted by preachers in our pulpits who are members of the National Council of Churches selling out your re-

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5

Zephyrhills News

Zephyrhills, Fla.

Date: September 2[redacted], 1965

Edition: Weekly

Author: Bernard Y. Wickstr[redacted]

Editor: Bernard Y. Wickstr[redacted]

Title: Maj. Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: [redacted]

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Tam[redacted]

☐ Being Investigated

[redacted]

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-65)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ligion; it's all part of the master plan," he said).

● The US State Department ("The most disgraceful thing about Vietnam, and this is not to belittle our boys who have died there, is the fight between the Vietnam generals, patriotic men about 35 years of age who want to save their nation from the Reds, and our own State Department, wanting us to surrender." Walker asserted that hundreds of CIA men, hundreds of USIA men and hundreds of State Department "meddlers" are like a swarm of bees, each with a direct line to his agency back in Washington, and each trying to end the war by surrender, while our generals are trying to win it. "The boy coming home in a box represents our fight to surrender, not a fight for victory," Walker said.)

On the Warren Report

The speaker said the Warren Commission Report "is one big lie from cover to cover." He charged that the report bases its conclusions on a belief that Ruby and Oswald did not know each other "but this is false, as hundreds of Dallas people will tell you the two were known pals and were seen together regularly."

He said Oswald is termed "a loner" and "an eccentric", yet Oswald knew more national and international figures personally, particularly leftist ones, than any other man his age.

Walker implied that a conspiracy exists to play down the role of the Communists in the assassination, and noted that Sen. Robert Kennedy has never visited Dallas.

"We're still waiting for him to come to Dallas to view the scene of his brother's murder," Walker said, "as any of us would do. I would leave no stone unturned to pin the exact guilt on my brother's murderer, but Bobby has never even come to Dallas as we have expected him to do."

"President Johnson's Revolution" was the title of the general's address, and on this subject he charged that history will record the current revolution as "the greatest ever known; JFK already is being acclaimed the hero of the revolution, and scrapping for leadership of it are an assortment of headline hunters."

"But LBJ is the real leader, and even he is a puppet," Walker asserted. He said LBJ is "deliberately corny at times so you will laugh at him and not notice him steal another of your freedoms away."

"I don't say you should arm yourselves for the revolution," the speaker said, "but you'd better keep the guns you have cleaned and oiled; you might need them."

The general concluded his speech with an appeal for a revival of patriotism:

"Let me tell you one thing sure. If every third home in this nation would have been flying the American flag on Nov. 22, no one would have dared to shoot your president.

"We need to show these trouble makers around the world, and on our own street corners, that there is still some patriotism left in our once-great nation," Walker said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5

Zephyrhills News

Zephyrhills, Fla.

Date: September 29, 1965
Edition: Weekly
Author: Bernard Y. Wickstr
Editor: Bernard Y. Wickstrom
Title: Maj. Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RM
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Ta

☐ Being Investigated

1 [redacted]

SAC, T[redacted] (157)

October 4, 19[redacted]

Director, [redacted] (157-1697)

PASCO COUNTY SUPPORTERS FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT (CCG)
RACIAL MATTERS (RM)

Reurtel 9-15-65 concerning captioned organization and your airtels 9-17 and 20-65 captioned "Major General Edwin A. Walker, Racial Matters," concerning Walker's appearance sponsored by the Pasco County Supporters for Constitutional Government.

[redacted]

You should review your files and contact established reliable sources and informants concerning captioned organization and submit all pertinent information to the Bureau concerning this group. You should clearly indicate whether this group is, in fact, a front group of the Klan or whether it is an autonomous organization. Include specific recommendations regarding a continuing investigation.

TPR:jmw (4)

NOTE:

Reairtel reported that Walker appeared before a group on September 25, 1965, which may have been sponsored by captioned organization. Information concerning Walker's speech has been disseminated. Relet indicates that captioned group may be a front for the United Florida Ku Klux Klan and, therefore, Tampa being instructed to bring this matter up to date.

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 8 1965

MAILED 4
OCT 1 1965
COMM-FBI

RECORDED
OCT 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

57 OCT 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 9/27/65

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI 157-1627 Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001)(RUC)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

ReTPairtel, 6/4/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Two copies of FD 376 also enclosed. 157-1627

Dissemination made to INTC, Orlando; Secret Service, Jacksonville, Fla.; ONI, Charleston, S. C.; and OSI, Robins AFB, Ga.

The Pasco County Supporters of Constitutional Government is not identifiable in the files of the Tampa Division, with an organization known as the Pasco County Federation for Constitutional Government, identified in Tampa files, according to information provided by [redacted] an organization sponsored by the United Florida Ku Klux Klan (UFKKK) in Dade City, Fla. This organization, according to the former source, seeks to control votes of persons who frequented its meetings and that the organization served as the recruiting grounds of the UFKKK in Pasco County. [redacted] who made the foregoing

1 - Bureau (Enclosures) 10
1 - Dallas (Encl 1)
3 - Tampa
(1 - [redacted])
WFD:Cgj
(5)

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 8 1965

16 SEP 29 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 OCT 13 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TP 157-[redacted]

informat[redacted]ilable on 6/16/64, also reported that the Pasco Coun[redacted]ederation for Constitutional Government can control app[redacted]imately 2,000 votes through members, former members, friends, and relatives.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 8-16-64)

FBI

Date: 9/29/65

Transmit the following [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001) (RUC)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

ReTPairtel, 9/27/65, with respect to this matter.

[redacted]

Paragraph 2 of this communication should be corrected to read as follows:

"The Pasco County Supporters of Constitutional Government is not identifiable in the files of the Tampa Division. It is possibly identical to an organization known as the Pasco County Federation for Constitutional Government which is identified in Tampa files according to information provided by [redacted] as an organization sponsored by the United Florida Ku Klux Klan (UFKKK) in Dade City, Fla."

The remainder of Paragraph 2 should remain unchanged.

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 8 1965

NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 30 1965

(1) Bureau [redacted]
1 - Dallas
2 - Tampa
(1 - [redacted])
WFD:bb
(4)

60 OCT 27 191

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
CONSOLIDATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TP 157-[redacted]

This typographical error was discovered on first reading by case agent and no administrative action recommended.

FBI WASH DC

DEC 7 1965

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

TOWN CEL [redacted] 10-2-65 MHP

TO DIRECTOR, [redacted] AND SPRINGFIELD

FROM CHICAGO [redacted]

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER, UNITED STATES ARMY RETIRED, DECEMBER NINE-TEN, [redacted]

5-B'ham

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY EDWIN A. WALKER, UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL, RETIRED, SCHEDULED GUEST OF ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES (CHICAGO INDICES NEGATIVE). WALKER ARRIVING O'HARE FIELD, CHICAGO, DECEMBER NINE NEXT, A.M., DEPARTING O'HARE FIELD DECEMBER TEN NEXT PM ENROUTE TO SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. WALKER SCHEDULED GUEST AT DINNER HONORING ROBERT WELSH FOUNDER OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY IN CHICAGO, AND GUEST OF HONOR AT CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION MEETING DECEMBER TEN NEXT AT MC CORMICK PLACE, CHICAGO. WALKER WILL RETURN TO CHICAGO AFTER SPRINGFIELD VISIT.

NO PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS KNOWN THIS TIME. CHICAGO FOLLOWING. LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT. MILITARY, SECERT SERVICE, AND USA ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

REC-39

EX-103

116-165474-116

10 DEC 13 1965

WA

DLDLH

RODEC 2

FBI WASH DC

1 cc - [redacted]

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 10, 1965

The [redacted] material was sent to the [redacted] from Edwin A. Wal[redacted]
4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard,
Dallas 19, Texas.

nm

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. WICK
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

EXP. PROC.
DEC 10 1965

REC- 34

DEC 13 1965

57 DEC 00 1965

EDWIN A. WALKER
6611 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS 9, TEXAS

November 11, 1965

Mr. Charles Markmann
c/o St. Martin's Press
175 Fifth Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Markmann:

I want to ask your opinion. Is it not heartless and by design to go on damaging me through the mire?

I was assigned to Pacific Theater Headquarters in a highly political position. I voluntarily asked to resign from the gold plated U.S. Army. My request for resignation was granted and continued with an Honorable Discharge after 30 years and 4 months service. I was assigned to the Pacific 13 October 1961. I resigned Nov. 1, 1961; was cancelled Nov. 4, 1961. My orders to the Pacific Theater Hdqrs., my resignation, its acceptance and my honorable discharge from the Army are a matter of record.

I was told then I could have retired--which with a 20-year civilian credit would have amounted to approximately $150,000 gained--without need of turning my hand.

To be fair to everyone and to be obligated to no one, I resigned in order that I might say exactly and completely what I wanted to say. I have required no one to accept or believe what I say or think. I hold no controls over anyone financially or otherwise.

Freedom of speech is depreciated and destroyed by false, libelous and degrading descriptions of the source of that speech.

Your book "The Noblest Cry" gives the American Civil Liberties Union great credit in a long struggle for human rights and civil liberties.

With regard to me, is it not in your opinion wrong to wrongly and falsely describe me and my actions in a derogatory manner--then to bring the ACLU forward to defend me? Of course, the ACLU becomes greater as I am maligned the further I am degraded. As I am libeled, maligned and defamed, I lose the rights and liberties which you then bring the ACLU forward to defend.

If I had not been slandered, libeled, degraded and the target of false reporting, the ACLU would not have found a necessity to defend me.

Is it not possible or true that false reports or excessive publicity have built press made targets--that the ACLU defends? Would it not be a design in continuing on and on to falsely report my beliefs and actions, then a hoax in the defense of falsehoods that go on and on?

ENCLOSURE 62-109090-171

You must know that a grand jury did not indict me in June of 1964 the government dropped the charges. You must know also that a jury by a unanimous verdict in June of 1964 awarded a judgement of $500,000 against [redacted] Associated Press. Another court by a unanimous jury decision has awarded me $2,250,000 in a judgement against the Associated Press and the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

I was not dishonored out of the Army.

I note that your book is dedicated to me among numerous others. I have had authors write and ask for my permission to dedicate their work to me. Would the public not believe that you wrote to me and I was willing to be listed among those you have listed with beliefs that extend from one end of the spectrum to the other.

[redacted] always have long convinced me that a "pay off" [redacted] An opportunity by the [redacted] corroborative that being employed [redacted] of [redacted] in the defense.

Your book does not mention that Lee Harvey Oswald did [redacted] the ACLU and attended their meetings. [redacted] to be the one that attempted to [redacted] the Oswald family lived in the home of [redacted], and [redacted] of the ACLU. The Oswalds were closely associated [redacted] April, 1963, Oswald told [redacted] that the ACLU [redacted].

I wish you would give me your opinion, [redacted] your [redacted] to me in your book [redacted] would be affected in their "noble" [redacted]

[redacted] the facts and will [redacted] really want or need the assistance of the ACLU?

Your reply is respectfully anticipated.

Sincerely,

John A. [redacted]

From: The Noblest Cry, A History of the American Civil Rights Movement, by Charles Lee Markmann, 1965

Pages 24[redacted]

... but the high-level officer should properly be curbed not only because what he says can reasonably be misconstrued (sic) as authoritative but also because he is in a position, if he objects to conforming to discipline, to retire on pension and fulminate like a veritable General Walker.

Page 405

A parallel injustice, carried out by the Department of Justice, was protested by the Union on behalf of former General Edwin Walker, the fanatical rightist ordered out of the army, who was a leader in the rioting at the University of Mississippi in October, 1962, when James Meredith was ordered admitted. At a hearing at which neither Walker nor his counsel was present, Robert Kennedy's view obtained an order that Walker be held for mental tests on the basis of testimony given by a psychiatrist who had never met the general. Walker's hearing was held in spite of the Union's protests, and he was found to be [illegible]

THE NOBL[redacted] BY CHARLES LAM MARKMANN

[redacted]EDICATED TO

Ross-Barnett
Roy M. Cohn
T. Eugene Connor
Charles E. Coughlin
James O. Eastland
Orval Faubus
Barry M. Goldwater
Billy James Hargis
William Randolph Hearst
J. Edgar Hoover
Dalton Lewis Jr.
Albert J. Lingo
Joseph R. McCarthy
Robert R. McCormick
Richard M. Nixon
Joseph Medill Patterson
[illegible] Pegler
William Dudley Pelley
Le[illegible] H. Perez
George Lincoln Rockwell
Gerald L. K. Smith
George Sokolsky
[illegible] Walker
George Wallace
Robert H. W. Welch

116-16[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/14/65

Transmit the following [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted]
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-907)(C)

SUBJECT: ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER
U.S. ARMY RETIRED, 12/9-10/65
RM

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau dated 12/7/65, and LHM dated 12/8/65.

Enclosed herewith are four copies of a LHM relating to the captioned matter.

One copy of the LHM is being sent to the Dallas and Springfield offices for information purposes.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
[illegible], CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 12/21/65
HOW FORW: RS
BY: BPM:J.

ENCLOSURE

REC 18 116-165494-118

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4) REGISTERED
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) REGISTERED
1 - Springfield (Encl. 1) REGISTERED 12 DEC 17 1965
2 - Chicago
TEB/mam
(7)

Approved: [signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 DEC 27 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Chicago, Illinois
December 14, 1965

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER
U.S. ARMY RETIRED, DECEMBER 9-10, 1965

[redacted] Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised December 11, 1965, that Edwin A. Walker departed Chicago the previous date after appearing at a dinner December 8, 1965, commemorating the seventh anniversary of the founding of the John Birch Society, and a meeting of the Illinois Congress of Conservatives, December 9, 1965. [redacted] further advised that the appearance of Walker in the Chicago area was uneventful and without incident. [redacted] stated that his Department was not aware of any future appearances of Walker in the Chicago area at this time.

The Red Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily News," December 10, 1965, a daily newspaper published at Chicago, Illinois, carried the following article relating to a press conference given by former Major General Edwin A. Walker at the Oak Park Arms Hotel, Oak Park, Illinois. Walker predicted that Chicago will experience a race riot similar to last August's Watts riots in Los Angeles and he also indicated there would be such disturbances in every state of the union. He particularly singled out Chicago and Harlem and blamed the nation's racial unrest on "the escalation of liberal politics." Walker declared that "the revolt is not selective as to whether it's in the North or South. It's like the atom bomb. It's not selective."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12-20-65

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-405) (RUC)

RE: ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER,
UNITED STATES ARMY RETIRED,
DECEMBER 9-10, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Springfield, 12-7-65, and Chicago airtel to Bureau 12-8-65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of LHM concerning captioned matter. Enclosed for Chicago are two copies.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 2)
1 - Springfield
FBB:VLS
(6)

1cc & cc LHM
ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 6 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI-SEC. SERV.
DEPT. ISD, CRD.
DATE FORW: 12/22/65
HOW FORW: H/S

ORIGINAL FILED IN

116-165494-119

NOT RECORDED
180 DEC 27 1965

116-165494-116

3 DEC 27 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Springfield, Illinois
December [redacted], 1965

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER,
UNITED STATES ARMY RETIRED
DECEMBER 9-10, 1965

On December 9, 1965, [redacted] Springfield Police Department, advised he was well aware of the fact that General Edwin A. Walker was scheduled to speak in Springfield on December 11, 1965. He stated this fact had been reported to the newspapers and had been given considerable publicity in this city. [redacted] said he realized that General Walker is a controversial figure, however, he did not anticipate any trouble. He said he had been in contact with his sources and there was absolutely no indication there would be any demonstrations at the time of General Walker's visit.

On December 10, 1965, [redacted] Corporate Records Section, Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised that Certificate No. 1849 filed in his office November 8, 1965, reveals the incorporation of an organization known as the Illinois Congress of Conservatives. He said the organization was designed as a nonprofit corporation and listed its Board of Directors as Glenn E. Brenner, 1412 Sherman Street, Danville, Illinois; Warren H. Olson, 600 South Spring Street, LaGrange, Illinois, and Lambert J. Snyders, 75 Drexel Street, LaGrange, Illinois. He stated the registered office for the corporation is 75 Drexel Street, LaGrange, Illinois, and its registered agent is Patricia M. Snyders.

[redacted] stated the purpose of the corporation, as listed in his records, is "to participate in the political activities of our local, state and federal governments and actively engage in all political campaigns; to sponsor and promote the political advancement and recognition of its membership; to stimulate interest among the citizenry along the line of conservative philosophies of government."

ENCLOSURE

ILLI[redacted]NGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPO[redacted]EECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER,
UNIT[redacted] ARMY RETIRED
DECE[redacted], 1965

[redacted] said he had no further information.

On December 16, 1965, [redacted] advised that General Walker made his appearance in Springfield as scheduled on December 11, 1965 and there were no demonstrations during this visit.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CHARLES LARKIN
[redacted]-11 THIRTY-FOURTH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 11372

December 7, 19[redacted]

General [redacted] Walker
4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard
Dallas, Texas, 75219

Dear General Walker:

I have your letter of November 11, 1965.

The reference to you on page 405 of my book, THE [redacted]EST CITY: A History of the American Civil Liberties Union, was in no way intended to be derogatory of you, or, on the other hand, unduly favorable to the American Civil Liberties Union. The reference was to unwarranted action taken by official agencies with respect to you and to published comments about it which were made at the time, and not to any action of your own that, as indicated, was entirely creditable in the circumstances. I believe this is clear when the reference is read in the context of the paragraph, the chapter and the book as a whole.

I sincerely regret any inconvenience that a misinterpretation or misunderstanding of this reference may have caused you.

Without conceding any improper action on the part of St. Martin's Press or myself, I will nevertheless request St. Martin's Press to delete from all future printings of the book the references to you that appear on page 405, and also the reference to you in the dedication.

If this is satisfactory to you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

DEC 28 1965

EX-100

REC- 57

116-165494-19

1-3-66

DEC 28 1965

Date: 1/21/66

Transmit the following in

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)(C)

LIBERTY NETWORK
INFORMATION CONCERNING - IS

Transmitted herewith are ten copies of an LHM for the Bureau and two for Dallas.

LHM encloses a letter postmarked at Dallas, Texas, 12/14/65, which appears to be signed by EDWIN A. WALKER. This letter is an attempt to censure Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY for alleged statements made by him.

The above letter was addressed to [redacted]

LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service and military intelligence agencies.

1-8 1 0 4 2B

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
(1-100-138315) (VIDEM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM) (AM)
2 - WFO
(1-100-44061) (VIDEM)

GTT:bjw
(8)

AIRTEL

ST-107

REC-3 116-165474-121

JAN 21 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEB 1966

CENSURE

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Why doesn't the U. S. Senate censure Robert F. Kennedy (Dem. —N. Y.)?

Does "Little [redacted] speak for the majority in the Senate and House:

when he, a U. S. Senator, "Little Bobby," is quoted as saying that there is nothing wrong with sending American blood to our Communist enemies and the press quotes him at the University of Southern California, Nov. 5, 1965, as saying that to give blood to the North Vietnamese is "in the oldest traditions of this country"?

"Little Bobby" made an official, public-funded trip to the Viet Nam combat zone. He obtained secret military information from his tour of the area.

AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THE ENEMY IN TIME OF WAR IS TREASON.

In behalf of soldiers, sailors and airmen in the services (particularly those in South Viet Nam) and the young men eligible for military service, I await the obvious and unmistakable duty of the U. S. Senate to censure the Little Senator, Robert F. Kennedy.

Edwin A. Walker

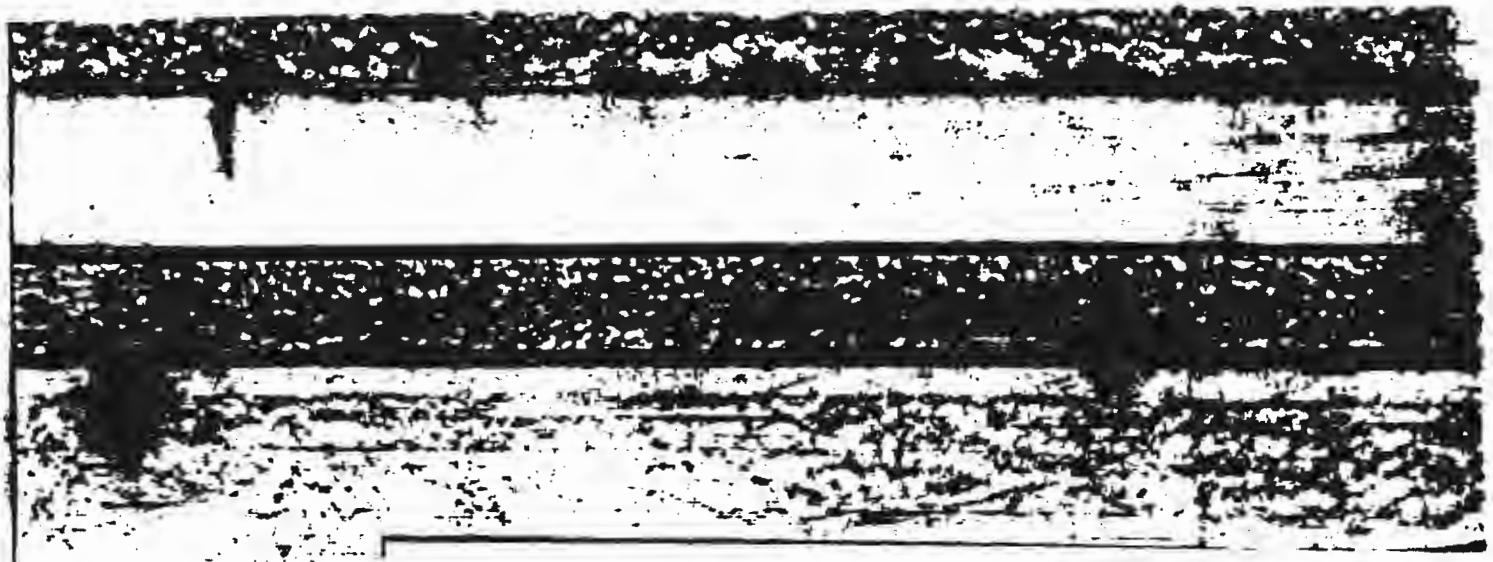
Remarks_____

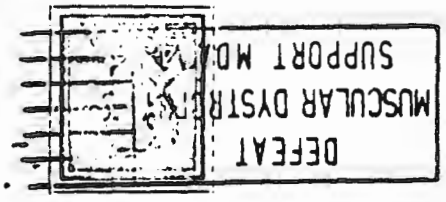
_____

_____

*Signed*_____

Address Reverse Side 116-1-54-14-1





L.N.—No. 1

Liberty Network is you, your media service.

Order from: American Eagle Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1568, Dallas, Texas 75221 —$5 each

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
January 21, 1966

LIBERTY NETWORK

WF T-1, another Government investigative agency, on January 19, 1966, furnished a copy of a letter entitled, "Censure." This letter asked why the United States Senate does not censure Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat, New York. This letter refers to Senator Kennedy as "Little Bobby," and states that "Little Bobby" is quoted as saying there is nothing wrong with sending American blood to our communist enemies.

This letter, a copy of which is attached, is apparently signed Edwin A. Walker.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

116-1651-94-1

ENCLOSURE

FBI WASH DC

[redacted]

FBI DALLAS

6:19 PM CST URGENT 5/18/66 JDP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)(P) (2P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - [redacted] FORMATION CONCERNING.

LETTER DATED MAY SIXTEEN LAST RECEIVED FROM EDWIN A. WALKER IN WHICH HE INDICATES HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE ANYTHING WE MIGHT WANT TO SHOW HIM PERTAINING TO THE INCIDENT OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION ON HIM APRIL TEN, SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, TEXAS. IN LETTER WALKER STATES HE HAS BOTH PERSONAL AND LEGAL INTEREST IN CASE AND THE INVESTIGATION OF IT.

WALKER ALSO STATED HE DESIRED THAT BULLET FIRED, ACCORDING TO WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BE RETURNED TO HIM.

116-11-4 1966

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 26 1966

BULLET REFERRED TO IS ITEM C ONE FOUR EIGHT WHICH IS KNOWN TO BE RETAINED IN FBI LAB. THIS BULLET WAS OBTAINED ~~BY~~ DALLAS Police Department OFFICE FROM DALLAS PD AND NOT FROM MR. WALKER. WALKER IS IDENTICAL TO MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN ANDERSON WALKER, U. S. ARMY RESIGNED (NINETEEN SIXTYONE). IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO HE WAS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS. HE HAS CONTINUED HIS POLITICAL

END PAGE ONE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 5-19-66

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

16 MAY 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED

DL 100-10461

PAGE TWO

ACTIVITY THROUGH ESPOUSAL OF ANTI COMMUNIST, ANTI INTEGRATION AND CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL VIEWS IN NUMEROUS SPEECHES AND PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS. HE THRIVES ON PUBLICITY.

I RECOMMEND I BE PERMITTED TO ORALLY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF MR. WALKER'S LETTER AND ADVISE HIM THAT THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE HAS UNDER STUDY THE DISPOSITION OF ALL SUCH MATERIAL AND THAT HE MAY DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE IF HE FEELS HE HAS A RIGHT TO THE BULLET REFERRED TO IN HIS LETTER.

BUREAU ADVICE REQUESTED.

END

~~CORR PAGE ONE LINE FIVE WORD TEN SHLD BE ANYTHING~~

WA...RCH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

+ Mr Sullivan

5/19/66
1 - Mr. Raupach

[redacted]INTEXT

TELETYPE [redacted] URGENT

116-165441-122

TO : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURTEL MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST.

BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR YOU TO ORALLY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF MR. WALKER'S LETTER AND ADVISE HIM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS UNDER STUDY THE DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE AND THAT HE MAY DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IF HE FEELS HE HAS A RIGHT TO THE BULLET.

RIS:imt
(3)

DJ. [redacted]

Communications Section
MAY 19 1966
[redacted]

[redacted]
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/19/66

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Dallas Office received a letter from Edwin A. Walker (Major General resigned) who requested information developed during the assassination investigation as it relates to the attempt on his life by Lee Harvey Oswald. He also wanted the bullet that was fired at him and turned over to the Bureau by the Dallas Police Department.

The Department is handling all matters relating to the preservation of evidence by the Government in this case and the Bureau should not become involved.

SAC Dallas recommended that Walker's letter be orally acknowledged and that he be referred to the Department. Upon approval SAC Dallas will be instructed to handle this matter as indicated in the attached teletype.

KMR:bss

NW 16949 Docid:32989000-14

DALLAS

WASH DC

) PM EDT URGENT 5-19-66 JXM

DALLAS 100-10461

DIRECTOR 62-109060 1P

SSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD

EDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,

AS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURTEL MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST.

BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR YOU TO ORALLY

NOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF MR. WALKER'S LETTER AND ADVISE

THE DEPEARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS UNDER STUDY THE

OSITION OF EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE AND THAT HE MAY DESIRE

COMMUNICATE WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IF HE FEELS

HAS A RIGHT TO THE BULLET.

AND ACK PLS

DALLAS

CLR X

June 9 1966

[redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation

RMV:CMB:bf
146-1-12-6[redacted]

[redacted] Vinson, Jr.
[redacted] Attorney General
Criminal Division

Letter Inquiry from Edwin A. Walker to Criminal Division dated June 3, 1966

Attached is a copy of the above described letter indicating this correspondent has previously communicated with the Bureau regarding a bullet fired at the correspondent on April 10, 1963.

We would appreciate receiving such information as will enable us to prepare an appropriate response to the correspondent.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1966

ORIGINAL FILE IN

EDWIN A. WALKER
4921 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS 19, TEXAS

June 3, 1966

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1966
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Assistant Attorney General
U.S. Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

My attempts through channels (the Dallas Police Department and Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation) were unsuccessful in recovering the bullet that was fired at me on April 10, 1963.

I request that the bullet fired at me be returned to me properly, through the Dallas Police Department, who took it; or that it be returned directly to me by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Walker

Edwin A. Walker

eaw/ar

cc: Dallas Office of FBI
Dallas Chief of Police

146-1-12-64
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
5 JUN 7 1966
I. Mr Kossack
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME-SEC. 1

I work mail
6/7/66 WHL:pmd

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Fr[redacted]on, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, [redacted] 116-16549

June 13, 19[redacted]

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

LETTER INQUIRY FROM EDWIN A. WALKER TO CRIMINAL DIVISION DATED JUNE 3, 1966

Reference is made to your letter captioned as above dated June 9, 1966, "DJM:CHD:bf 145-1-12-6122."

The Dallas Office of this Bureau received a letter from Edwin A. Walker dated May 10, 1966, in which he indicated he would like to see anything this Bureau might want to show him pertaining to the attempted assassination of him on April 10, 1966, at Dallas, Texas. Walker indicated he "has both a personal and legal interest in the case and the investigation of it." Mr. Walker also stated he "desired that the bullet fired, according to the Warren Commission's Report, by Lee Harvey Oswald be returned to him."

Our Dallas Office advised Mr. Walker that the Department of Justice has under study the disposition of evidence in this case and that he may desire to communicate with the Department of Justice if he feels he has a right to the bullet.

The bullet in question bears Commission Exhibit Number 573. Information relating to the attempt on Mr. Walker's life in Dallas, Texas, is contained in "The President's Commission On the Assassination of President Kennedy Report" beginning on page 183. Additional information relating to "The Walker Bullet" is found on page 592 of the same report. If you desire information concerning testimony relating to examination of "The Walker Bullet," refer to "Hearings Before The President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy," Volume III, beginning page 438.

The Walker Bullet," Commission Exhibit Number 573, is presently being retained temporarily by this Bureau along with other evidence and exhibits until a determination is made by the Department of Justice as to final disposition.

KMR:pwl (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 14 1966 COMM-FBI

9 JUL 8 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1122

Mr. [redacted]on, Jr.

[redacted] inviting your attention to a letter addressed to me dated February 10, 1965, from former Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Herbert J. Miller, Jr., captioned, "Retention of Physical Items Pertaining to the Assassination." The enclosures to this communication listed items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy which should be retained permanently by the U. S. Government. Item number 50 listed the "Bullet From General Walker's Home (CE 573)."

I am also inviting your attention to my letter dated February 24, 1965, to Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," in which I indicated it is desirable the material in our possession obtained during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy be turned over to the Government agency designated or to other interested individuals. This will be done when appropriate notification is received from the Attorney General.

NOTE: [redacted] course of the assassination investigation [redacted] established in testimony furnished by Marina Oswald that Lee Harvey Oswald had attempted to assassinate Edwin A. Walker (Major General resigned). This occurred on April 10, 1963. The Dallas Police Department investigated this matter and recovered bullet fired at Walker. This bullet was obtained by SA Bardwell D. Odum on 12/2/63, from Lieutenant Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department and was received in our Laboratory 12/4/63. An examination was conducted of this bullet, but due to its [redacted] condition a conclusion could not be reached that it was fired from the assassination rifle. Walker previously requested our Dallas Office to return this bullet; however, he was referred to the Department which has under study the disposition of evidence in this case. "The Walker Bullet" has Commission Exhibit #573 and is referred to in the Commission's Report. It is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory along with other evidence in this case until a determination is reached by the Department as to final disposition. The Department is currently in receipt of a letter from Walker requesting the return of this bullet. Department requested information which will enable them to prepare an appropriate response to Walker's letter.

[redacted]

4011 Turtle Creek Blvd.
Dallas [redacted], Texas
August 4, 1966

General Harold K. Johnson
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Johnson:

[redacted] operations and those of the U. S. Marine Corps are sponsoring and publicizing a combined organizational campaign for support and funds for "Civic [redacted] Vietnam." This contemplated cooperative venture for donations [redacted] its unsuspecting units and the names of Marine Corps Reserv[redacted] without [redacted] in its misuse of [redacted] men and their names. It is [redacted] dating and [redacted] violates a military [redacted]

Literature for the combined project entitled "Fact Sheet, Marine Corps Reserve Civic Action Program" states:

> "Donors send their contributions direct to CARE's central collection point for the Marine Reserve Civic Action Program in Washington. Individual pre-addressed envelopes--available through the local Marine Corps Reserve Unit-- are supplied for this purpose....This leaves it squarely up to the individual or local group to support this program. However, one thing that this does assure is that every penny of every donation will get to our Marines in the field in Vietnam--who in turn will make certain that it goes where it will do the most good."

The pre-addressed envelope form, subscribing funds, is addressed to CARE, 406 La Salle Bldg., 1028 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D. C. On the left of this, on the face of the envelope, is "Marine Corps Reserve Civic Action Fund for Vietnam" and above that, the place for the Marine Reservist's name and return address. On the back of this particular envelope is printed "2nd Bn. 14th Marines, 4th Mar Div, USMCR, NAMTR Trng. Cntr, 2424 Bachman Boulevard, P. O. Box 20102, Dallas, Texas 75220."

On what basis can military commanders subscribe funds from their men to be sent to CARE?

I have queried the military establishment as to what precedent or legality funds can be subscribed from service men by name for handling by such an organization as CARE-- or any other. I have also asked how there is any semblance of equality for soldiers, sailors or airmen where this type effort is placed behind one branch of the service-- the Marine Corps, who occupy less than one-third of South Vietnam. Letters in reply have avoided both points and have shown no semblance of responsibility to the entire command in Viet Nam.

CARE publications list its assistance to many countries including Poland, Yugoslavia and Viet Nam (which must include North and South-- or does it[redacted]

Upon [redacted] querying you regarding a means for people to assist other [redacted] of the [redacted] Army, Navy and Air Force by providing them a civil[redacted] program [redacted] areas equal to that of the Marines, I have just rec[redacted] letter [redacted] 5, 1966, from Col. Francis T. Devlin, General Staff [redacted] Communications Division.

I quote from his letter: "The Chief of Staff, United States Army has directed me to reply to your inquiry requesting information on how donations may be made to help the civilian populace in Vietnam.... May I suggest that should you desire to contribute to the welfare of the people of Vietnam, that you contact one of the agencies listed in the inclosed Department of State fact sheet?

"The CARE program mentioned in your letter is a voluntary program supported by Marine Corps Reserve and Regular Establishments as well as other individuals and organizations for the purpose of purchasing CARE packages for use in Marine Corps areas of responsibility. The U. S. Army does not have a direct counterpart to this program.

FINE

[redacted]agton, D. C.

[redacted] furnished will assist you in your efforts to help [redacted] Thank you for your interest in the activities of the [redacted]

[redacted] Bal. Div.

[redacted] the Regular Establishment while in the Marine Corps [redacted] agree, by an equal vote with their Reserve counterparts, is [redacted] Regulars also get personal letters, leaving it "entirely" [redacted] group to support this program to aid through CARE.

[redacted] to your attention that Col. Francis T. Devlin, [redacted] General [redacted] recommended programs in Vietnam through the use of [redacted] of [redacted] one on the light in "Americ[redacted] [redacted] North 15th [redacted] Philadelphia 2, Pa. This Com[redacted] [redacted] officials [redacted] at the Helsi[redacted] World Congress for Peace" [redacted] This [redacted] Friends Service [redacted]" was described by a U. [redacted] Subcommittee as "a transmission belt for the Communist apparatus."

No doubt you are interested to know that a Colonel on your staff is recommending that U. S. citizens help the U. S. soldiers and Vietnamese through a communist front-transmission-belt organization and apparatus. Col. Devlin says in his letter, "The various U. S. Army elements in Vietnam are assisting in the rehabilitation of that war-torn country in every way possible." He could have added, "through public support of a cited subversive apparatus and transmission belt."

It stands to reason, and with quite a bit of logic, that soldiers, sailors, airmen and their families would question the judgment of your General Staff. I do. If you insist on supporting soldiers in combat through organizations assisting the enemy or "used" by the enemy, then "loyalty" is indeed in question.

I also question the judgment of the Marine Corps General Staff in its combine project with CARE, which has a notorious record of assisting communist countries.

The betrayal of soldiers and what they are fighting for is not a pretty sight. There is no description for General Staffs of military services that ask mothers and fathers to support their own sons in Viet Nam by using the enemy's apparatus and transmission belt to provide for their needs and those of their Allies, the South Vietnamese.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin A. Walker

Edwin A. Walker

116-16549A/

P. S. The U. S. Army's recommendation to support U. S. soldiers and South Vietnamese through the American Friends Service Committee swathes the Marine Corps-CARE project in a very unwholesome light and aroma. The next question might well be, "What are the Air Force and the Navy going to do?" Also what is the Congress going to do regarding your use of a communist transmission-belt apparatus?

Encl.

cc: Uni[redacted] State Department
[redacted]oover, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Sen[redacted]d B. Russell, Armed Services Committee
Sen[redacted]hurmond, Armed Services Committee
Sen[redacted] Stennis, Armed Services Committee
Sen[redacted]O. Eastland, Committee on the Judiciary
Senator John L. McClellan, Committee on the Judiciary
Senator John G. Tower, Armed Services Committee
The Hon. Edwin E. Willis, Committee on Un-American Activities
The Hon. John M. Ashbrook, Committee on Un-American Activities
The Hon. Joe R. Pool, Committee on Un-American Activities
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force
Chief of Naval Operations
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Col. Francis T. Devlin, Department of the Army

[redacted] Friends Service Committee

[redacted] is looking on the American Friends Service

[redacted] York Times, April [redacted], 1965, the name of Dr. [redacted] chairman of the [redacted] Friends Service Committee [redacted] appeared [redacted] Clergymen's [redacted] Committee for Vietnam of the Fellowship of Reconciliation." On a full page this committee sponsored an open letter headed: "2500 Ministers, Priests and Rabbis say: MR. PRESIDENT, in the Name of God, STOP IT!"

2. The American Friends Service Committee together with the Fellowship of Reconciliation sponsored an exhibit and literature distribution booth at the five-day convention of the National Education Association in New York, June 27-July 1, 1965.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is said to be the largest pacifist group in the United States. A. J. Muste, for years the Executive Secretary of this organization, has been described as the "undisputed Dean of American Leftwing Activity." His affiliations with Communist fronts are too numerous to list. Heading a delegation of "observers" at the Communist Party's 16th National Convention, Feb. 9-12, 1957, his actions drew the comment from J. Edgar Hoover that most of these "so-called impartial observers were handpicked before the convention started and were reportedly headed by A. J. Muste, who has long fronted for Communists...." ("Recognize Red China?", Circuit Riders Inc., p. 11.) Muste is currently busy with his Committee for Non-Violent Action (which urges everyone to send Christmas cards to conscientious objectors and furnishes names and addresses), the War Resisters League, the New York Workshop for Non-Violence, and the Catholic Peace Fellowship.

3. Thomas E. Colton, Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee for the Delaware area, was an announced speaker at the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba meeting in New York on Feb. 26, 1964, along with Mark Lane, defender of Lee Harvey Oswald, and Philip A. Luce, spokesman for student groups which illegally visited Cuba the summer before.

The "pro-Castro Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba ... which has succeeded the recently dissolved Fair Play for Cuba Committee ... is headed by identified Communists, Sidney J. Gluck and Dr. Louis I. Miller" (Tocsin, Feb. 12, 1964).

4. The American Friends Service Committee claims to represent the Society of Friends, of which Mrs. Michael R. Paine (Ruth) is an active long-time member. It was in the home of Mrs. Paine that the Lee Harvey Oswald [redacted] lived, and from there he left on the morning of Nov. [redacted] 1963 [redacted] hours before assassinating the President of the United [redacted]

[redacted] be impossible for you to separate the above-named organizations and members as to their actions, beliefs and objectives.

[redacted] 1966, signed by [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] public

[redacted]

[redacted]

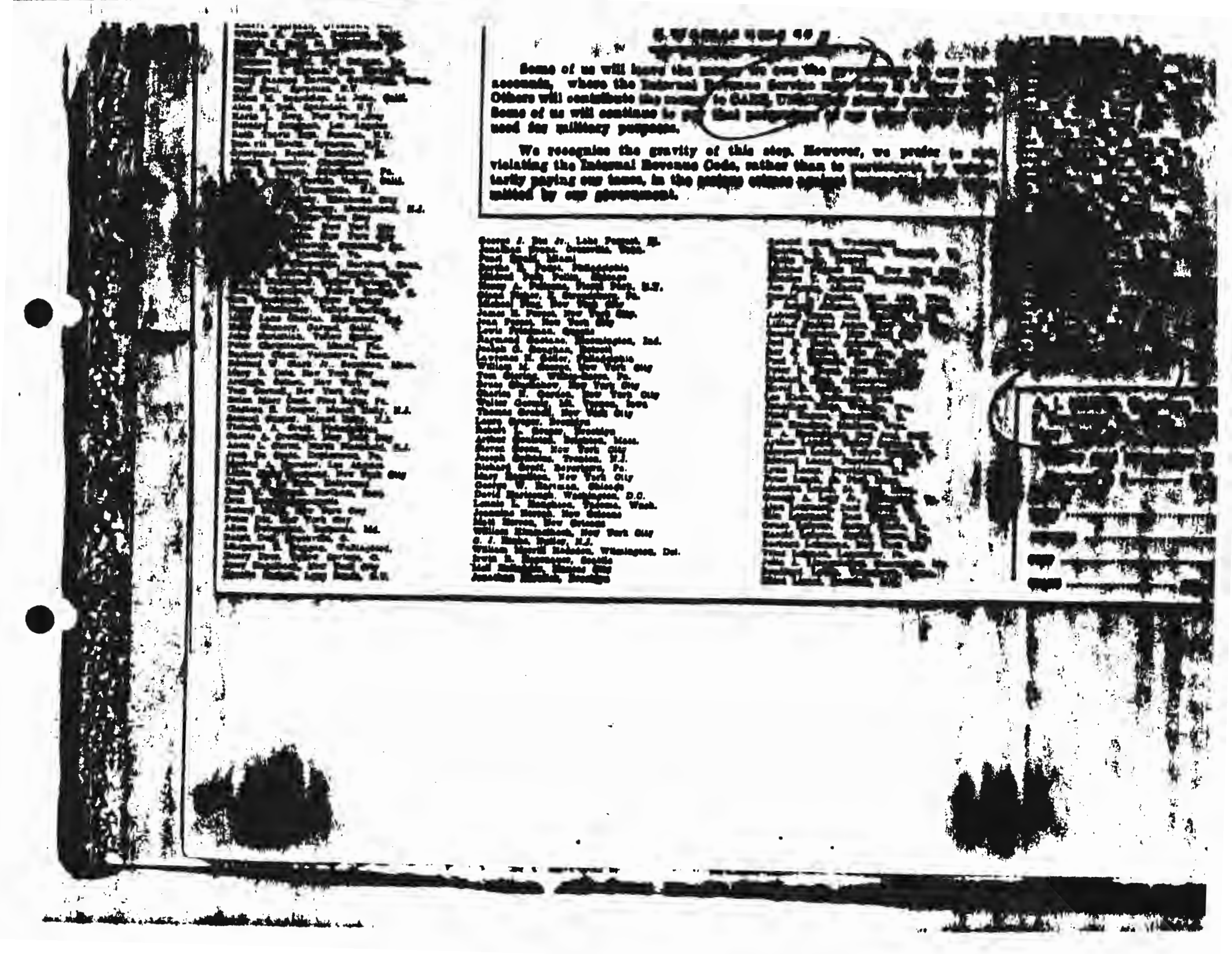
[redacted] July [redacted] for the [redacted] with the U.S. Marines [redacted] Civic Action Program," A. J. Muste, expelled from Saigon and a supporter of Herbert Aptheker (theoreticism of the Communist Party), who went to Hanoi, is directing his organization's tax support to CIME and UNESCO.

[redacted] No. 3, May, 1966, highlights A. J. Muste as a sponsor and supporter of the international war crimes tribunal to try the U.S. Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Dean Rusk, and Mr. Robert S. McNamara.

The American Friends Service Committee is further cited by its representation--Russell Johnson--in Cambodia. This communist "transmission belt" is supported by the State Department and the General Staff of the U.S. Army as the means for the public to assist its sons and their South Vietnamese allies; the Committee continues its greatest effort and support to North Viet Nam--the enemy.

[redacted] No. 4 was printed for mass circulation in Nov. [redacted] with the intent of [redacted] protestors in the [redacted] dent and [redacted] Commander-in-Chief. As the victim and defe[redacted] an [redacted] Court, he can [redacted] to the American [redacted] or [redacted] Armed Forces, what he represents.

[redacted]



Some of us will leave the money we owe the government in our accounts, where the Internal Revenue Service might take it by levy. Others will contribute the money to CALCS, [illegible] money would be used for military purposes. Some of us will continue to pay that percentage of our taxes which we

We recognize the gravity of this step. However, we prefer to risk violating the Internal Revenue Code, rather than to participate, by voluntarily paying our taxes, in the perhaps crimes against humanity committed by our government.

George J. Bee Jr., Lake Forest, Ill.
Jonathan Bruno, Greenville, Texas.
Paul Bunyan, Maine
Arthur B. Cargo, Pennsylvania
William Van Petten, Michigan
Henry A. Dubuque, Grand View, N.Y.
Oliver Finger, E. Germantown, Pa.
Michael Flint, New York City
James H. Forest, New York City
Jean Forest, New York City
Lewis Friedman, Canada
Raymond Gastman, Bloomington, Ind.
Ralph G. Geoghan, Detroit
Lyrissa M. Geller, Philadelphia
Wallace M. George, New York City
Tom Gorham, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Bruce Gruikshank, New York City
Charles H. Gordon, New York City
Walter Gossett, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Thomas Grubb, New York City
Lenny Gruen, Brooklyn
Patrick J. Haggerty, Brooklyn
Arthur Hadnott, Belgium, Mass.
Steve Haas, New York City
Joseph Hamline, Trenton, N.J.
Richard Grant, Reinerton, Pa.
Mary Hamilton, New York City
Carolyn [illegible], Harrison, Chicago
David Harbaugh, Washington, D.C.
Lewis E. Hampton, Tacoma, Wash.
Jonathan Harris, New Orleans
Paul Herron, New Orleans
William Hinchcliffe, New York City
G. J. Hughes, Hunter, N.J.
William Howell Hudson, Wilmington, Del.
Bruce D. Hutchinson, Seattle
Hal Hutchins, Chicago, Ill.
Jonathan Hutchins, Brooklyn

-Ncl. #2

THE TIME HAS COME

PROMINENT SIGNERS OF TAX REFUSAL ST[illegible]

THE SPECTACLE of the United States — with its jet bombers, helicopters, fragmentation and napalm bombs and dimbling gun— carrying on an endless war against the hungry, scantily armed Vietnamese guerrillas and civilians . . .

. . . this spectacle will go down in history alongside the unforgivable atrocities of Italy in Ethiopia.

THE SPECTACLE of the United States invasion of the Dominican Republic—again pitting our terrify'ng weaponry mainly against civilians armed with rifles . . .

. . . this spectacle will go down in history alongside Russia's criminal intervention in Hungary.

BUT THE SPECTACLE of the indifference of so many Americans to the crimes being committed in their names, by their brothers, and with their tax money . . .

. . . this spectacle reminds us more and more of the indifference of the majority of the German people to the killing of six million Jews.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has not reacted constructively to legitimate criticism, protests and appeals:

by world leaders including the Pope, U Thant and President De Gaulle—

by United States leaders including Senators Morse, Gruening, Church, Fulbright, Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy and Stephen Young—

by hundreds of thousands of citizens including 2,500 clergymen and countless professors who placed protest advertisements in leading newspapers—

by innumerable students, many tens of thousands of whom have taken their protest to Washington on several occasions—

by celebrated individuals such as the Rev. Martin Luther King, Robert Lowell, Arthur Miller and Dr. Benjamin Spock—

and by leading newspapers, including the New York Times.

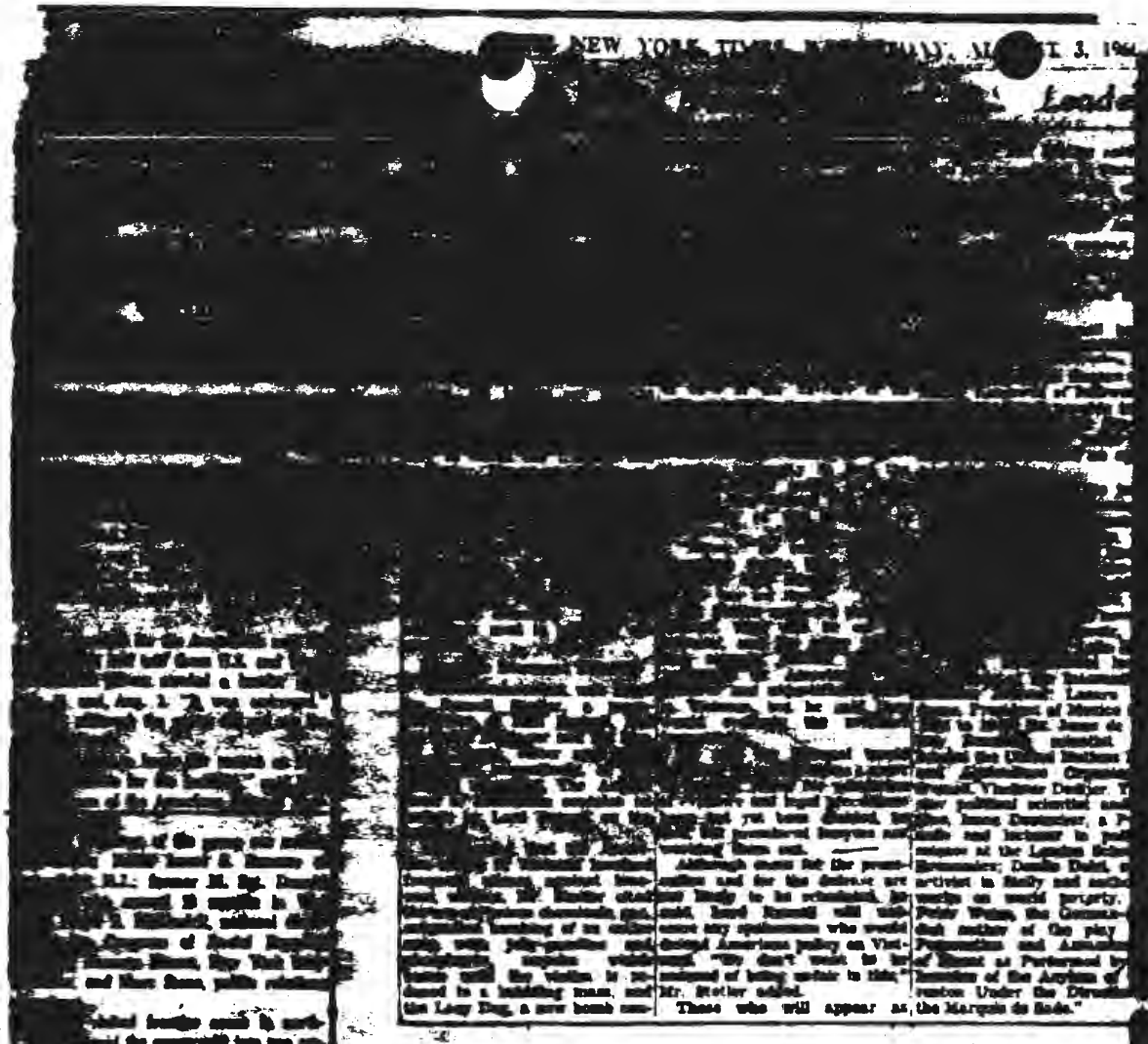
We believe that the ordinary channels of protest have been exhausted and that the time has come for Americans of conscience to take more radical action in the hope of averting nuclear war.

Therefore, the undersigned hereby declare that at least as long as U.S. Forces are clearly being used in violation of the U.S. Constitution, International Law and the United Nations Charter . . .

We will refuse to pay our federal income taxes

ADDITIONAL [illegible] TAX REFUSAL [illegible]

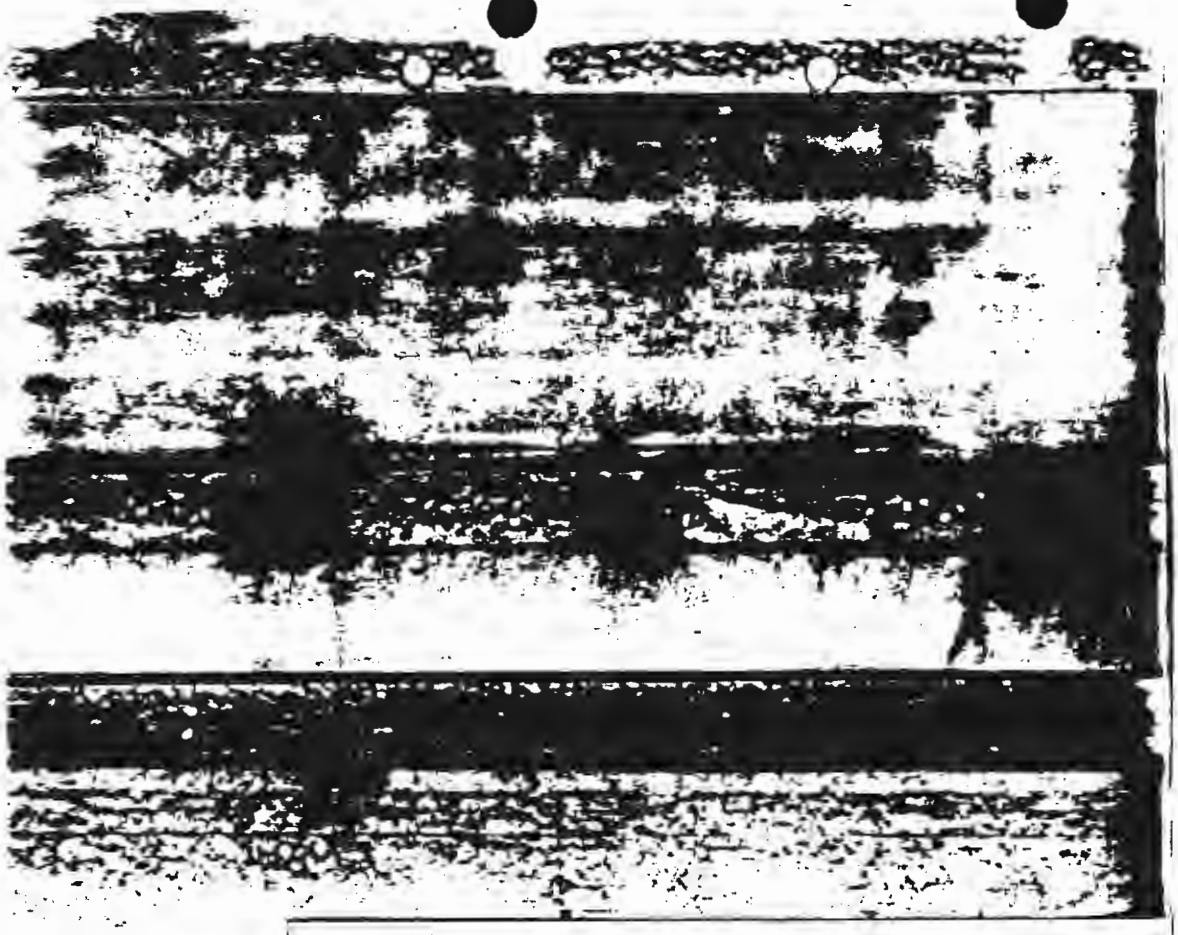
Marvin J. Lytle, Chicago
Adrian Mann, Montreal, Canada
Bruce B. Mosher, San Francisco
Post Hamm, New York City
Howard Phillip Nicholas, Jr.
Ellen Noonan, New York City
Ruby Moskin, New York City
Marvin Nesbitt, New York City
W. A. Nielsen Jr.
Felix J. Nilgiman, New York
Gabriel Noble, Washington
Leslie Nicholson, New York City
Alan A. Novak, New York City
Karl Obser, Chicago
Janet Nicholson, Oxford, O.
David J. Oliver, Jr., New York City
Howard Lee Olney, Sperry, Okla.
Jasper Olney, Cincinnati, O.
Walter S. Olmsted, Jr., Baltimore
Mark Novak, New York City
Lawrence A. Olsen, Jr., New York City
Thomas D. Olsen, New York City
Dorothy B. Olsen, New York City
Fred Olsen, Bakersfield
Wm. H. Olsen, Jr., Santa Ana, Calif.
Raymond L. Ost, Tulare, Calif.
Philip Orlando, Santa Monica, Calif.
Nicholas Orlovich, New York City
Malcolm Parker, Woodbridge, Conn.
Margaret Parker, Washington, D.C.
Eleanor Perry, New York City
Buford W. Perry, Bakersfield, Calif.
Peter Paul Pescosolido, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lydia E. Peters, Washington, D.C.
Johnnie Pettet, Oakland, Calif.
Lloyd E. Pfeifer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Shigeru Sam Pon, Pasadena, Calif.
Paul Pomeroy, New York City
Jean V. Poland, Tulsa, Okla.
Harriet Pottenger, New York City
Karl Ray Pr. [illegible], Ohio
David Allen Rad, Baltimore, Md.
Robert Reis, New York City
Benjamin Reiss, New York City
Klaus Reyer, New York City
Tim Reynolds, Austin, Texas
Hester L. Rice, Burbank, Calif.
Marion Robinson, Arlington, Va.
Robert A. Rogers, Hampton, Va.
Wiley F. Roll Jr., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Lyd Romaine, New York City
Edward Rosenthal, New York City
John J. Rudolph, Pennsylvania, Pa.
Barbara Lee Ruhm, New York City
F. Paul Salmon, Nebraska
David Salmonson, Hamden, Conn.
Lawrence Sank, Pennsylvania
Ann E. Sass, South Pa.
Ann E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.
Linda Smith, New York City
Phillip W. Smith, New York City
Ben Stanley, Princeton, N.J.
Elizabeth F. Steel, [illegible]
Lee R. Steiner, [illegible]
Albert Steinfeld, [illegible]
Joyce Steinfeld, [illegible]
Catherine M. Stern, [illegible]
Mary Sterne, [illegible]
Robert Stern, [illegible]
Dorothy Stevenson, [illegible]
Katherine A. Stock, [illegible]
Robert L. Storey, Memphis, Tenn.
Daniel R. Thompson, Scotland
Helen Thompson, Evanston, Ill.
Elizabeth B. Thorne, Albuquerque, N.M.



The Dallas Morning News APRIL 21, 1960

Saigon March Broken Up

U.S. Pacifists Expelled



Encl. #4

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, COMMUNISTS, LIBERALS, SOCIALISTS, CONSERVATIVES, SCIENTISTS, PROFESSORS AND CLERGY

– WHAT DIFFERENCE?

The repeal of the Connally Amendment is pending and an inevitable policy objective.

What then keeps a president of the United States from being tried in the International Court of Law for dropping 300 tons of bombs a day on North Viet Nam — or for using military forces to defend the country at any time or place?

If convicted would there then not be a demand by the U.N. for a public hanging?

Actually we have become so subjugated to the [illegible] the U.N., the World Court and its "Law" that the president is under continuous trial for his acts. He has two bosses, the U.N. and the people of the United States. Kennedy was assassinated. What are your chances?

Edwin A. Walker

I desire your opinion because of your_____ qualifications.

*Signed*_____

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY
(See Correlation Summary dated 7/1/64 filed as 116-1[redacted]-92)

[redacted]ile No: 116-165494
e also: 9-41583
9-41686
163-11998

Date: [redacted]

Subject: Major General Edwin A. Walker

Date Searched: 7/18/66

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

Major General Edwin A. Walker
E. A. Walker
Edward Walker
Edward A. Walker
Edwin Walker
Edwin A. Walker
Edwin Anderson Walker
SUMMARY
Edwin C. Walker
Edwin Edison Walker
Edwin G. Walker
Edwin P. Walker
Ted Walker
John Waters

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE, AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.

Analyst [redacted]

Coordinator [redacted]

Approved [redacted]

JC:jas

[redacted]

FBI/DOJ

1 ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE
SLIP ONLY
SEARCH

61 MAY 8 1967

17 MAY

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Major General Edwin A. Walker c[redacted] found in the main file or elsewh[redacted] in this summary.

KKK.....Ku Klux Klan

NAACP.....National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

NSRP.....National States Rights Party

[redacted].....United Klans of America

UN.....United Nations

*****

In issue No. 1 of "The Florida Patriot," dated April, 1963, Dewey McKinley Taft (157-1310) described "patriots" as those who had fought and/or been thrown in jail for striving to uphold the constitution at Little Rock and in Mississippi, where he said Federal troops had been utilized "to overthrow constitutional government and force mongrelization at the point of a bayonet." He named General Edwin A. Walker as "America's Number 1 patriot of 1962."

It was noted that Taft was publisher of the "The Florida Patriot," a monthly publication of the NSRP made up of the weekly issues of the "Weekly Newsletter," Tampa, which he edited.

157-1310-3 p.18
(11)

The following references indicate that according to [redacted] Orren Fenton [redacted] National Organizer of the NSRP in 1962 - [redacted] St. Petersbu[redacted]da on 9/30/62 for Jackson - Oxford, Miss. [redacted] General Edwi[redacted]r in Walker's effo[redacted] to block integration of University of [redacted]

[redacted]

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
97-4196-64-58 p.26	(5)
157-418-11 p.1,32,33	(11)

[redacted] advised that he attended a Christmas party at the Willow Grove Naval Air Station on 12/15/62, at which time he became socially acquainted with [redacted] stated [redacted] spoke of a "counter-insurgency" training program which had as its objective to hold down the American public. [redacted] said he had literature regarding "counter-insurgency" and this "counter-insurgency" was related to Major General Edwin Walker of the US Army in Texas. [redacted] did not specify the relationship between Walker and "counter-insurgency." [redacted] said he would make some of this literature available to [redacted] but [redacted] after departing the club, never heard any more from [redacted]

157-2828-2 p.3
(20)

[redacted] On 10/16/62, [redacted] furnished a leaflet published by the Nationalist Party (NP) (105-104038) which revealed that since the founding of the NP in September, 1961, the members and supporters of the NP had backed Major General Edwin A. Walker, US Army (retired).

[redacted] stated that at a meeting of the NP on 10/13/62 at Arpad Hall, 323 E. 82nd St. NYC, Gilbert DeMiel. Press Secretary, NP, criticized the action of the US Government in Oxford, Miss. and supported Walkers action there. Ed Weyel from New Jersey who was in the audience, stated he had heard Walker speak to the c[redacted] in Oxford, Miss[redacted] and that he made no statements which could be con[redacted] ered seditious[redacted] traitorous.

(continued)

(continued)

[redacted] advised that at a meeting sponsored by the NP on 3/[redacted] Delphi Hall, NYC, John S. Sullivan, Chairman of the NP, reaffirmed the NP's support of former General Edwin A. Walker and defined the attempts of the courts to place Walker in an insane asylum as "another attempt of the Kennedy Administration to silence true American patriots."

105-104038-53 p.14,16,17,27
(10,18)

[redacted] advised that on 3/2/63, a meeting of the Ridge Club 100, United Florida KKK was held at the home of [redacted] Auburndale, Florida. During the meeting [redacted] showed a poster announcing that General Edwin A. Walker would speak in Tampa, Florida on 3/4/63 under the sponsorship of the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

157-1368-2 p.4
(11)

On 4/6/65 [redacted] advised that during one of [redacted] brief contacts with [redacted] he mentioned he had been in contact with Edwin Walker, former Major General in the US Army. He did not disclose to [redacted] the nature of his association with General Walker. [redacted]

65-68902-3 p.2
(15)

[redacted] advised that a protest meeting sponsored by the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee (SLFPC) was held on 3/18/63 at 2851 North Union Ave., St. Louis, Mo. The purpose of the meeting was to plan a demonstration against the appearance in St. Louis of Major General Edwin Walker, who was to speak at Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis on 3/19/63.

(continued)

(continued)

[redacted] indicated that the SLFPC was organized for the purpose of in[redacted] the circulation of the "Daily Worker."

100-[redacted]631-13 p.6
(16)

This reference sets out information concerning a rally at the East Denver High School, Denver, Colorado on 3/26/63, at which former Major General Edwin A. Walker and the Reverend Billy James Hargus were to speak on the question of communism. The meeting, promoted by "Operation Midnight Ride" met with opposition by peaceful demonstrations of numerous organizations.

100-442529-289 p.12,13,30
(5)

[redacted] advised that on 5/16/63, [redacted] was among those participating in a protest demonstration sponsored by Students For Civil Liberties outside the Portland Civic Auditorium, Portland, Oregon, during the so-called anti-communist meeting at which Major General Edwin Walker spoke.

100-441742-2 p.5
(16)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] left Miami, Florida on 7/3/63, and arrived the following day at Dallas, Texas, where he conferred with Edwin A. Walker, former Major General in the US Army. Walker told [redacted] he did not want to participate in Cuban affairs because he did not want to back any specific cause, but rather would be available to fight communism all over the US.

1[redacted]-86406-18 p.24
(10)

The following references in the file of Lee Harvey Oswald set out data relating to Oswald's attempt to murder General Edwin A. Walker in his home in Dallas on 4/10/63. Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald

(continued)

(continued)

advised the Bu[redacted] that her husband told her that he was the one who shot at Walke[redacted]rences also set out various contacts and associates of Wal[redacted] allegedly spoke at meetings in opposition to the Kennedy A[redacted]ation, and was suspected by citizens as being connected in [redacted] with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dal[redacted] 11/22/63.

REFERENCE		SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-82555-454	p.726	(17)
-455	p.189,282,285,286,294	(5;17)
-456	p.70,71,74,79,439,441-443, 481,528,581,680,704	(6;17)
-761	p.64	(6)
-786	p.31	(6)
-1212	p.2,4,299,308,640,647,730 733,734,738	(6;17)
-1329	p.198	(6)
-1366		(6)
-1503		(17)
-1521		(6)
-1570		(6)
-1630		(6)
-1693		(17)
-1793		(6)
-1986		(7)
-2009		(7)
-2010		(7)
-2027	p.3,271,313,314	(7)
-2070		(7)
-2143		(7)
-2158	encl.p.50	(7)
-2209	p.13	(7)
-2302		(17)
-2579	p.89,120,269,289,305,306,439, 443,446,448,456,459	(7)
-2606	encl.p.2	(18)
-2649		(7)
-2662		(8)
-2803	p.12	(18)
-2913		(18)
-3315	p.2	(8)
-3507		(8)
-3558		(8)
-3581		(8)
-3627		(8)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE		SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-82555-3678	p.1,2	(8)
-3686		(8)
-3769	encl.p.6104	(8)
-3802	encl.p.6190,6203,6204	(8)
-3892		(8)
-3899	p.92,95,248-260,263,349,438,445	(9)
-3963		(9)
-4036		(9)
-4052		(18)
-4107	encl.p.1-4,6-9,11-18,21-26,30-32 (Photos of Walker's residence attached)	(9)
-4174	p.8	(18)
-4218	p.1,2	(9)
-4354X	p.91-94,97,101,103,105,109-111, 113,115,116,118-122,124,125, 129-134,136,213,260,261,263	(9)
-4422	encl.p.1-4	(9)
-4431		(18)
-4555	encl.p.1,2	(9)
-4601	encl.p.2	(18)
-5447		(9)

On 12/16/63 [redacted] advised that [redacted], advised he had recently visited General Edwin Walker in Dallas, Texas, and that Walker had shown him the bullet hole in his home where the sniper fired at him a number of months ago.

[redacted] Source was of the opinion [redacted] obtained this information from General Walker, since he talked about it at the time he talked about visiting Walker.

157-5-12-8
(18)

In an article by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr. (100-354341) entitled "St[redacted] The Death Between Wall Street and Texas" which appeared in [redacted]" * on 3/26/64, Buchanan discussed the people "in power" i[redacted] and named H.L. Hunt, an oilman, as one of th[redacted] powerful rule[redacted] that city. He further discussed Hunt's backgroun[redacted] as well as his [redacted]ions with General [redacted]in Walker, a member of t[redacted] John Birch Society, a new extreme-right group for which Hunt provi[redacted] money. With regard to comments by Buchanan concerning the attem[redacted] slaying of General Walker attributed to Lee Oswald, Buchanan stated that Oswald was reported to have hated Walker as well as President Kennedy, Walker's political enemy. He expressed his surprise that Oswald would have planned and attempted the assassination of General Walker as well as that of the man who represented a completely opposite school of thought.

100-354341-98 p.1,2,8,9
(16)

[redacted]
*French newspaper

According to the Dallas Office on 4/7/64, [redacted] was an associate of former General Edwin A. Walker.

Add. info.

105-127050-2
(10)

By letter dated 4/30/64, the Dallas Office furnished the following information:

In view of [redacted] known sympathy for former General Edwin A. Walker, and Walker's known feelings toward immediate intervention in communist controlled Cuba, it was deemed [redacted]quite likely that [redacted] was engaged in some type of gun smuggling or other type of activities to assist Cuban exiles in raids against communist controlled Cuba.

On 4/15/64, [redacted] advised that it had been established that on 9/29/62, [redacted] flew Walker in [redacted] airplane to Oxford, Miss. It was at that time that Walker attempted to prevent the integration of the University of Mississippi in Oxford, and was as a result arrested by the US Ar[redacted] Following [redacted] return to Dallas he commenced living with [redacted] and [redacted] dedicated followers of Walker.

(continued)

(Continued)

[redacted] been reliably reported that Walker had con[redacted] was known to be [redacted] dedicated follower of Walker.

105-127050-4 p.13
(10)

On 4/28/64, [redacted] advised that she met with a conservative Republican group but declined [redacted] identify it as the John Birch Society. Although [redacted] denied being a member of the above Society, she did state she was proud to have had her picture appear in a local newspaper with General Edwin Walker when he spoke in Minneapolis (No further details).

140-0-73869
(18)

The following references reveal that former General Edwin A. Walker, who commanded troops at Little Rock, Ark. during the integration of Central High School, addressed a "segregationist rally" at the Municipal Auditorium in Little Rock on 5/18/64. His appearance at Little Rock was sponsored by the Capital Citizens Council.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-4-25-101 p.2	(10)
[redacted]7-92-318 p.2	(23)
-327 p.4	(11)
-338 p.15	(11)
157-1179-3 p.6	(11)
157-3080-1 p.7	(13)

The "Miami News," Miami, Florida, on 6/5/64, reported the following regarding a meeting at the Northside Shopping Center, on 6/4/64:

(continued)

(continued)

Ex- [redacted]ch E. Roberts, a former aide of General Edwin A. Walker, reti[redacted] the UN planned a "global military dictatorship." According to Rob[redacted]ts the goal was spelled out in the UN charter.

157-6-29-353
(10)

The following references on former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas, appear in the main file of Jack L. Ruby. These references set out an alleged association between Walker and Ruby, but there was no evidence of a link between Ruby and Lee Oswald, who reportedly shot at General Edwin Walker in the Spring of 1963. On 5/25/64, William McEwan Duff, US Army, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, a primary suspect in the Dallas PD investigation of the attempted shooting of General Walker, advised that Ruby had visited the Walker residence about once a month with two unidentified white males, while he, Duff, was employed as Walker's "batman" during the period December, 1962 to April, 1963. He defined batman as a British military term for an orderly, valet, or personal aide. He also intimated that Walker diverted funds collected for the John Birch Society (JBS) to a personal account at the Highland Park Bank, Dallas. It was noted that Duff had been diagnosed as a pathological liar. During testimony of Ruby before the Warren Commission in Dallas on 6/7/64, he stated that Walker was one of the top men of the JBS.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
44-24016-957 p.1,2	(2)
-1552	(14)
-1638 encl.p.11	(14)
-1874 encl.p.1-13	(2)
-1890 encl.p. 54	(14)

The following references in the file captioned "The Presidents Commission On The Assassination Of President Kennedy" set out information concerning former Major General Edwin A. Walker, US Army, Retired. Walker appeared before the Commission at Dallas, Texas on 7/23/64 in response to its request to give testimony touching upon certain matters relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and to the assassination of President Kennedy. He furnished circumstances surrounding the event of 4/10/ when he was allegedly shot at by Oswald while in his home in Dallas. Walker considered the Commission's conclusion that no plot was involv[redacted]

(continued)

(continued)

in the assassination of President Kennedy a "farcial whitewash and should never be accepted." Walker's name was mentioned during testimonies of individuals, including the Director, John Edgar Hoover, concerning matters relating to the attempted shooting of Walker and the arrest and death of Oswald at the time of the assassination of the President.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-109090-168 encl.p.6505,6518	(4)
-236 p.798 (Testimony of Edwin A. Walker 7/23/64, Dallas, Texas, in Vol. XI p.404-428)	(1,4,23)
-287 p.5	(4)
-A Washington Capital News Service 3/30/64	(4)

[redacted] advised that he joined the American Nazi Party (105-70374) in order to write an article exposing George Lincoln Rockwell (105-70374), its leader. According to [redacted] Rockwell held a secret meeting near Nicholasville, Ky., on July 24-27, 1964, at which time a new organization called "United White Christians Majority" was formed. [redacted] stated that among those persons who received invitations to attend this meeting was General Edwin Walker, retired US Army General.

105-70374-3300 encl.p.3
(16)
SI 105-70374-3305
(17) (Walker received invitation to meeting, but did not attend)

On 7/31/64, [redacted] advised that he had been told by [redacted] a reporter for "The Dallas Morning News," that [redacted] was working with former Major General Edwin A. Walker and that he and his group of associates were responsible for the preparation and mailing of material by the "Students Advisory Committee" (SAC).

According to [redacted] Post Office Box 2794, Dallas, had been rented on 7/3/64, to the [redacted]

(continued)

(continued)

[redacted] said she was not registered as a student at S[redacted]

This [redacted] indicated that the address of the SAC was P.O. Box 2794, Dallas 21, Texas.

62-0-65714 encl.p.2
(2)

Bureau memo dated 8/10/64 captioned National States Rights Party (105-66233) advised that information received from a confidential source of the Tampa Office revealed that Dewey M. Taft, Florida State Chairman of the NSRP, indicated at a recent meeting that he was in the process of preparing an issue of the "American Digest." This issue was to "headline the fact that Bobby Kennedy had his brother, John F. Kennedy, shot, that Ruby* and Oswald** were in on the deal, that they tried to kill Retired General Edwin A. Walker before assassinating the President."

The serial indicated that the "American Digest" was the NSRP publication printed by Taft at Tampa, Florida.

105-66233-1308
(5)

*Jack Ruby
**Lee Harvey Oswald

According to [redacted] on 9/30/64, [redacted] had sometime in the past told him he was affiliated with Major General Edwin Walker. On that occasion, [redacted] stated that Walker had 100,000 men in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, and possibly New Mexico and Arizona. He stated that the followers of Walker were going to revolt and Walker would lead an insurrection if Lyndon B. Johnson was re-elected President of the US.

157-2238-3 p.22
(20)

This reference on Edwin A. Walker appearing in the main file of [redacted] sets out a close association of these individuals [redacted] tion with business and political activities during the appro[redacted]eriod 4/24/63 - October, 1964, in Dallas, NYC [redacted] Mississippi. [redacted] and Walker were to be in NYC on 4/24/63, where Walker was to [redacted] a meeting of the [redacted]tional Society of New En[redacted] Women at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. [redacted] had been Walker's aid and accompanied him on trips. On 4/8,10 63, he visited Walker in Dallas. It was also indicated that [redacted] was a partner with Walker in the American Eagle Publishing Company of Dallas. Walker was characterized as a retired US Army General, who had, in the past, been very active in anti-integration movements in the Southern US. It was reported that [redacted] who had been a long-time volunteer office worker for Walker, and a founder of the John Birch Society in Dallas, had accompanied Walker to Oxford, Mississippi.

94-56242-5 encl.p.1-3
(5)

The following references in the file captioned "Alleged Klan Participation In Insurrection Plot" contain information pertaining to an alleged insurrection plot to be led by Major General Edwin Walker in which the KKK in Mississippi and Alabama were to participate if President Lyndon B. Johnson was re-elected in the November, 1964 Election. It was rumored that these groups would precipitate action after President Johnson's re-election, and if martial law resulted, General Walker's followers planned to start a revolution the latter part of December, 1964, or early January, 1965. As of 11/18/64 there was no direct knowledge of such a plan. Contacts, associates and friends of Walker were set out.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[redacted]57-2138-7 p.3: encl.p.1	(19)
-8 encl.p.1	(19)
-11 encl.p.1	(12)
-20 encl.p.1	(19)
-26 encl.p.1	(12)
-31 encl.p.1	(12)
-48 encl.p.1	(12)
-52	(12)
-59	(20)
-95 encl.p.1	(12)
-107 p.2	(13)
-108	(20)
-135 p.1[redacted].15,37,42,45,47-50,52	(20)

[redacted] Dallas, Texas, on 4/21/65, [redacted] at one time was friendly with former Major Edwin A. Wal[redacted] no longer friendly with him.

Add[redacted] according to [redacted]

157-3160-1 p.4,5,8,9,10
(13)

The following references reveal that an organization known as the American Royal Rangers (ARR), was organized at a meeting at Bossier City, La. on 4/9/65 by a group formerly known as Volunteers of America. The purpose of ARR, which was described as a replacement for the Klan, was to fight communism. These references set out information relating to General Edwin Walker covering the approximate period 3/27/65 - May, 1965. Walker reportedly was to have jurisdiction over the entire organization; however, his name was not to be openly connected with it. Walker was active in Bossier City concerning the forming of ARR and was in contact with [redacted]

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-71801-410 p.77	(17)
157-2905-3 encl.p.1	(20)
-7 encl.p.1	(20)
-19 p.2	(20)
-24 p.2	(20)
-29 p.5,7,9	(21)
157-3783-1 p.7	(21)
157-5088-1	(21)

The Chicago "Daily News" issue of 4/29/65 carried an article relating that General Edwin Walker called a press conference in Chicago, Ill., on 4/29/65, in which Walker was generally critical of news media as "infested with communists and controlled from Washington."

(continued)

(continued)

[redacted] Chicago PD, advised that Walker was among those [redacted] to appear at the "Congress of Conservatives" Convention, Chicago, Ill., 4/29 - 5/1/65" (62-110141) at the Sherman Chicago Hotel, Chicago. The purpose of this convention, which took place without incident, was to lay the groundwork for a third political party.

62-110141-3 encl.p.1
(15)
SI 62-110141-A "Washington Post and
(5) Times Herald" (no date given; stamp date, 5/6/65)

[redacted] advised a meeting was held on 5/11/65 at 2215 Bellefontaine, Houston, Texas, for the purpose of attempting to set up an organization of conservatives. It was decided the group would call itself the Dixie Council. It was announced this group was planning to have speakers come to Houston during the summer, including former General Edwin Walker of Dallas.

157-5-19-13
(19)

The following references in the file captioned "Racial Matters" pertain to a "Rally at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Sponsored By American Opinion Forum, Delaware County, Pa., 6/19/65, Principal Speaker General Edwin C. Walker." Former General Edwin C. Walker, US Army was to be in Philadelphia on 6/18,19/65. One of his appearances was to be at the Independence Hall Rally, 6/19/65, and the other was to be a testimonial dinner and dance on 6/18/65, at Alpine Inn, Springfield, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb. Background information on Walker as contained in the Dallas Office files was included.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-37-1217	(22)
-1320	(19;22)
-1353	(22)
-1369	(10)
-1424	(10)

[redacted] advised that on 7/4/65, a rally of the "Citizens Co[redacted] Louisiana" (105-44536) was held at Baton Rouge, La. The rally co[redacted]inly of several speakers that seemed to be concerned with s[redacted]on of the races, and who also had some adverse comments about [redacted]ials of the Federal and State Governments. O[redacted] these speakers [redacted] Army General, E[redacted] Walker, retired, who wa[redacted] mainly concerned with Lee Harvey Oswald and his accomplices. The [redacted] ended with a march of all participants from the Capitol Building [redacted] Governor's Mansion, Baton Rouge.

105-44536-35 encl.p.1,2
(16)
SI 105-44536-34 encl.p.1
(5) (Circular put out by Citizens Council of Louisiana, made available b[redacted]

SI 157-6-33-3129
(10) (Observed by SA's of the FBI)

Los Angeles teletype dated 8/10/65 captioned "Videm" (105-138315) advised that according to a source, who had furnished reliable information in the past, a demonstration* held at Woodrow Wilson High School, Long Beach, California on above date where General Edwin P. Walker spoke, was peaceful and without incident.

105-138315-1403
(24)
SI 105-138315-1402
(24)

*Protesting US action in Vietnam

The following references in the file captioned "Minutemen," set out information concerning former General Edwin Walker, retired, of Dallas, Texas, during the approximate period March, 1963 - 8/28/65 in California, Texas and Iowa. Walker was reportedly considered a very important person within this group, and apparently was an advisor. He was reported to be personally acquainted and in contact with numerous important men in the organization. It was indicated that on 3/22/63 he addressed a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa which was spons[redacted]

(continued)

(continued)

by Woodrow [redacted] mer and operator of Beco Electronic's, Des Moines, and Robert D[redacted] leader of the John Birch Chapter in Des Moines. On 8/28/65, d[redacted] Western Regional Field Training Session held [redacted] Minutemen in [redacted] o near the Mexican border, US Air Force train[redacted] films were shown as well as a film on the subject of communism whi[redacted] was narrated by Walker.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-107261-269 p.7	(14)
-283 p.4	(2)
-592 p.5	(2)
-638 p.2,3	(15)
-680 p.3	(15)
[redacted] -753	(15)
-1217	(15)
-1264 p.4	(15)

[redacted] advised on 8/4/65 that a meeting of Klansmen was held near Bivins, Texas, on 6/13/65 for the purpose of making plans for a Klan rally which was held at Pine Bluff, Ark. on the night of 6/19/65. General Edwin A. Walker (retired) was not present, nor was he discussed during the course of the meeting.

[redacted] advised that at a meeting of the "National Knights of the KKK" (157-168) on 9/5/65 at Stone Mountain, Ga., [redacted] a delegate to the meeting, proposed uniting all Klan groups under one head. He expressed his preference as Walker.

157-168-510 p.7,8
(11)(19)

[redacted]

On 9/14/65 [redacted] Greenville, SC. furnished the following information regarding "Unsub: Threatening Telephone Call Made to Radio Station WMUU Greenville, S.C. 9/14/65 " (92-8671).

Shortly after noon on 9/14/65, a telephone call, apparently local, was received at the station by [redacted] in the News Department inquiring if the station was carrying anything on General Edward A. Walker. [redacted] informed calling party that station was [redacted]

(continued)

(continued)

carrying news [illegible]tion concerning General Walker that was received from the Asso[illegible]ress. Thereafter, calling party said that sta[illegible] should not ca[illegible]thing else concerning General Walker or somethi[illegible] might happen. [illegible]n would not identif[illegible] himself.

A similar telephone call was received by radio station at Anderson, S.C., on PM of 9/13/65 and thereafter station manager was assaulted and station partly burned by unknown subject.

92-8671-1
(23)

[illegible] The following references in the file captioned "UKA, Inc. Knights of the KKK" set out information concerning former Major General Walker, of Texas in connection with this organization. Walker spoke at a United Conservative Rally of UKA members on 7/4/65 at Baton Rouge, La. During October, 1965, Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, UKA, met with Walker in Shrevesport, La., at which time he offered General Walker the position of Grand Dragon of the UKA for the State of Texas. As of 10/28/65 no information had been received to indicate that General Walker accepted any position in the UKA or had been affiliated with this organization.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-370-2-345	(11)
-4-328	(19)
-340X	(11)
-341	(19)
-377 p.5	(11)
[illegible] -383 p.4	(11)
-33-233 p.72	(19)
-49-128	(23)
-63-64 encl.p.4	(19)

[illegible] The following references in the file captioned [illegible] contain information pertaining to the activities of [illegible]

(continued)

(continued)

[redacted] Costa Rica Revolutionary, in connection [redacted] an attempt to overthrow the Costa Rican Government. It was repo[redacted] that [redacted] were in contact with General Edwi[redacted] Walker (retired) on 11/29/65 at Dallas, Texas, and that they had h[redacted] promised support in the matter. Walker indicated he would give th[redacted] funds when he collected his money from damage suits. It was also indicated that Walker had an interest in the Dominican Republic; [redacted] and an associate of Walker, was arranging for Walker to meet with disposed Dominican General Elias Wessin Y Wessin in Miami in December, 1965.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
97-3813-48	(16)
-55	(16)
-56	(16)
-62	(5)
-63 p.c,3.4	(16,22)

The following references in the file captioned "Western American Security Police" (WASP) set forth information regarding retired General Edwin Walker, Dallas, Texas, in connection with WASP, during October and December, 1965. Walker reportedly was completely behind this organization, and had been in Houston, meeting with "WASP" people. Also set out was data indicating [redacted] had made trips to Dallas to see General Walker. [redacted] ndicated that this organization was anti-Communist and had only secondary interest in opposing Negroes and Jews.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-444570-10 p.42,43	(16)
-15 p.2,10	(5)

This reference in the file captioned "Illinois Congress of Conservatives" (COC) sets out tentative arrangements and itinerary for Edwin A. Walker, retired, US Army General, in connection with his [redacted] to Chicago on 12/9,10/65, as guest of COC. On 12/9/65, he was to [redacted] guest at a dinner honoring Robert Welsh, Founder of the John Birch Society, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. On 12/10/65, he was to atte[redacted] luncheon with General Woods at River Forest, Ill. Following the

(continued)

(continued)

luncheon, he [redacted] the guest of the American Opinion Book Store in River Forest [redacted] quent to his appearance at River Forest he was [redacted] be guest of [redacted] a meeting and dinner of COC at McCormick Place Chicago. Wh[redacted]llinois, he was to [redacted] the guest of the "Butle[redacted] family of Oakbrook. Walker was to leave Chicago on 12/10/65 for [redacted] Springfield, Ill., and return to the Chicago area following such [redacted]

62-110141-4 p.1,2; encl.p.1
(4)

The 1/22/66, Final Home edition of "The Tulsa Tribune," Tulsa, Oklahoma, published an article entitled "11 to Speak at Anti-Red [redacted]eeting Here" which concerned the Christian Crusade Anti-Communist [redacted]eadership School" (100-424820). The article stated that a panel of eleven conservative speakers, including seven ministers and two retired [redacted] generals, would instruct the Christian Crusade's five-day anti-Communist [redacted] leadership school which was opening Monday at Western Village Motel. It was stated that in addition to Billy James Hargis, founder - director of Christian Crusade, the faculty included Major General Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, Texas.

100-424820-A "The Tulsa Tribune"
(5) 1/22/66

On 3/9/66 [redacted] Lafayette County, Oxford, Miss. advised that [redacted] a member of the Citizens Council of America (CCA) at Oxford, appeared before the Board of County Supervisors at Oxford seeking permission for the use of the courthouse at Oxford on the evening of 3/18/66. [redacted] had stated that former Major General Edwin A. Walker (retired) would speak at the courthouse [redacted] and his speech would be sponsored by the CCA. [redacted] indicated that Walker's speech was being arranged to offset Senator Robert F. Kennedy's (77-51387) speech scheduled earlier that afternoon. [redacted] stated that [redacted] request was denied. He pointed out that [redacted] had indicated Walker would still come to Oxford to speak and the CCA could always use the court yard lawn without seeking the permission of county officials .

[redacted] stated he had no positive information that Walker planned to come to Mississippi and [redacted] was the only per[redacted] who mentioned the possibility of Walker's trip.

77-51387-1820 encl.p.1,2
(5)
SI to par.1
(157-6-655 p.4
(10)

Bureau [redacted] dated 3/24/66 captioned "University of Mississippi" ([redacted]) furnished a volume of photographs which included one of Edwin [redacted] with descriptive data.

Photograph enclosed
157-[redacted]-2911 encl.p.77 (photo [redacted]
(1)

Correlator's Note: It was believed that the photographs were submitted in connection with the enrollment of James Meredith (157-401) at the above University.

Dallas letter dated 5/12/66 captioned "American Deterrent Force" (ADF) (105-140101) mentioned a General Edwin Walker who appeared to be identical with former Major General Edwin A. Walker, a resident of Dallas, who had received a great deal of national publicity in connection with his segregation sympathies and activities in the South.

105-140101-97
(10,18)

Correlator's Note: [redacted] who had several mail order businesses, had carried on correspondence with Walker in Texas. It was indicated that [redacted] possessed the criteria to have been the perpetrator of warnings mailed by ADF to military establishments and other organizations.

[redacted] advised that a meeting of the Bastrop Unit of the UKA, Knights of the KKK was held on 5/23/66 at the Bastrop, La. Klavern, North of Bastrop, La. The main topic of discussion at this meeting concerned a rally to be sponsored by that Unit. It was decided that the main speaker at this rally should be either Barry Goldwater, General Edwin Walker, or Jack Cannon, Grand Dragon of the UKA in the State of Texas.

157-5752-1 p.4
(21)

The following references in the file captioned "The Assassination of the President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas" set out information concerning former Major General Edwin A. Walker, who had been suspected by citizens of being connected in some way with the assassination of the President. References set out various contacts and associates of Walker. In May and June, 1966, Walker indicated he would like to see anything pertaining to the incident of attempted assassination on him on 4/10/63 at Dallas, Texas and requested that the bullet fired, according to the Warren Commission Report, by Lee Harvey Oswald be returned to him.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-109060-2143 p.53	(2,15)
-2277	(3)
-2378	(15)
-2522	(3)
-2785	(3)
-2793 p.140	(15)
-3083 p.175,282,283,348,349,468,484	(3,15)
-3318	(3)
-3319	(3)
-3320	(3)
-3329 p.307	(3)
-3402	(3)
-3465	(3)
-3480	(3)
-3598	(4)
-3637	(4)
-4111	(4)
-4122	(4)

*****

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.

June 9, 1967

Mr. William Manchester
c/o Harper and Row, Publishers
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Manchester:

Since you were commissioned by Robert F. Kennedy, who was the U.S. Attorney General and is now Senator, to write the historical record of "The Death of a President," John F. Kennedy-- I am pointing out several inaccuracies in your recording of history in references to the undersigned.

After having sat in on the official investigation and occupied an office in the National Archives, you called and contacted people for interviews as the appointed, entrusted representative commissioned by the Kennedys, as you stated your position to me over the telephone.

Your statements referring to me as retired are false. The truth is officially recorded and was so recorded under the administration of the two Kennedys. I am not "retired." I am "resigned."

You list my name as one of the people whom you interviewed--which alleges my responsibility, in part, for your views and the historical record produced by you and Robert F. Kennedy.

Since you list my name among those with whom you had a face-to-face personal interview (as though I were one of them)-- this listing under this pretext and connotation is false. I have never seen you.

You repeated this falsehood on NBC's "Meet the Press" program Feb. [redacted] 1967, by stating that Marina Oswald "... was the one person who decided to see me."

Your attempt to get an appointment with me through two telephone calls while you were in Dallas was unsuccessful. An appointment was denied by the answer that our interests had too little in common to waste the time.

The importance that you placed upon yourself and your mission [redacted] Kennedy backing and commissioning was immediately recognized as approach so unacceptable that it was foolish and brazen. It was particularly so because of my RESIGNATION, which officially freed me from ever having to deal with any Kennedys or from participating in any of their activities or recordings.

EX-PROC.

JUN 19 1967

62 JUL 3 1967

Copy - No

RECD

16 JUN 27 1967

You, your Commissioner and your publisher are hereby informed that the printing and further distribution or dissemination of any and all references to me (references which include other false insinuations in texture and which fall equally under the pretext of my being a confere in a historical record) are objected to. It is within my rights to te you to discontinue these statements, the distribution and dissemination of them, and any references to me, at once.

Equally yours,

Edwin A. Walker

cc: Harper and Row, Publishers
Sen. Robert F. Kennedy
Sen. Richard Russell
Sen. James O. Eastland
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Mr. Laurence Spivak
President of NPC
Mr. Wes Gallagher, AP
Mr. Mims Thomason, UPI
Mr. Chas. Batchelor, Chief of Police, Dallas

4-372 (Rev. 7-18-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Dire[redacted]

DATE: 6 22 67

FROM : N. P. Call[redacted]

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Original filed in:

Pages H7637-H7640. Congressman Hartke, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning the Supreme Court decision of General Edwin A. Walker vs the Associated Press. He included an editorial from the Hammond (Louisiana) Sun of June 16 entitled "Right To Be Upheld" written by Nicholas Russell Murray, and General Walker's statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 11, 1961, in connection with his (Walker) resignation from the Army after removal as commander of the 24th Division. General Walker makes reference to the Communist menace and states "Talk about co-existence is a concession to the timid and the gullible. - - - FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said this: 'It is appalling that some members of our society continue to deplore and criticize those who stress the Communist danger. - - - Has the counsel of this great American fallen on deaf ears? Worse still, is his voice like all others to be muted by political dilettantes with their fingers to their lips?"

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6 21 67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

116-1650-4 [illegible]

NOT [illegible]

JUN 29 [illegible]

79 JUL 12 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: January 19, 1968

Transmit the following [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted]
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-New) (RUC)

VISIT OF FORMER U. S. ARMY MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, 1/15-18/68, TO ATTEND MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR's INAUGURATION
1/16/68
RM
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and ten (10) copies of an LHM in captioned matter; one copy forwarded USA, Jackson, Miss., and Secret Service, Jackson, Miss.; two copies forwarded to MIGp, Jackson, Miss.; one info copy of LHM is enclosed for Birmingham and Mobile as WALKER departed Jackson for Montgomery, Ala., further details re plans in Alabama unknown; one info copy of LHM enclosed for New Orleans as WALKER conferred with South African Consul from New Orleans International Mart while in Jackson; two copies of LHM enclosed for Dallas, site of WALKER's perminent residence.

For the information of Dallas, [redacted] advised 1/19/68, that WALKER only placed one long distance telephone call from his room while residing at the motel. He said this call was to the following number which is located in the

ENCLS

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 11)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
3 - Jackson (1 - 157-New) (1 - 157-8875) (1 - 170-491)

REC 22 116-165494-[illegible]
JAN 22 1968

RACKETEERING SECT.

(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 JAN 30 1968

ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
HOW, FORW: JAN 24 1968
BY: [illegible]

8501

Jr. detached by Klan Unit

JM 157-

Dallas [redacted]:

[redacted]-303-3389, or 214-[redacted]-3389.

The source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

Dallas, if appropriate, should determine subscriber of above number and through sources determine any current plans or activities of WALKER having bearing in the racial matter field. As appropriate advise other field offices of information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Jackson, Mississippi
January 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VISIT OF FORMER U. S. ARMY MAJOR
GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER TO JACKSON,
MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 15-18, 1968,
TO ATTEND MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR's
INAUGURATION JANUARY 16, 1968
RACIAL MATTERS

Edwin A. Walker, a white male from Dallas, Texas, former Major General in the United States Army who on September 30, 1962 attracted national attention when he lead a charge of students against U. S. Marshals at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, during the period that Negro James Meredith was attempting to become the first Negro to enter the University of Mississippi.

On January 16, 1968, John Bell Williams of Raymond, Mississippi, was sworn in as the new Governor of Mississippi at inauguration ceremonies which took place at Jackson, Mississippi on that date.

On January 18, 1968, a confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had learned that former Major General Edwin A. Walker had been in Jackson, Mississippi for the inauguration of Governor John Bell Williams and had departed Jackson at about 4:00 p.m. by commercial airlines enroute to Montgomery, Alabama. The source said he learned that while in Jackson Walker resided at the Sheraton Motor Inn on Highway 55 North and was not

116-165494-128X

ENCLOSURE

8501

accompanied by anyone on his arrival or departure from Jackson.

The source said he determined that while in Jackson, Walker contacted at a minimum the following individuals:

Governor John Bell Williams
Kenneth L. Dean, Director, Mississippi Council on Human Relations
James Ward, Editor of the Jackson Daily News, a local Jackson newspaper,
Colonel Henri Franks, a retired Army Officer who presently sells insurance in the Jackson area.

The source advised that he also determined that Walker had had a conversation with the South African Consul from the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The source said he determined that Walker came to Jackson primiarily to be in attendance at the inauguration activities. He said also he heard that Walker frequently commented to indicate he was an avid supporter of former Governor George Wallace of Alabama. He said additionally, Walker frequently discussed International affairs and his view points on what he thought American policy should be regarding various aspects of this topic. The source said that Walker gave no indication that he was formerly affiliated with former Governor George Wallace in any political campaign he may be planning. The source said he had had

occasion to observe Walker while he was in Jackson and he described Walker as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	In his fifties
Height	6'2"
Weight	205 pounds
Build	Medium-stout
Hair	Light grey
Posture	Erect
Characteristics	Wore "Texas ten-gallon hat"

The source said he determined that Walker, while in Jackson, had distributed to some individuals copies of the attached comments of his (Walker's) over the recent past:

Dear Friends. [redacted]mber 20, 1967

It is Christmas. It is Jesus Christ. It is Truth. It is 1967 -- 190 years of CHOICE preceding 1968. We must retain a CHOICE, or we will have nothing -- neither Christmas nor Christ -- the TRUTH. I ask your unity -- if in one thing only -- our prayer. Jesus Christ is the Hope of the World -- our CHOICE.

I cite LBJ, the leader of the revolution -- officially proclaimed and declared, precluding any possibility of a Declaration of War. An orderly country goes to war. A disorderly country goes to revolution. A disorderly country cannot go to war, only to an extension of the revolution.

Neither party has recognized, nor will it, the additional and most important burden on the voter in 1968 -- the election of the new top title in the White House -- the Leader of the Revolution. (1968 is the heart of the revolution.)

The 1968 untouchable Eisenhower-Johnson -- bipartisan republican-democrat platform policy is bound by treaties, charter, agreements, robbery, blackmail and deceit. It is policy bound by the Congress and Supreme Court, that is far beyond the domain and reach of the American voter. John F. Kennedy found that it was even far beyond his domain. (He and Oswald each exposed a communist under the bed, a privilege that the national press -- much to its dismay -- only credited to right-wingers.)

There is only one substitute for treason. It is politics. No one said he liked the substitute, but there has to be one. When assassination, murder and treason are profitable, privileged and protected, there has to be a substitute. It is politics, republican-democrat politics. With the enemy aided, abetted

and protected [redacted]ithin -- and supported as the No. 1 ally without [redacted]mind you, to negotiate with over Vietnam -- as an ally -- could you believe it?) -- and there is no treason, there is politics.

There is warfare in Vietnam that the soldiers won't win and the politicians won't lose. Goldberg said it: "We are not fighting for a military solution. We are fighting for a political solution."

The denial of a military victory is the assu[redacted] of a military retreat (Korea and Cuba repeat[redacted] a retreat from the negotiating table. DU[redacted] an "honorable armistice" in Korea. In [redacted] in Korea -- Sept. 1967 -- 20 U.S. soldi[redacted] Korean soldiers were killed and two train[redacted] up -- neither honorable nor an armistice -- and no settlement there by the UNO in 15 years.

150 miles of fence in Viet Nam, 150 miles of fence in Korea and 140 miles of fence in Germany adds up to 440 miles of non-integration barriers -- fence. When are we going to integrate the Greeks and the Turks, the Irish and the British, the Chinese and the Japanese or the Israelis and the Arabs?

Edwin A. Walker

1968 -- HEADS YOU WIN TAILS I LOSE

The secrecy of the success or failure of our Governor's blood-letting safari to Africa -- with no word on his trophies, black or white -- leaves Texans unable to judge his capacity or success in bringing de Gaulle's hide back from France.

ABC's and Jack Valent[illegible]splay of his trophies from France and Africa at the San Antonio International Hemisfair will be a great attraction but a bit late for Texans to help Mr. Johnson decide whether Honest John should assist him again with Box 13 and be his next running-mate, or at least his Texas image.

The contrast of Eisenhower's November, 1967 gift of his farm, another business, to the government and the early announcement of grandson David's 1970 marriage to Julie Nixon, makes one wonder whether the Governor should not have gone to Moscow, where Romney is going and the Soviet has proclaimed its intent of receiving and screening all 1968 US candidates—the job it started at Glassboro.

With Reagan raising hundreds of thousands of dollars in speeches ($100 a plate) for the Republicans and Nixon speaking in NY for Jacob Javits' reelection at a testimonial dinner ($125 a plate) and Romney's visit to Moscow, Connally will need a lot of trophies at the Hemisfair. Certainly no one would discredit the importance of de Gaulle mounted and stuffed and hung on the wall – quite a prize when he has already commenced selling war planes and submarines to South Africa.

However, Mr. Johnson's recent commitment to build three billion dollars worth of naval planes prepared to attack Soviet subs and to establish missile bases in US cities (including Dallas) for attack against Red China leaves Texans bewildered as to which war and attack comes first. The attack on the Soviet, on China or on South Africa.

Since Mr. Johnson said he was doing the "overcomin' ", that "the Cold War is over", and

all we k[illegible]bout Glassboro is his "eyeball to eyeball"—[illegible]1968 election won't amount to muc[illegible] from the voter's point of view.

As usual the voter can spend his time going to $100-a-plate dinners or a Hemisfair or wondering what he can give David and Julie for a wedding present in 1970 – if he has any money left.

Any republican-democrat voter trying to unravel "heads you win tails I lose" should [illegible]account that the Israelis, this sam[illegible] November, announced a million-an[illegible] monument being built in Israel to [illegible] their country, H. Solomon Truman [illegible] might suggest to Castro that he do [illegible] D. D. Eisenhower. Sad it is that poor J. F. Kennedy didn't get a chance to father any country. Even his effort to help Ben Bella failed.

The home of the communist, Eugene Debs, was accepted by Udall as a national shrine within a month of his acceptance of Eisenhower's 230-acre farm. Eisenhower does not owe the American people a farm – he gave them Castro.

Edwin A. Walker

1968 – DANGER FEAR – FEA[illegible] DANGER

"It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." (Hebrews 10:31)

A fearful thing must be dangerous. Only danger produces fear.

A fearful thing to fall into the hands of a living God is a dangerous thing to be in the hands of a dead God.

To fall from the danger[redacted]nds of a dead God into the hands of a living God is a fearful thing.

Witness the inseparable "danger-fear" that has stripped a nation of its virtue -- the fear of danger that prevails in the hands of a dead God.

Witness the danger-fear that prevails in every national election.

Witness the politics of democrat danger and republican fear.

Summitry, war and brinkmanship plague the voter like the craft of witches -- the national campaigns of "danger-fear" and "fear-danger" -- inseparable in any sequence.

Forty-three million voters rushing to the polls to vote for Johnson to save them from his "danger-fear" campaign was no pretty sight. While 27 million, who had a little more faith or a little less hope of Johnson's saving them found all they could do was oppose him under republican-party leadership of fearing the democrat danger -- a danger-and-fear campaign of two parties as inseparable as danger and fear.

With enough danger, there will be enough fear -- enough to assure that a gullible public, classified as unable to govern itself, will prove its case, as the bipartisan gullible mass -- republican-democrat -- of danger and fear -- a Great Society that elected its Great dangerful President, opposed by a fearful party opponent in 1964 -- and in 1968.

A national vote of fearful danger every four years shows little respect, little hope, and extends little assistance to a living God or the future of a nation.

November, 1967

Edwin A. Walker

[redacted] SPLIT

Wallace has been accused of splitting everything but the Sino-Soviet Axis. Someday the gullible and liberal-baited may realize that to have a choice there has to be a split. A choice from no choice is a split. What else? Few people yet understand or put the deserved emphasis on strategy -- th[redacted] a choice -- that all deserve.

The so-called parties only -- and on[redacted] arrange or re-arrange -- to make anyo[redacted] effort advantageous or disadvantageou[redacted] avoided -- the first necessity for a choice. The shocking betrayal -- highest party treason ever -- was performed in the Cow Palace, 1964, and continues in intended disunity in the republican party today as the necessary front and procurer -- for liberalism -- no choice and for the democrat party.

Now we see Kid Kennedy's-McCarthy, well-financed, in the Fulbright nest -- allowable, of course, to keep doves and hawks in the democrat party, as LBJ originally arranged -- and even, to him, worth any cost -- to have the campaign war opponent in the democrat party. No [redacted]e.

Look carefully again and you will see in the republican party, with its Rockefeller, Eisenhower, Nixon, Romney, Goldwater, Reagan, Percy and Thurmond (if he allows himself to be "used") a clever disunited front, as in 1964, providing the political barrier even to a proposal, much less the attempt at -- a choice -- the barrier that protects the democrat party and more -- bipartisan liberalism.

To even think in the terms of the "two-party system" and its protective-procurer system, is chasing butterflies.

December, 1967 Edwin A. Walker

1968–THE UNTOUCHABLE EISENHOWER-JOHNSON PLATFORM

THE PLATFORM:

That the United Nations Organization is the instrument through which the US and USSR solve and control all the world problems and finance the solution and the future.

That two integrated friends, Soviet and US, with one carrying the burden of the revolution inside China and the other the burden of combat in Vietnam, must support each other and continue their operations in Asia -- revolution and combat --as long as there are advantages and gains to the UNO, its concept and Charter.

Neither the Soviet nor the US expects to negotiate until there is mutual agreement that each and both have secured and accomplished all possible gains -- most of which evolve out of Soviet action inside Asia.

That the world must be ruled by "dualism" – the act and process of turning two into one – through the one UNO.

That American voters and office-seekers will have no part at the polls on this overriding bipartisan-platform policy or anything affecting it -- Cuba, Rhodesia, Vietnam, or escalation in Asia versus de-escalation in Europe.

That a Declaration of War in Vietnam would conflict with, and be a complete contradiction of, the process of dualism and its implementation in the UNO.

That Castro-Cuba is no issue. He is the [redacted] mentation of dualism - integration in the [redacted] sphere, providing the base of operations and [redacted] ment of UNO Forces -- Soviet and Cu[redacted] missiles.

The boycott of Rhodesia is a Declaration of War. The war "is necessary" to force integration of whites and/or blacks into the UNO spectrum of submission to "dualism" instead of continued alliances, dependence and protectorate status to various European countries -- Spain, Portugal, France, Germany and England -- which can only be maintained by present white governments.

That negotiation in SE Asia between friends -- Soviet and US -- will be accomplished at the conference table under the concept of UNO-dualism, two as one, allied in the best interests of world control and equality.

This is the 1968 republican-democrat, Eisenhower-Johnson, Bipartisan, Untouchable platform.

WHAT BUNK – THE 1968 ELECTION FARCE!

Edwin A. Walker November, 1967

VISIT [redacted] U. S. ARMY MAJOR
GENERA[redacted]. WALKER TO JACKSON,
MISSIS[redacted]ANUARY 15-18, 1968
TO ATT[redacted]ISSIPPI GOVERNOR'S
INAUGURATION JANUARY 16, 1968
RACIAL MATTERS

On January 19, 1968, [redacted] Sheraton Motor Inn, United States Highway 55, North, Jackson, Mississippi, provided the following information from guest registration number 11235;

Guests name	Edwin A. Walker
Residence	4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas
Date arrived	January 15, 1968
Date departed	January 18, 1968
Room number occupied	206

[redacted] said he recalls Mr. Walker being at the motel as when he checked into the motel, he immediately recognized him from past recollections of this individual and national publicity he had received in the past. He said while at the motel, Walker conducted himself in a very business-like manner and he observed no other individuals with him at any time. He said, however, he did recall that on January 18, 1968, before checking out Walker had talked very briefly with Senator John Stennis from Mississippi, who was having lunch in the motel dining room at that time. [redacted] said he did not observe Walker as having any mode of travel while at the motel. He said he paid his bill in cash for all expenses incurred at the motel.

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FBI

Date: 3/2/68

Transmit the [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via [redacted] AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-218) C

SUBJECT: VISIT OF FORMER U. S. ARMY MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, 1/15-18/68, TO ATTEND MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR's INAUGURATION
1/16/68
RM
OO: Dallas

Re Jackson airtel to the Bureau dated 1/19/68.

A copy of below-referred-to letterhead memorandum is being sent Bureau and Jackson for assistance.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

REC-60 116-165494-128X

157-[redacted]-F-3

(3) - Bureau (Enclosure 1)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Enclosure 1)(RM)(Info)
1 - Dallas
JWA:gjm
(5) [redacted]

EX-114

22 MAR 5 1968

C. Bishop

51 MAR 20 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

RACIAL INT. SECT

DL 157-

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that his office for the past several years has developed no information which would indicate that former General WALKER is engaging in [redacted] racial activities, and he has led a very quiet life, keeping out of public life completely.

In view of the above, Dallas is conducting no further investigation UACB.

Dallas, Texas

December 11, 1962

[redacted]

[redacted] Dallas, Texas, reportedly has associated with former General Edwin A. Walker in Dallas.

On October 6, 1962, "The Dallas Morning News" reported that Walker was ordered committed to a prison hospital for a mental examination after he was arrested on charges of inciting an insurrection on the University of Mississippi Campus.

[redacted]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

116-165494-128X1

157-8-3-1-J

ENCLOSURE

FBI
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 9 1968
TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel

FBI DALLAS

6:19PM URGENT JDP

TO DIRECTOR ATTN: SA ANTONIO

FROM DALLAS (62-NEW) 2P

THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, AUGUST EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT; INFO CONCERNING.

MIG, DALLAS, ADVISED AT FOUR TWENTYNINE PM THAT GENERAL WALKER TO ADDRESS THE AMERICAN PARTY AT BAKER HOTEL, MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, AT FUND RAISING DINNER, SEVEN THIRTY PM, AUGUST TEN NEXT, AND THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER RECEIVED TODAY BY [redacted] AMERICAN PARTY, MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, POSTMARKED AUGUST EIGHT LAST, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, STATING "TELL THE SICK HEADED SON OF A BITCH GEN. E. WALKER THAT HE BETTER LOOK BOTH WAYS BECAUSE HE IS GOING TO GET HIS - BUT HE WILL BE STOPPED - HE CAN BE HAD."

RECEIPT OF LETTER AND FACT OF WALKER'S SPEECH AS NOTED ABOVE VERIFIED BY [redacted], MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, WHO IS HANDLING AND HAS CONFIRMED THAT SO. MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS, TEXAS DPS, AUSTIN, TEXAS, AND GENERAL WALKER HIMSELF ARE AWARE OF THREAT AS HE PERSONALLY NOTIFIED THESE PERSONS.

ALSO, SO AND PD, FORT WORTH NOTIFIED; SO AND PD DALLAS.

END PAGE ONE

EX-102

REC 18 62-109060-165494-127

29 AUG 12 1968

SEP 18 1968

PAGE TWO

DL 62-NEW

NOTIFIED.

LHM WILL FOLLOW. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS. SAN ANTONIO FOR INFORMATION AS DPS, AUSTIN, NOTIFIED. -P-

END

EXJ

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 12 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

8-15 PM URGENT 8-12-68 SCW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS (62-NEW)(P)

UNSUB, THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, AUG. EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, INFO CONCERNING, ~~EXTORTION~~.

OO-DALLAS

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AUG. ~~EIGHT~~ AUG 8 LAST, CAPTIONED "THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, AUGUST EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, INFO CONCERNING."

AUSA B.H. TIMMINS, DALLAS, TEXAS, ON AUG. TWELVE, INSTANT, DECLINED PROSECUTION IN INSTANT MATTER, THIS BEING AN UNSUB CASE, STEMMING FROM AN ANONYMOUS LETTER AND THERE BEING NO KNOWN ACTION TO CARRY OUT THE THREAT IN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

LHM FOLLOWS.

EBD

EXJ

FBI WASH DC

EX-114

~~MCT 45~~ 112427

116-165494-136

AUG 13 1968

REC 4

5 AUG

FBI

Date: 8/13/68

Transmit the following in [redacted]

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-4157) (C)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER, 8/8/68
INFORMATION CONCERNING;
EXTORTION

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 8/12/68, captioned as above, and Dallas teletype to Bureau, 8/9/68, captioned "THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, 8/8/68, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

Enclosed for Bureau are eight copies of LHM dated and captioned as above concerning instant matter.

The original information from Military Intelligence was received by SA [redacted] who also notified Dallas local officials as follows at the times indicated:

[redacted] Dallas PD, 4:37 PM, 8/9/68.

[redacted] Dallas SO, 5:18 PM., 8/9/68.

[redacted] Mineral Wells, Texas, was contacted by SAs [redacted] at 4:35 PM, 8/9/68, and thereafter SA [redacted] notified [redacted] Fort Worth PD, 5:12 PM., 8/9/68, and [redacted] Fort Worth SO, at 5:25 PM., 8/9/68, of the threat contained in the letter.

EX-103 116-165494-131

2 AUG 15 1968

C. C. - Bishop

Inasmuch as all appropriate local officials were notified concerning the threat received and there being no known action, [redacted] result of the threat, and as the U. S. Attorney at

(3) - Bureau (Encls-8) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas
WRH:lbc
54 (AUG 23 1968)

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 62-4157

Dallas [redacted] has declined prosecution in this matter, no further inquiry [redacted] made at Dallas.

[redacted] Inasmuch as instant letter was received at the Min[redacted] Wells, Texas, and was handled by [redacted] Mineral Wells who notified the SO at Mineral Wells, and Texas DPS at Austin, Texas, and as all appropriate local officials were notified orally, no dissemination of enclosed LHM being made locally, except to the USA, as confirmation of his declination of prosecution.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. [redacted]

Dallas, Texas
August 13, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER
AUGUST 8, 1968

On August 8, 1968, at 4:29 PM., [redacted] 112th Military Intelligence Group, U. S. Army, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas FBI Office that he had received information that [redacted] of the American Party, Mineral Wells, Texas, had received a letter postmarked August 8, 1968, at Fort Worth, Texas, with no return address, which letter stated "Tell the sick headed son of a bitch Gen. E. Walker that he better look both ways because he is going to get his - but he will be stopped - he can be had." The letter was unsigned.

[redacted] advised that General Edwin A. Walker was scheduled to attend a dinner of the American Party and make a speech at that dinner at approximately 7:30 PM., on August 9, 1968.

[redacted] Mineral Wells Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on August 9, 1968, that the above described letter had been received by Heathcoat and that he, [redacted] was having the letter processed for latent fingerprints. [redacted] advised he had personally notified General Walker of the threat contained in the letter and that he had also notified the Texas Department of Public Safety at Austin, Texas, and the Sheriff's Office at Mineral Wells, Texas, of the receipt of this letter.

The following at Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, were advised orally on August 9, 1968, of the receipt of the above letter:

[redacted] Dallas Police Department;
Dallas Sheriff's Office;
[redacted] Fort Worth Police Department;
Fort Worth Sheriff's Office.

116-165494-131

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62 116-[redacted]-65494-132

March 30, 1970

1 - [redacted]
(Domestic Intelligence Division)

1 - [redacted]

Honorable Richard B. Russell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Your communication dated March 24, 1970, with enclosures from Edwin A. Walker, former Major General, U. S. Army, resigned, was received.

Based on information contained in Mr. Walker's letter to you dated January 21, 1970, he is probably referring to the attempt made on his life which occurred on April 10, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. This incident was investigated by the Dallas Police Department and remained unsolved until after the assassination of President Kennedy.

Information furnished by Marina Oswald, as well as other evidence obtained during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, relating to this incident, was furnished to the President's Commission which concluded Lee Harvey Oswald did attempt to take the life of Mr. Walker. You may desire to refer to "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Report" beginning on page 183. Additional information is also revealed in Mr. Walker's testimony before Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, former assistant counsel of the President's Commission, which appears in Volume XI, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" beginning on page 404.

MAILED 22
COMM-FBI

This is submitted for your information in response to your request and Mr. Walker's letters addressed to you dated January 21, 1970, and March 11, 1970, are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

KMR:erg
(5)

Enclosures

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

F-300

APR 10 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

[redacted]chard B. Russell (Democrat - Georgia), who is on the Sp[redacted]rrespondents List and who was also a member of [redacted] President's C[redacted]mission on the Assassination of President Kenn[redacted] by referen[redacted] furnished us two communications he received [redacted] Edwin A. Walker. Walker, a controversial figure, was a former Major General in the U. S. Army and resigned from that positio[redacted] In Walker's communication dated 1-21-70, to Senator Russell, he indicated the book recently written by former Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry deserves nothing that will add to fallacy and contradiction referring to comments made by Curry which contradict the findings of the President's Commission regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

Walker claims there is a perfect bullet hole through a copper strip in his window that would produce better evidence regarding the gun used than that which the Dallas Police obtained. A number of inquiries were made relative to Oswald's possible involvement in the attempt on Walker's life. The results were furnished to the Warren Commission which concluded Oswald did fire at Walker. No comment is being made concerning Curry's book as it was thoroughly reviewed by our Dallas Office. It was found to contain numerous errors and inaccuracies and it appears Curry's purpose in writing it is to make money.

Since the Senator asked for a copy of our letter in duplicate, it can be assumed one copy will be furnished to Walker and we do not want to give Walker any additional ammunition to carry on his continuing feud with the Dallas Police Department.

United States Senate

March 24, 1970

Respectfully referred to:

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

ELVIN A. WALKER

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

U.S.S.
Richard B. Russell
(D-Georgia)

Ack: 3-30-70
KMR:eg

116-165494-

MAR 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.
34 MAR 26 1970

COPY

CBC

January 21, 1970

Senator Richard Russell
Senate Office Building
Washington D. C.

Dear Senator Russell:

Mr. Jesse Curry, the Chief of Police of Dallas in November, 1963, now retired, has recently released a book.

The book is entitled "Retired Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry reveals his personal JFK Assassination File." This book presents to the public that there are no facts upon which to establish that Lee H. Oswald killed the President, and that Curry has never had the proof of it.

I do believe that on such an issue the public deserves nothing that will add to fallacy and contradiction.

Possibly you do not know that in my home window today is the perfect bullet hole through a copper strip in the window that would produce better evidence regarding the gun used, than that which the Dallas police got in the form of a bullet that was so mutilated, it was unrecognizable after having passed through a masonry wall.

It is obvious that law enforcement agents would rather not recognize the need for evidence.

Should you have need for real evidence, I will be glad to consider your need.

Respectfully,

EDWIN A. WALKER

COPY

116-165494-182

ENCLOSURE

EDWIN A. WALKER
4921 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

Mar. 11, 1970

Sen. Richard Russell
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sen. Russell:

I wrote to you on Jan. 21, 1970. In view of the possibility that the letter was lost or misplaced, I am enclosing a copy for your convenience.

Respectfully,

Edwin A. Walker

Edwin A. Walker

eaw/ar

116-165494-132

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [redacted] DATE: 10/12/70

FROM : G. E. [redacted]

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
4011 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that no acknowledgement be made of a letter received 10/8/70 from captioned individual. Correspondent is former Major General Edwin A. Walker who has been, in the past, the subject of frequent press comment. Walker reportedly resigned from the military service after being critized for methods of indoctrinating troops. His letter is critical of both the Director's comments on campus problems and recent comments of President Nixon. He charges that both commentaries are out of date. He charges that Mr. Nixon as Commander in Chief, should look homeward rather than overseas to find the enemy. His letter is critical of Administration policies.

In the past Walker has reportedly charged that the United Nations is immoral and that its late Secretary Dag Hammarskjold was a "Red Swede" who took instructions from Moscow. He also has alleged that the United Nations is in complete control of U. S. foreign policy and has made other charges concerning United Nations control over the U. S. A. Baltimore psychiatrist has allegedly described Walker as showing signs of grandiosity, confusion and poor judgement.

In view of Walker's background, it is not felt his letter should be acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATION:

That his letter be filed without acknowledgement.

EX-110 10 OCT 14 1970

REC-78

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. [redacted]feldt

JBT:cfj (4)

60 OCT 28 1970

EDWIN A. WALKER
4011 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

Oct 6, 1970

Director J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have noted your release regarding students and the way the "ratpack" works among them, with Mosco, Washington and Peking money. Then I got Mr. Nixon's enclosure to the leaders of educational institutions.

I admire both intents. Of course it is my "fixed" opinion that Mr. Tate of SMU wouldn't dare read the correspondence to his student body, nor would his professors do it for him. Unpopularity in association loses friends and jobs.

I began with the idea of extending your effort. But after reading Mr. Nixon's letter, I realized that "reaching as many as possible" means "little and less than nothing to university chiefs.

I was trying to overlook the use of the word dissent and the authorizati of dissent. The ratpack campus professors and clergy and the law-abidin public agree that $43 million worth of campus destruction is quite effec dissent--political dissent.

Robbing stores and banks for funds for the revolution is a "revolutiona legality" and "justifiably legal" their dissent- funding process--if e one should really object. Briefly stated, your definition and that of Mr. Nixon is out of date.

Should Mr. Nixon, Commander in Chief, take a good look at what he and Chief of Staff in the Armed Forces ordered and directed as authori dissent, he will find that authorized dissenters on the campus have an authorized and official pro-enemy "bed" in the soldier's barracks, trai and foxhole--with a gun--right beside the anti-enemy son and soldier.

One can ask, why go to a jungle or a desert to fight an enemy? We ha pretty good fight on the campuses and on the army fighting and trainin grounds--Ft. Benning, Ft. Vietnam, Ft. Hood, Ord and the rest.

Certainly a "progressive" US Senate could not be surprised by one beds of dissent "turning up" another Oswald in the form of a soldi man who has hijacked an airplane loaded with bombs, which could be wel used "to overthrow the US Senate capitol."

Respectfully,

Edwin A. Walker

eaw/ar

REC 1 OCT 8 1970

59 OCT 23 1970

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Next

Cuba

Vietnam

Oxford

Minsk

The JFK saga

JFK 3 1972

E2 III 6 1972

EDWIN A. WALKER
4011 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

This was [redacted] to the press, radio, TV and friends far and wide on May 30th. [redacted]

RELEASE [redacted]

World War II, fighting with the Russians against the Ger[redacted] in Eupope; George S. Mc Govern a US pilot landed his plane o[redacted] island of Vis in the Adriatic and refused to complete his mission. He was relieved of command and sent home for cowardice. The co-pilot flew the plane back to its base.

signed: Edwin A. Walker
EDWIN A. WALKER
Dallas, Texas

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Dallas, Texas

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EDWIN A. WAKER
Dallas, Texas

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signed: Edwin A. Walker
EDWIN A. WALKER
Dallas, Texas

Copy, cut and distribute and RELEASE

Edwin A. Walker

EDWIN A. WALKER
4811 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

May 31, 1972

Catholic [redacted] M. Mansfield
U. S. S[redacted]
Washing[redacted]t.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

As a catholic and head of all official majorities -- church, party and State for 16 years you are aware of the secret briefings of priests, rabbis and preachers, by Billy Graham and Mr. Kissinger in the White House. The briefings cover the secret policies of the U. S. Senate.

Briefings work both ways -- State to church and church to State. Dr. Criswell, from his pulpit, told Graham, Kissinger and the public, after the briefing, that he had changed his position and beliefs on State issues.

The constitution provides for freedom of religion, free beliefs and speech, separate from the State.

You and your majorities with McGovern (supported by Vice-President Humphrey and your coming Whip, Eddie K.) signed the Senate's Tonkin Sea'd Declaration of War, directing the President' action. All signers are well aware of the statement in the document which says, "This resolution shall expire when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations."

This statement can be correctly paraphrased in a dozen different ways to properly answer all questions about the bloody jungle war in Asia -- its beginning without public and military support and its ending in military retreat and defeat.

If it means what it says and what 80 signatures confirm, all the diatribes and propaganda by senators and their booby tube generals, are hog-wash regarding Vietnam and Israel.

Your explanation would be the official one since four presidents-- dead, assassinated, ditched and rattling on, are too short-termed to be consistent in the public's eye. There are plans and consistency and you would know them. All is not so incredible, but more serious-- with the shooting of a president and two presidential candidate[redacted]

I will be happy to help educate the public -- by distrib[redacted] your reply.

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Walker

Edwin A. Walker

HEADLINES

MAJ. GEN. [redacted]ALKER RELIEVED FROM COMMAND OF THE24TH. DIVISION, GER[redacted] 17, 1961, THE DAY OF THE MCNAMARA-ABORTION-BAY-FIASCO

WALKER'S [redacted]OED TO PAY OFF FOR MISTAKEN FIASCO. "NOT ONE [redacted]LL OF KE[redacted] ADVISORS WERE WRONG", SAID MCNAMARA.

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER RECEIVES ORDERS TO THE PACIFIC, OCT. [redacted]961: CONSIDERED FOR COMMAND OF THE FIRST 8000 MAN COMBAT FORCE TO VIETNA

TOP COMBAT GENERAL'S ASSIGNMENT -- INDICATIVE.

WALKER ATTACKS US FOREIGN POLICY--NO WIN WARS--AND RESIGNS FROM THE US ARMY, NOV. 1, 1961.

WALKER CALLS RUSK-ROSTOW POLICY ANTI-AMERICAN IN US SENATE HEARING APR. 4TH AND 5TH., 1962.

WALKER BLACKS EYE OF PRESS REPORTER WHO HELD HIM--UNDER SENATE CHANDELIERS APR. 5, 1962.

WALKER CAMPAIGNS FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS ATTACKING RUSK-ROSTOW, US SENATE FOREIGN POLICY AND "DIRE PERIL". FEB. TO MAY, 1962.

RUSK, ROSTOW, MCNAMARA AND MANSFIELDIZED US SENATE ESCALATE US ARMY IN UNDECLARED-TONKINED WAR FROM 1961 TO 1967.

WALKER ARRESTED, IMPRISONED AND TESTED FOR SANITY FOR LEADING CHARGES THAT NEVER OCCURRED. AP LIED. OXFORD, MISS. SEPT. 30, 1962.

WALKER RELEASED ON $50,000 BOND AFTER SIX DAYS IN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON CELL, UNDER $100,000 BOND, SAID, "I WAS SAFER IN THE PRISON CELL THAN JOHN F. KENNEDY IN THE WHITE HOUSE. OCT. 7, 1962.

KENNEDY FOUND RUSSIANS LIED AND HIS ADVISORS UNTRUSTWORTHY. OCT. 21, 19[redacted]

WALKER TELLS POLICE AFTER THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HIM, "IT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME THAT I HAVE BEEN SHOT AT". APR. 10, 1963.

PRESIDENT DIEM MURDERED NOV. 1, 1963, - SEVEN COUPS FOLLOWED.

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATED NOV. 22, 1963.

LEE H. OSWALD HELD BY TWO POLICEMEN IN THE POLICE STATION FOR [redacted]CUT BY JACK [redacted]ENSTEIN (RUBY) WHO WAS FINGERED FOR THE JOB. NO[redacted] 19[redacted]

WARREN COMMI[redacted]N FINDS AND CONCLUDES SEPT. 24, 1964, THAT THE [redacted]LY LONER" C[redacted]MINAL ASSASSIN, LEE H. OSWALD, WHO ATTEMPTED TO KILL WALKER, [redacted]LED THE PRESIDENT.

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF TWO CAMPAIGN OPPONENTS, ONE IN 1960 AND ONE IN 1968, NIXON BECOMES PRESIDENT.

CAESAR

The only country in all of history with a Constitution that protects freedom of religion and one's personal rights of belief and speech -- protecting them [redacted] church separate from the State. In return, not one of 500,000 pri[redacted]s and preachers is protecting the Constitution -- the right of fr[redacted] and free speech. (Add 75 as the possible exception)

Dr. C[redacted]th 40 pulpiteers, Dr. Elliott with 60 and D[redacted] Bright, were [redacted]p secret briefi[redacted] the White House. Dr. [redacted]l made the release that his group was briefed by Billy Graham and [redacted]ger.

Do you go to a church and tithe a pulpit that has not been briefed in the White House? Why?

Briefings work both ways -- State to Church and Church to State. Beside being told State secrets, the pulpiteers tell the State what they can do for the State, what the State should do and of their support for the Chief of State, present and future.

Police States have always briefed their State Pulpiteers. If they did not go along they were, and are, defrocked.

Criswell, after the briefing, told Graham and Kissinger, for his pulpit, and the public, in a press release, that he had changed his views on State issues -- describing the issues and the changes -- to so commit and use his pulpit.

Graham who came, and went, from the White House, spending a week the when LBJ was campaigning, now has a permanent Washington suite in the Whit House with Nixon. He has much in common with Khrushchev who said, "There are not two parties in America."

CAESAR Caesars Ecumenicalization, then made the Ecumenicalized grab of the Holy Land with his 500,000 pulpiteers, armed with the Lord's return and all the money that the pushers and suckers can part with. He is the same CAESAR that has destroyed every nation. Pushers, suckers and Sunday kneelers have the same conviction, that of their pulpits, that all is Sata

EDWIN A. WALKER
4011 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

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DORIS FLEESON

Gen. Walker as a Candidate

Decision to Run for Governor of Texas Seen Unwelcome to Conservatives

Retired Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker's candidacy for Governor of Texas is unwelcome to conservatives on two counts.

It materially reduces his effectiveness as a witness before the Stennis subcommittee on the purported muzzling of the military. He was slated to appear as a military hero who forfeited his retirement pay in order to crusade against communism. Now by his own action he has added that overtone of right-wing politics which had been charged against him by his civilian superiors.

The Walker candidacy will drain off funds which the conservatives badly need and will tend to identify them with the John Birch society of which the General admits he is a member. Many of them had taken up his cause aainst the Pentagon and had hoped to use him in various campaigns in and outside Texas.

Gen. Walker refused to take political advice of any kind from his principal sponsor, Senator Thurmond, South Carolina Democrat, and from the two Texas Republican members of Congress, Senator Tower and Representative Alger. Senator Thurmond is particularly embarrassed as he demanded and got the Stennis hearings. Senator Tower and Mr. Alger wanted him to postpone political action and possibly later run as a Republican.

No one here is particularly surprised that the general has chosen a course which seems to his would-be mentors unwise. From the moment he began his public appearances it was clear that he lacked political instinct, either good or bad. The only role possible for him was that of earnest hero.

He told reporters when he filed in the Democratic primary last week end that as Governor he believed he could help stop "the American retreat from victory based on a no-win policy." American voters have still to elect a Governor for foreign policy reasons, a fact of political life with which the very much better known Richard Nixon is wrestling in California.

The Walker candidacy will have meaning, however, in that it will afford some idea of the true pulling power of the issues promoted by the Birchers.

Press surveys indicate that the sentiments they profess are more firmly and more widely rooted in Texas and California than anywhere else. Walker will be running in an impressive field which includes Gov. Price Daniel and former Navy Secretary John Connolly, a protege of Vice President Johnson. If he does at all well, it will be significant.

The Texas primary is May 5. One month later men holding roughly the Walker views will be running in the California primary for the Republican nominations for Governor and Senator. Two incumbent Republican Congressmen who are Birch Society members are also seeking renomination.

If the far right does well for Gen. Walker in Texas, it might mean a last-minute, all-out effort will be forthcoming in California.

The Texas situation is, nationally speaking, a challenge to the Vice President. The Daniel candidacy is a blow to his hopes for Connolly, as incumbent Governors are hard to beat.

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FEB 5

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'Thunder on Right' Is Walker's Hope

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 3 (UPI).—Ultra-conservative former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker said today that "thunder on the right" will elect him governor of Texas on the single plank of anti-communism.

He refused to say whether he believes a vote against him will be a vote for Communism.

Gen. Walker, 52, who resigned from the Army last Nov. 2 after an uproar over his "pro-blue" anti-Communist program for troops of the 24th Division in Germany, filed as a Democratic candidate for Governor yesterday.

He met reporters today in his first news conference as a political candidate and assailed the "no win policy' of the federal government.

Gen. Walker said the controversial John Birch Society, to which he belongs, "complements the United States military forces in their efforts to expose and indoctrinate troops adequately in combating an enemy like communism."

Gen. Walker joined the Birch Society in 1959. He entered the race for Governor of Texas against the advice of two of the nation's conservative leaders—Sen. John Towert (R.-Tex.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S. C.).

He denied that billionaire H. L. Hunt of Dallas, Tex., another ultra-conservative, is backing his campaign.

Gen. Walker's Democratic opponents in a primary in May will be Price Daniel, the present Governor; former Navy Secretary John B. Connally; Texas Atty. Gen. Will Wilson; Houston lawyer Don Yarlborough and former Highway Commissioner Marshall Formby.

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The Wall Street Journal
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In Noisy Texas Primary

Walker's Plunge to Test the 'Right'

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

News Analysis

Retired Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker's plunge into the Democratic gubernatorial primary in Texas guarantees both a noisy fight in the Lone Star State and a test of national importance of the Radical Right's political pulling power.

From the standpoint of conservatives who have shied away from the extremist groups such as the John Birch Society, to which Walker belongs, the General's candidacy is not exactly welcome.

Walker is too egocentric, too inarticulate, too naive for the political-minded. This was amply indicated by the fruitless pleas to Walker not to run by conservative Republican Sen. John Tower of Texas and conservative Democrat Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the one-time Dixiecrat presidential candidate.

Texas' lone GOP Congressman, Rep. Bruce Alger, asked Walker to "carry his story to the people before adopting a political tag" — and run later on as a Republican. But Walker rejected all such advice.

At an Austin press conference yesterday where, United Press International reported, his hands shook and he smoked cigarettes nervously, the General said he believes that as Governor he could help stop "the American retreat from victory based on a no-win policy that has put this Nation in dire peril."

He also said he had reports that former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas is getting arms the same way Fidel Castro did before he captured Cuba. Walker added that "it would be well for Texans to know this."

The 52-year-old General's candidacy means he will compete in the May 5 primary, unless some candidates withdraw, with Gov. Price Daniel, seeking an unprecedented fourth term; former Navy Secretary John B. Connally, considered Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's man; Texas Attorney General Will Wilson; Houston attorney Don Yarborough and former Highway Commissioner Marshall Formby.

The two high men in the May primary will enter a runoff on June 2. The winner will face a Republican, probably ultra-conservative former Democrat Jack Cox, in November.

As one observer in Austin told The Washington Post yesterday, Gov. Daniel "is the man to beat." Yarborough is the most liberal of the group but some of the others will have liberal backing. Vice President Johnson also has worked well with Daniel in the past.

Walker said yesterday he could not remember if he had ever voted for a Democrat but that he might have voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He said the Birch Society "complements the United States military forces in their effort to expose the enemy and indoctrinate troops adequately in combating an enemy like communism."

Texas is one of the hotbeds of the rightwing extremists and Walker is the hero of a lot of them. Every indication is that he will have plenty of money; indeed, he has been receiving contributions from all over the country ever since he quit the Army after he was reprimanded for his troop indoctrination program. Yesterday he denied he ever recommended a candidate for office to his troops.

Walker denied he was being backed by oil millionaire H. L. Hunt, a Texan who has financed many rightwing organizations.

How many votes Walker can get is any man's guess. Certainly it would startle Texas politicians, and indeed politicians everywhere, if he could make the runoff.

The vote he does receive, however, is likely to be taken as the most significant evidence this year of the political pulling power of the Radical Right in the United States.

Other tests will come in California's June 5 primary where ultra-rightists are running in the Republican primary against former Vice President Richard M. Nixon for Governor and Sen. Thomas Kuchel for Senator. Walker's showing in May, if it turned out big, might even have an effect in California.

Walker is one of those convinced that conservatism is sweeping the Nation. Yesterday he said that "the response of the American people to the mounting peril is heard in the so-called thunder on the right."

On May 5 Americans will get a good clue as to the volume of that thunder.

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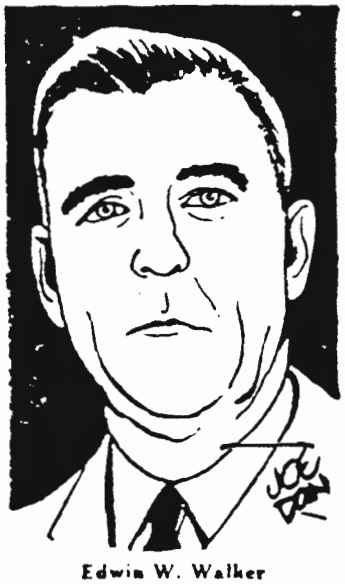
Capital Circus

By TED LEWIS

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Democratic Party's campaign plans for the nationwide fall elections have up to now included an effort to convince voters that the GOP was in cahoots with the John Birch Society and the lunatic right wing fringe generally.

This strategy, of dubious merit anyway, is going to have to be revised in a hurry. Party eggheads who thought up the propaganda line never had any idea that right within their own party was the nation's most outspoken crusader for ultra-conservatism. We refer to former Maj. Gen. Edwin W. Walker, who joined the Birch Society in 1959.



Edwin W. Walker
Democrats' right winger

Democratic Party leaders had assumed until Friday, when Walker filed as a Democratic candidate for governor of Texas, that the distinguished ex-soldier was a no-party man. They figured his party leanings were most uncertain, somewhat like Ike's before 1952.

The individual most embarrassed by finding himself a party bedmate with Gen. Walker is California Gov. Pat Brown. Only a few weeks ago, he charged that Richard Nixon, his probable GOP opponent for reelection, was tied in with all far right organizations and that of course all voters know all ultra-conservatives are Republicans.

Walker's chances of winning the Democratic nomination in Texas are considered far from good, but his candidacy will add spark to a primary fight that is already a brawl. There are five other candidates, including Vice President Johnson's choice, and former Navy Secretary John Connally. Walker is banking on a six-way split of the vote, which would favor him, as one of the two top popular choices to reach the run-off primary.

Walker's decision to get into partisan politics instead comes at the very time that a big controversy within conservative ranks has broken out over whether the John Birch Society as now run hurts or helps the cause.

National Review, the periodical of which William F. Buckley Jr. is editor, almost always expresses the viewpoint of intelligent conservatives. In its latest issue it raises the question of whether the time hasn't come for the John Birch Society to dump its founder, Robert Welch.

Buckley's organ said that Welch "is damaging the cause of anti-Communism" by such statements as one last month to the effect that "Washington's visible will (is) to win this cold war—for the Soviets."

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1962

Too Much Smoke from the Typewriter

The indictment of W[illegible] came to this conclusion:

"John Birch chapters [illegible] to forward those aims (involving militant conservative action) but only as they dissipate the fog of confusion that issues from Mr. Welch's smoking typewriter. Mr. Welch has revived in many men the spirit of patriotism, and that same spirit calls now for rejecting, out of a love of truth and country, his false counsels."

Various big shot Republicans, including Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), would be most happy if Welch would take Buckley's advice. But they are not optimistic.

It is obvious that Goldwater, if he decides to seek the 1964 Presidential nomination, will at some point have to widen his appeal to middle-of-the-road Republicans. He is now the hero of the right wing, thus in an area where Welch and his Birch Society members are operating. Even if Goldwater does not shake hands with them, neither can he wave them away.

Four months ago in Washington there was plenty of evidence that things were going wrong in the operations of the Kennedy Administration. It was a low point. Most of the blame centered on the President. He was over-cautious. Another complaint was that he either lacked leadership qualitites or was refusing to use them. Certain subordinates were messing things up and what was worse, they were neither fired or reprimanded.

There has been a change since, but the planted claim should be discounted that the Administration is now really rolling, because at last there is plenty of Kennedy-directed motion.

Washington observers old enough to know better are finding a transformation occurring of great significance. Yet only one trivial bit of evidence gives any strong support to these favorable assessments.

You Can Tell by the Way He Acts

The evidence concerns the President's present behavior. For two weeks at least he has shown uncommon bounce. There has been a cocky confidence radiating from him. All this suggests that for once he feels on top of all big problems.

How Kennedy looks and acts does not, however, mean that the Administration is rolling in the sense that one big success after another may be expected in this election year. It only means that the President, after many trials and errors, is moving in the direction he promised in his 1960 election campaign.

He has become an activist. He is daring to try out for size some innovations which he had talked about before being elected, but never delivered in his first year in office.

He has dared to try to open a direct line between the Kremlin and the White House. That is the significance of his talks here with Nikita Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei. He has also for the first time dared to take on the GOP on a hot political issue, outfoxing them on his proposal for an urban affairs department headed by a Negro. Last year he declined to roil Republicans in the interest of national unity.

A reminder: if the Administration is in forward motion it won't be for long. Congress will be whacking down the President's "must" bills. The new approach to Russia is very risky. Things generally will get worse before they get better as the President himself has prophesied.

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UPI-158
(WALKER)
AUSTIN, TEX.--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, SR. A LEADER OF THE ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT, FLEW TO AUSTIN TODAY TO FILE AS A CANDIDATE FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION AS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.
JIM HARMAN, AN AUSTIN BROKER AND FRIEND, MET WALKER AT THE AIRPORT WHEN HE LANDED IN A PRIVATE PLANE.
WALKER SAID HE WAS GOING TO STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, POST HIS $1,000 FILING FEE AND RETURN TO HIS HOME IN CENTER POINT, TEX.
A REPORTER ASKED WALKER WHEN HE HAD DECIDED TO RUN.
"JUST ABOUT THIS MINUTE," WALKER REPLIED.
HE SAID HE WILL RETURN TO AUSTIN FROM CENTER POINT TOMORROW AND HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT 3 P.M. EST. HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS HIS CAMPAIGN BEFORE THEN.
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UPI-153

ADD WALKER, AUSTIN (UPI-152)
WALKER LATER OFFICIALLY LATER FILED AS A CANDIDATE FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION AS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

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STICK TO THE POINT

Statements from two prominent citizens featured the opening yesterday of the Senate Armed Services subcommittee's probe into alleged Administration muzzling of anti-Communist military men.

Eisenhower

Lovett

Ex-Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett issued a long plea for virtually forbidding any officer to discuss politics in public.

Ex-President Dwight D. Eisenhower said he thought military men should be encouraged to speak out against Communism, "always under properly established policies and the general—not petty—supervision of their civilian superiors."

Thus, Lovett views the Communist Party as just another political party—which it is not. Gen. Eisenhower, on the other hand, is for treating it as a worldwide criminal conspiracy—which it is.

We hope the Senate subcommittee—chairman, Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.)—will stick to this point through the investigation, which was triggered by the Pentagon's attempt to muzzle Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker when he insisted on telling the troops what Communism is and why it is mankind's current Public Enemy No. 1.

Sen. J. William (Be Kind to Commies) Fulbright (D-Ark.) also is in this picture, as the lawmaker who directed the Pentagon to gag anti-Communist officers. Let's hear plenty about Fulbright from Stennis & Co.

Let's, indeed, have the entire Pentagon censorship setup exposed and evaluated in this investigation. That is what the investigation is for, and no diversionary moves by Lovett or anybody else should be allowed to throw it off course.

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UPI-101
(WALKER)

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.--FORMER ARMY MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER CHARGED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN "DECEIVED AND MISREPRESENTED" BY THEIR NATIONAL LEADERS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II.

"WE HAVE HAD TWO DECADES OF RETREAT FROM VICTORY BY THE GREATEST NATION THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN," THE CONTROVERSIAL RESIGNED ARMY OFFICER TOLD THE TEXAS PRESS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION TODAY.

WALKER, WHO HAS EMBARKED ON A NATIONAL SPEAKING CAMPAIGN FOR HIS CONSERVATIVE PROGRAM, SAID HE HAD NO "PLANS FOR THE FUTURE." BUT HE WOULD NOT STATE WHETHER THIS MEANT HE WOULD NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC OFFICE IN 1962.

WALKER RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY RATHER THAN RETIRE, AS HE COULD HAVE, SO HE COULD SPEAK MORE FREELY. RESIGNATION MEANT THAT HE GAVE UP HIS RIGHT TO A $10,000 PENSION AND ALLOWANCES.

HE RESIGNED AFTER A CONTROVERSY OVER THE MATERIAL HE USED TO INDOCTRINATE HIS TROOPS IN WEST GERMANY. SOME OF THE MATERIAL WAS FROM THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

WALKER DEFENDED HIS "PRO-BLUE" MILITARY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AS A MEANS OF EDUCATING YOUNG SOLDIERS AGAINST THE EVILS OF COMMUNISM.

HE LEFT SAN ANTONIO TO SPEAK TO A NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION RALLY TONIGHT IN ODESSA, TEX. HIS SPEECH WILL BE CARRIED BY CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION TO SIMILAR MEETINGS IN 57 OTHER CITIES.

WALKER SAID THE ODESSA SPEECH ALSO WOULD BE BROADCAST ON A RADIO NETWORK THAT HE PREDICTED WOULD REACH MILLIONS OF LISTENERS.

WALKER TOLD THE AUDIENCE OF SOME 300 TEXAS NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS IN SAN ANTONIO THAT THE NATION IS IN "DIRE PERIL." SAID "THE COURSE OF OUR NATIONAL LEADERSHIP HAS INVOLVED DECEPTION MISREPRESENTATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

HE CITED THE POTSDAM AND YALTA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES DURING WORLD WAR II, RESTRICTIONS ON THE U.S. ARMY IN KOREA AND RECENT MILITARY MOVES IN CUBA, LAOS AND THE CONGO.

NOT RECORDED
16 JAN 24 1962

5 JAN 25 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

REFERRING TO THE 38TH PARALLEL DIVIDING KOREA, WALKER SAID: "TO PARALYZE THE MILITARY TO A LINE OF DEFENSE IS A FORM OF CENSORSHIP."

HE SAID THAT AS A REGIMENTAL COMMANDER DURING THE KOREAN WAR HE HAD TO PASS ALONG ORDERS FROM PANMUNJOM TRUCE CONFERENCE TABLE TO HIS TROOPS "TO SHOOT ONE NIGHT AND HOLD THEIR FIRE THE NEXT."

WALKER BEGAN HIS ONE-HOUR TALK BY SAYING THAT "MY BASIC CAUSE IS THE CAUSE OF AMERICA, WHICH MEANS AMERICA FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS."

"THERE IS NO SYSTEM IN THE WORLD THAT CAN COMPETE WITH OURS IF WE MAKE OUR SYSTEM WORK," WALKER SAID.

HE WARNED OF THE POSSIBLE SPREAD OF CASTRO-TYPE COMMUNISM TO MEXICO, WHICH, HE SAID, COULD "PLACE THE IRON CURTAIN ALONG THE RIO GRANDE."

HE WAS INTERRUPTED BY SCATTERED APPLAUSE FOUR TIMES. AT ONE POINT, HE ORDERED A TELEVISION CAMERAMAN TO TURN OFF SOUND EQUIPMENT AND THEN ASKED HIM TO TURN OFF HIS LIGHTS.

HE OPENED THE FLOOR TO QUESTIONS AFTER HIS FORMAL ADDRESS.

WALKER URGED THE PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS TO INFORM THE PEOPLE AND TO GIVE THEM "A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING" OF COMMUNISM

-0-

CORRESPONDENTS:

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER SPEAKS IN ODESSA, TEX., TONIGHT. HIS ODESSA SPEECH IS SCHEDULED AT 9:30 P.M. EST, AND THERE IS NOW NO INDICATION THAT AN ADVANCE WILL BE AVAILABLE. WALKER MAY SPEAK EXTEMPORANEOUSLY.

4/20--TD349PES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gandy

ASTS IN PALOS VERDES

Walker Tells Problems Confronting Americans

By FLOYD RINEHART
Daily Breeze Staff Writer

They grow 'em tall down Texas way.

And, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker is no ex-[illegible]. He's tall in stature and in principle.

Since he resigned his commission as a U.S. army general in November to actively participate in the American struggle against communism, Walker has skyrocketed to national and international prominence.

Following his anti-Communist talk Thursday night before 13,000 Southlanders at Los Angeles Sports Arena, Walker took time out to visit friends living in Palos Verdes Estates.

Walker was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. [illegible] Clay, 1404 Granvia Altamira.

Clay served as a major under Walker during World War II when Walker was in command of the 1st Special Service Force, combined Canadian-American paratroop group.

Two other members of the former special service group, James J. Kurzhal, San Francisco, and Dr. George Evashwick, Long Beach, and their wives also were on hand during the Friday night dinner party.

Walker has joined the ranks of other, now famous military men, who were "fired" from their posts for running against administrative political tide, including Gens. Douglas MacArthur and William (Billy) Mitchell.

Walker resigned his commission as a general last November, after he was relieved of his post as commandant of the 24th Infantry Division, stationed in Augsberg, West Germany.

He was relieved following charges he told his troops how to vote and indoctrinated them with John Birch Society anti-Communist materials through a troop education program, the Pro Blue Program.

During an exclusive interview with Walker, at the Clays home, he said the Pro Blue Program was an inspiration to the 24th Division.

Its basic intent was to re-establish sense of determination and inspire responsibility as soldier-citizens, loyalty to the U.S. and make friends with the Germans.

"During my 17 months of command with the 24th, probably 20,000 troops and 15,000 dependents took part in the Pro Blue Program," Walker said.

"However, the program was hampered by high turnover of troops—about 50 per cent annually."

Walker said the program would have taken another year to reach full effectiveness.

He said, although, the Pro Blue Program still exists, "it is a long way from what it was seven months ago."

"The seven persons responsible for its administration have been transferred elsewhere in the Army," said Walker.

Querried about his basic reasons for becoming a member of the John Birch Society, Walker said:

"It began when I served in the Korean War.

"It stems from a determination to find out why the U.S. was not allowed to win the Korean War."

Walker said in 1959 he began an investigation to find out which groups in the U.S. were most effective in carrying on causes of the U.S.

"I found in the John Birch Society a common cause, interest and purpose, directed to recognize and expose the enemy—communism," Walker said.

Walker also said if he were not a member of the society now, he would immediately join in opposition to anti anti-communism in the U.S.

Walker said the effectiveness of the John Birch Society is seen in resistance to it by Communists and left-wingers.

A reawakening of the American spirit is growing tremendously," according to Walker.

63 JAN 26 1962

"DAILY BREEZE"
REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.
SUNDAY EDITION,
1/14/62.
ROBERT L. CURRY, EDITOR

EDWIN A. WALKER,
FORMER MAJOR-GENERAL,
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

LA FILE: 62-516[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 24 1962

OBAL STRATEGY — Necessary to defeat international Communist menace is emphaed by Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker visiting ends in Palos Verdes Estates, following an ti-Communist talk he gave Thursday in Los geles Sports Arena. Surrounding Walker are (from left) James J. Kurzhal, San Francisco; E. H. Clay, Palos Verdes Estates; and Dr. George Evashwick, Long Beach, all former members of a World War II special services commando group led by Walker.

(Daily Breeze photo)

rue Americanism is making at strides now," he said.

"It is scaring the Communists death and is indicated by the 0 Communist Manifesto, calling for open fight against anti-mmunist causes."

Walker said two other major rgets of Communist subversion e military services and at least generation of American youth.

exico Next

An observation made by Walk- is that Mexico is marked by e Communists as the next Lat- American country to go under yoke.

In support of his statement, alker said it is known from reorts inside Mexico and the El so press, arms are being shipd to ex-president of Mexico, rdenas, for revolutionary purses.

"These arms are being landed in Mexico from the same sources which gave arms to Castro," Walker said.

In answer to queries in connection with his anti-Communist talk in the Sports Arena, Walker said popular response was beyond his greatest hopes.

"I didn't think the Sports Arena would be half filled; instead, there was a near capacity audience in attendance. It was tremendous."

Good Group

Walker said audience response to key points he made during the address is indicative Southern Californians have a good grasp of world conditions.

In addition, Walker said he has received similar responses from audiences in Dallas, Amarillo and the Southern states where he has spoken.

His next talk will be given Jan. 20 in Midland, Tex. The speech is planned for nationwide radio hookup and relay to Stuttgart, Germany.

People Dissatisfied

Walker said it is obvious persons throughout America are dissatisfied with present world conditions and government handling of problems in the life-or-death struggle against the Communist menace.

"American military commanders dare not move without first consulting political functionaries," Walker said.

He said it might be three days to a week before the green light is given from Washington to take action.

[redacted]4,000 Cheer as [redacted]en. Walker Raps [redacted]N in L.A. Talk

—Herald-Examiner Photo

[redacted]N. EDWIN A. WALKER ADDRESSES 14,000 HERE
Says It Is Not 'Inevitable' That United States Remain in the Un[redacted] Nations

[redacted] JAN 26 1962

Edwin A. Walker, resigned Army major general, declared in a speech here that it is not "inevitable" that the United States remain in the United Nations, and a crowd of more than 14,000 persons hearing him at the Sports Arena, responded with roaring cheers.

Walker's talk last night was interrupted by five long ovations, one coming after he charged that the Administration has permitted United States soldiers to become "an agency of the United Nations."

Members of the audience waved American Flags and placards reading: "We Want Walker," as the general, who quit the Army last November, rather than accept retirement after a controversy over his policies, said:

"There sons of ours hav[redacted] been taught to forget their allegiance to our country and become a tool of a world agency that is nothing more than an instru-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
[redacted]

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

Date 1-27-62

Los Angeles Division

Editor: HERBERT H. KRAUCH

RE: Edwin A Walker

LA file 62-5164

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NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 24 1962

(Continued from Page 1)

[redacted] of Soviet Russia—the UN.

He severely criticized remarks he attributed to retired Gen. Omar Bradley stating:

"Gen. Bradley holds to a doctrine of 'inevitableism.' He feared a mistake over Berlin between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said the recognition of East Germany is inevitable. He said the recognition of Red China is inevitable.

"I disagree with him on every opinion. I do not agree that it is even inevitable that we remain in the United Nations."

STANDING OVATION

This remark brought the crowd to their feet and roars of approval sounded throughout the arena for a few minutes.

Gen. Walker was introduced to the audience by Dr. L. A. Aleson, director emeritus of the Freedom Club of the First Congregational Church, who held the rally. Dr. James W. Fifield, Jr read the invocation.

At the opening of the rally, an unknown friend of the general presented him with a headquarters command general's standard, which he waved to the plaudits of the crowd.

OWN STANDARDS

The crowd also waved their own standards, which were captioned with many of the ideas and thoughts of the general. Some of them read:

"Unmuzzle the Military," "Clean Out the State Department," "Communism Is Our Enemy," "Freedom at Any Price," "Win With Walker," and many others.

FIGHTING MAN

Describing himself as a soldier without uniform, the 53-year-old fighting man hit his deprecators.

"I spent 20 years fighting for my country and God willing, I will spend 30 years more."

He said his cause is not anti-anything but pro-American—"first, last and always."

"I have been accused of attacking the military," he said. This is false. I am defending the military to defend you.

STATE DEPT.

"I have no regret except one—that the efforts and sacrifice of these military forces have been so badly undermined by the State Department and their leadership that this great nation is in dire peril."

Gen. Walker charged that the government of the United States has allowed a "Frankenstein" to become an evil that has "perpetrated and perpetuated" in this country since 193.

"Now you see subversive efforts in your schools and churches," he remarked, "they are led by Harvard and Columbia, to brainwash our future soldiers."

Gen. Walker further charged collaboration by American forces with the Communists under the United Nations in Korea and in the recent actions in the UN operation in Katanga province. He comemnted:

"The only difference is that in Korea, we fought Communists and in Katanga we are fighting anti-Communists. In Korea we secretly collaborated with the Communists. In Katanga, we openly collaborate."

REBUKES IKE

Gen. Walker also rebuked former Pres. Eisenhower for his celebrated "coexistence" with the Russians. Gen. Walker quoted Eisenhower as having stated that there is no alternative to peace.

"If there is no alternative to peace, there is no need for the U.S. Army. You have been brainwashed.

"If you have listened to Eisenhower's coexistence plan, he truthfully means conversion plan."

Gen. Walker also took a swipe at India's recent "liberation" of Goa, remarking that the United States failure to act on Portugal's part "might well have cost us a very important friend."

A question and answer period followed Walker's talk. Benediction was said by Rabbi Max E. Merritt. It was announced that the admittance charge would go to the educational program of the Freedom Club.

.000 Arrive arly to Hear Walker Speak

\ crowd of 7,000 persons in the Sports Arena urday night half an hour re Edwin A. Walker de his first speech here sponsorship of the Club of the First egational Church.

Walker resigned as a ma- general in the U.S. Army November after a contro- sy over his alleged politi- activities with troops in many.

\dmission at the arena by $1 donation.

lany in the audience car- l small American flags. o large placards in the owd read "We Want lker."

Books on Sale

Books, including J. Edgar over's "Masters of De- t," and magazine subscrip- ns were for sale as well a 25-cent booklet, "Cen- ship and Survival." It s a complete text of s-general's remarks be- the U.S. Senate Armed vice Committee and his ture on the cover.

\ man who identified him- f as Anthony Butkovich ered a white horse out- e the arena. When asked explain its significance, said:

"It is a visible sign and

KER SPEECH

Continued From First Page

...t American patriots intend to fight communism."

The program opened with the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." After an invocation by the Rev. James W. Fifield Jr., pastor of the First Congregational Church, the audience sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Walker's subject was "Make Mine Freedom."

A question and answer period followed the talk. Benediction was given by Rabbi Max E. Merrill.

It was announced that proceeds of the night would go to the educational program of the Freedom Club.

Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Rosen
Tele. R[redacted]
Mr. In[redacted]
Miss Gandy

Los Angeles Times

Date 1-12-62

Los Angeles Division

Editor: NICK B.WILLIAMS

RE: [redacted]

LA file 62-5164

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NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 22 1962

57 JAN 23 1962

Walker Carries His Crusade to Southland

Former General Will Speak Tonight on What He Calls His War in Freedom Cause

Edwin A. Walker, who ... up the stars of a major ... eral to wage war for ... he defines as the cause ... edom, brought his cru... to Los Angeles Wednes...

He was welcomed at Inter...onal Airport by a cheer... crowd of about 50.

He faced the press in two ...ferences with the dis...fort of a man more ac...tomed to issuing orders ...n answering questions ...t 7:30 p.m. today in the ...rts Arena he will make ...first West Coast speech ...e his controversial mili... career came to an end, ... the sponsoring Freedom ...b of the First Congrega...al Church has promised ...pacity audience of 15,000.

Loud Conference

...a long and often loud ...ence at the Biltmore, ...r and newsmen bick... repeatedly over ques...s and answers but the ...ner general made these ...cipal points.

—This country has "re...ted from victory" for 16 ...rs and he holds former ...sident Eisenhower re...nsible to the extent that a ...e peril" referred to by ...sident Kennedy exists.

—Neither political party ... provided proper leader... for those 16 years and ...haps for 28 years.

Birch Member

3—He has been a member of the John Birch Society since May of 1959, but even if he weren't he would become one to combat the current "anti-anti-communism."

4—American soldiers will fight but today they must "fight for the right to fight."

5—There are "all sorts of people" in the U.S. government who assist the Communist cause "with or without intent" by reducing individual rights, states rights and national sovereignty.

6—He could, but wouldn't at this time, name a "few" Communist sympathizers in the State Department. But there are many all-out believers in Socialism, which is really no different.

7—The Communists haven't failed to infiltrate anything in America, including the press. And the press has been misrepresenting the situation, this country's image — and himself.

8—He has "never told a soldier who to vote for." It would be difficult even for himself to say whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. And he has made no plans or commitments to run or campaign for anything except America.

Asked about former Vice President Nixon's advice to Republicans to shun extremists on both left and right, Walker said:

"I would hate to see someone start down one of your streets in the middle of the road and see what would happen to him.

Backs Extremists

"If he (Nixon) is indicating middle-of-the-road leadership, we have had enough of it. This country was not established by moderates. If it's superpatriots and extremists we need, I suggest we get them."

As for the Pentagon's announcement this week of a committee to study and advise on indoctrination of military personnel, Walker said:

"It's about time. It's badly needed. It's 15 years behind time."

Walker flew in from Tucson at 12:20 p.m. Wednesday aboard a Continental Airlines Viscount.

"Keep fighting, General," the crowd yelled, waving placards marked "Win With Walker" and "Walker 'Ism' Heap Big Patriot" and "We Want Walker."

"I can't help but fight and win," he shouted back, before wading into the airport crowd to shake hands and sign autographs.

At one point he exchanged his Texas Stetson for a paper Uncle Sam hat and posed for photographers.

He joined the crowd singing "God Bless America."

Dozens of American flags waved in the crowd. As he reached the bottom of the steps from the plane he received a red, white and blue bouquet from Andre Papas, 5.

On hand to greet him were Dr. L. A. Alesen, director emeritus of the Freedom Club; Gerald A. Sheppard, chairman of the executive committee of the Freedom

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mrs. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Los Angeles Times

Date 1-11-62

Los Angeles Division

Editor: NICK B. WILLIAMS

RE: Edwin A Walker
Ex. Cls.

LA file L.A. 5-5164

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NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 17 1962

WELCOME FOR WALKER—Edwin A. Walker wears a paper Uncle Sam hat given to him by someone in a cheering group of about 50 gathered to welcome him at airport. He will speak tonight at Sports Arena.

Club; Wes Cameron on loan from the Ingram Paper Co. to help publicity for the program and Jim Bishop of Bishop and Associates, public relations firm, which has volunteered to handle publicity for the rally.

Uses Caution

In a brief airport interview Walker was cautious, answering questions only after lengthy pauses.

"I have no planned commitment at the moment," he said when asked about his political plans. He has been urged to run for the governorship of Texas and the Presidency of the United States.

"There's quite a bit of time left," he noted when quizzed about the deadline for filing in the gubernatorial race.

He said his topic tonight will be the military cause and its relation to the American people."

He said he had noted on his recent travels a rise in the patriotism of Americans and a demand of the people for their rights under the Constitution.

When pressed for details, he said he was referring to freedom and liberty when he mentioned Constitutional rights, and he mentioned particularly states' rights.

A car full of extra police was on duty at the airport but there was no disturbance.

The crowd gave the cheers and sang "God [illegible] America" as Walker [illegible] off to the downtown conference.

5-22 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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UPI-297
(WALKER)

LOS ANGELES--MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TODAY CHIDED RICHARD M. NIXON FOR HIS CRITICISM OF ~~BOTH THE FAR~~ RIGHT AND FAR LEFT IN A PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH ALSO SAW HIM HIT AT THE NATION'S POST-WAR LEADERSHIP.

"I'D HATE TO SEE SOMEONE START DOWN THE MIDDLE OF ONE OF YOUR STREETS AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS," WALKER TOLD REPORTERS THIS AFTERNOON. HE WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON NIXON'S STATEMENT AT WHITTIER THAT BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES NEED RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP AND TO AVOID THE FAR RIGHT AND FAR LEFT.

"IF WHAT HE IS INDICATING IS MIDDLE OF THE ROAD LEADERSHIP," SAID WALKER, "I THINK WE HAVE HAD ALL WE NEED OF IT."

1/10--N1058PES

NOT RECORDED
17 1962

51 JAN 17 1962

62 JAN 18 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 12 1962

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Okinawa Has General Problem

By Drew Pearson

IF FAIR-MINDED Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi goes ahead with the proposed probe of Gen. Edwin Walker and his John Birch activities, he will be urged to broaden the investigation to include some other generals.

Among them probably will be Lt. Gen. Donald Booth who, as commander at San Antonio, permitted reserve officers to get retirement credits for attending a seminar where right-wing extremists blasted Franklin D. Roosevelt and George C. Marshall as pro-Communist.

General Booth has an interesting record. An Army engineer, he became the youngest theater commander in World War II, did a fine job in the Persian Gulf shipping supplies to Russia.

Later as commander on Okinawa, his plans for welcoming President Eisenhower in June 19, 1960, were thwarted by throngs of snake-dancing Okinawans.

When U. S. Marines were ordered to fix bayonets, Okinawan college girls unbuttoned their blouses, bared their breasts and dared the Marines to advance against their naked bosoms. The scene brought more Okinawans into the demonstration. In the main this was not General Booth's fault.

BUT BEHIND the demonstrations was a long record of repressive United States military policy by various military commanders, including the censorship of news and repressive measures against Associated Press and United Press International representatives, and the one American newspaper on the islands, the Okinawa Star.

This column, which reported on General Booth's John Birch type of seminar at San Antonio, has now probed some of his activities on Okinawa. During his command, James E. Roseberry was fired as news editor of the Okinawa Star as the direct result of military pressure because he had written a relatively innocuous editorial criticizing the commander of Kadena Air Force Base for rotating the proper wearing apparel for civilians and military personnel.

Peter Craigmoe was later fired as news editor of the Star and forced to leave the island, where he was also UPI correspondent, because of military pressure.

"My contract as news editor of the Star was terminated," Craigmoe stated, "because General Booth's information officer, Col. William Nelson, threatened the publisher with economic pressure."

"You have been the best thing that's happened to the Star," Craigmoe's editor, Robert Prosser, told him. "What it amounts to is that you have done too good a job for the United Press International, and the Army can't afford to have any publicity sent off this island."

Craigmoe had reported, on instructions from UPI foreign editor Phil Newsom, the "killer commandos" being trained on Okinawa; also the fact that the natives objected to having Nike-Hercules missiles fired from Okinawa.

AS A RESULT, the Army's counter-intelligence launched an investigation of his personal and professional life—exactly the same tactics used by the John Birchers against those they disagree with—and he was called pro-Communist. Actually, Craigmoe has been a long-time Oregon Republican, once helped manage the campaign of GOP Congressman Harris Ellsworth.

When Roseberry and Craigmoe departed, they were replaced by Capt. Dick Williams, a reserve Army captain, and by an Army public relations officer, Sgt. Jerry Heaster.

Usually Army news censorship on Okinawa has taken the form of tax-free liquor, cigarettes, low-cost steak dinners, staff cars and other benefits at the officers clubs for those who cooperate; a blackout on news for those who don't cooperate.

But on occasion, both under General Booth and his predecessor, Lt. Gen. James E. Moore, the Army has got even tougher.

When Jack Rillstone, Reuters correspondent, queried public relations officer Nelson for a statement about the firing of the Army's first Nike-Hercules, Colonel Nelson told him:

"If you print a word about that I'll see that you're thrown off the island."

According to Craigmoe: "Soon after arriving on Okinawa in July, 1957, as news editor of the Okinawa bureau, Pacific Stars and Stripes, I saw one of my reporters unceremoniously thrown off the island for doing his job well. The reporter was Army Specialist Osie Jones, a Negro feature writer who photographed South Viet-Nam President Ngo Dinh Diem and wrote an article about his visit to High Commissioner Gen. James E. Moore.

"When the article, published in Stars and Stripes, arrived in Okinawa, Maj. Gordon Knapp, public relations information officer, came into my office and demanded that Jones be put off the island within 12 hours.

"'It is now 9 a. m.,' Knapp told me. 'I want him off the island on the first airplane. He has until 9 p. m.'"

REGARDING Okinawa's most blatant problem, prostitution, [redacted] told me: "We seldom wrote stories about prostitution. We knew the Army disliked it and we wanted to keep our jobs. Several times it was hinted that the Stars and Stripes might be barred from sale in military PXs if it carried stories about prostitution."

American newsmen were under implied orders to soft-pedal not only prostitution, but the Negro segregation problem and Okinawa political rights. "The alternative," according to Craigmoe, "was banishment from Joh, home and friends."

This, incidentally, was what the Overseas Weekly was up against in Germany when it exposed the John Birch activities of General Walker. However, it had the courage to go ahead with the expose anyway and has suffered criticism even from Pentagon higher-ups ever since. Even Secretary McNamara, usually a man of courage, ducked giving credit to the Overseas Weekly for exposing the John Birch-Walker operation.

6-18 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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'News to Me,' Walker Says of Governor Story

AMARILLO, Tex., Jan. 6 (AP). —Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker says a report he will seek the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas is "news to me."

The Chicago Tribune said last night it had learned that Gen. Walker has begun plans for seeking the nomination and "only some unforeseen important development can induce him to change his mind about running."

Gen. Walker, 52, a native of Texas, resigned from the Army and gave up retirement pay of $12,000 last fall, a year after he had been relieved of command of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany and formally reprimanded for an allegedly improper program of troop indoctrination.

He was in Amarillo last night for one of a series of speeches he has been making. Although he declined further comment on the Chicago Tribune story, he earlier told a news conference he has no plans for any political race.

NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 10 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

57 JAN 19 1962

-6-20 (Rev. 8-1-61)

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Gandy

UPI-20
(WALKER)

JACKSON, MISS.--MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TOLD A CHEERING, FLAG-WAVING CROWD OF 3,500 LAST NIGHT THE UNITED NATIONS IS IMMORAL AND ITS LATE SECRETARY GENERAL, DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, WAS A "RED SWEDE WHO TOOK INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW."

WALKER, WHO RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AFTER BEING RELIEVED OF HIS 24TH DIVISION COMMAND FOR TRYING TO INFLUENCE THE VOTES OF HIS TROOPS TOWARD CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL CANDIDATES, READ A 90-MINUTE ADDRESS AT AN "AMERICANISM RALLY" IN CITY AUDITORIUM. IT WAS HIS SECOND SPEECH SINCE HE RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY.

HE TOLD THE AUDIENCE MISSISSIPPI IS LEADING THE FIGHT TO PRESERVE THE UNION.

"THE COMMUNISTS ARE AFRAID OF YOU," HE SAID. "THEY DISTRUST YOU AND THE POWER OF YOUR STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND YOUR GREAT UNITY OF PURPOSE. THEY ARE AWARE OF YOUR LEADERSHIP AND OF YOU AS A GREAT SYMBOL IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM EVERYWHERE."

WALKER SAID THE UNITED STATES' NATIONAL POLICY RESULTS IN "BRAZEN LIQUIDATION OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY AND OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

"THE POTOMAC PRETENDERS DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES," SAID WALKER. "THEY HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO DISSOLVE AND DIVERT IT INTO A WORLD-WIDE SUPER GOVERNMENT OF UNITED NATIONS."

HE SAID THE "LEFTIST INTELLIGENTSIA" ARE NOW AIMING AT CONGRESS AND SOME CONGRESSMEN HAVE SUCCUMBED.

HE CITED THE CAREERS OF VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SEN. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, D-ARK., CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AS EXAMPLES OF WHAT HE SAID WAS LEFT-WINGERS' PROGRESS IN CONVERTING AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

"HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE AMERICANS TO SEE WHAT IS HAPPENING BEFORE THEIR EYES?" ASKED WALKER.

"I COULD NOT LONGER SERVE IN UNIFORM AND BE A COLLABORATOR WITH THIS RELEASE OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY TO THE U.N.," HE SAID. HE WARNED PARENTS: "YOUR SONS IN UNIFORM ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY OUR NATIONAL POLIC[redacted] AND YOU ARE BEING BRAINWASHED BY YOUR OWN NATIONAL COMMUNIQUES AND MEDIA."

CALLING FOR A COMPLETE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE "SUBVERSION" OF NATIONAL POLICY DURING THE PAST 16 YEARS, WALKER SAID PARTISAN POLITICS MUST BE FORGOTTEN. HE SAID IT WOULD BE TREASONOUS WITH NATIONAL SECURITY TO "SAVE FACE FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY OR DWIGHT EISENHOWER, FOR EARL WARREN OR HUGO BLACK, FOR LYNDON JOHNSON OR RICHARD NIXON, OR FOR ANY OTHER, FOR PERSONAL OR PURELY POLITICAL REASONS."

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ANY POLITICIAN, HE SAID, WHO "HAS SOLD OUT TO THE MINORITY FABIAN SOCIALIST, ONE-WORLD, COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED U.N. CROWD IS DESERVING OF YOUR WRATH AND INDIGNATION."

WALKER SAID MISSISSIPPI'S "RESOLUTE DETERMINATION" TO DEFEND ITS SOVEREIGNTY IS RELATED "TO THE FACT THAT FEW STATES HAVE AS HIGH A PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO KNOW HOW TO USE FIREARMS."

"THE MINUTE MEN AT LEXINGTON IN 1775 WERE NOT THE ONLY AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN ARMED NOT BY GOVERNMENT ISSUE, BUT BY THEIR OWN ENTERPRISE. THE WIDESPREAD AND FREE DISPERSAL OF FIREARMS IN THIS COUNTY TODAY IS THE GREATEST ASSURANCE OF LIBERTY, NEXT TO THE GRACE OF GOD, THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE IMAGINED."

WALKER CHARGED THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION CREATED THE PEACE CORPS AS A "SABOTAGE OF MILITARY FORCES" BECAUSE MILITARY OFFICERS, SWORN TO OPPOSE THIS COUNTRY'S ENEMIES, COULD NOT SUPPORT THE NATIONAL POLICY.

MUCH OF THE ADDRESS WAS AIMED AT THE UNITED NATIONS. HE SAID THIS COUNTRY'S BIG ERROR HAS BEEN "ITS PERSISTENT ATTEMPT TO COOPERATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS, AN ORGANIZATION...INCLUDING AS A SUPER-MEMBER THE MOST RUTHLESS, AGGRESSIVE NATION OF MODERN TIME, THE SOVIET UNION. THERE IS THUS A FUNDAMENTAL IMMORALITY AT THE HEART OF THE UN."

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GEN. WALKER GIVES 'EM HELL

'No Texan Has Ever Been Inadequate'

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 13 (UPI) — Edwin A. Walker, who gave up an Army general's stars and retirement pay to speak his mind, said last night our youth has been infiltrated by the enemy, our government follows one wrong decision with another, and news media mislead us.

In his first public address since he resigned in October, Gen. Walker attacked large sections of the press, radio and television, the State Department, and particularly Sen. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) for a memorandum on "right-wing radicalism" in the military.

GEN. WALKER

SOVEREIGNTY

He said presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy made a succession of decisions which "have cost us our sovereignty and our security." He said military officers swear an oath of allegiance to a sovereign United States, but find they must "abide by UN decisions."

"You should recognize that the youth of this country is exposed and infiltrated . . . the same youth that enters your Army and that is in it today," he said.

Gen. Walker, 52, was relieved as commander of the 24th Division in Germany because of a "pro-blue" political indoctrination he sponsored among his troops. He was reprimanded, and in October resigned after 30 years' service rather than accept a staff assignment in the Pacific. This cost him his right to retirement pay.

POLITICS?

"I am a Texan," he told an audience of 5500 at Memorial Auditorium last night, "and no Texan has ever been inadequate . . . I welcome the opportunity to stand before you as a symbol of the capability to co-ordinate the inspired and unchallengeable power of the people with the strength of the military forces."

Gen. Walker, who already has disavowed any intention of becoming a "principal spokesman" for the John Birch Society or any other group, gave his audience no indication that he has political ambitions.

He said he expected soon to state his views on censorship of the military before the Senate Preparedness subcommittee headed by Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.).

". . . A knowing public," Gen. Walker said, "having read Newsweek, Time, Life and Drew Pearson, will see thru their propaganda, and recognize their purpose. Our national security rests on your proper evaluation of the media."

He said the publi cshould be "alert to identify un-Americanism and posible infiltration of the press and other media, such as radio and television."

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Walker Denies Command Misconduct

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 9 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker who resigned his commission after he was rebuked by than and relieved of his command, said today he had be of no misconduct.

"I have been charged with nothing, found guil and I have been punished for nothing," he conference he had called.

Gen. Walker was admonished and stripped of his command of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany. The Army said it had found he made "inflammatory and derogatory statements" about prominent Americans and tried to influence the votes of his men and their families in the 1960 congressional elections.

The 51-year-old Texas native will make his first public speech as a civilian in Dallas' Memorial Auditorium. A publicist for the meeting said about 10,000 persons are expected.

Gen. Walker began the press conference by reading answers to questions he prepared himself. He said they were questions he thought would be asked.

Opposes Censorship

One concerned his opinion on the John Birch Society, an organization of which he had said previously he was a member.

"If I were not a member, I certainly should be considering joining in opposition to the anti - anti - Communists," he said.

In answer to another of his own question, Gen. Walker dicated he was opposed to censorship of military personnel.

Gen. Walker declined to elaborate on the answers to his questions, although later he said "censorship has nothing to do with the age-old question of civilian control over the military."

Variety of Actions

He said investigation had shown that hundreds of speeches submitted for review by military personnel had been censored.

"Censorship does not stop with pencil work. It can be done by word of mouth. It can be done by oral or written orders. Any of these can be effective if it is intended in denying a commander, an organization or a soldier the full capability to accomplish his purpose that is the wherewithal for victory," he said.

Gen. Walker said he had never told soldiers for which candidates they should vote.

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Walker Defends American Nazis

FORMER MAJOR GENERAL Edwin A. Walker, who resigned from the army Nov. 4, called the ultra-right movements in our country "patriotic," in a TV interview Sunday.

When asked if he saw any harm in right-wing extremists like George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, Walker said:

"I see extremists in all areas basically being inspired by something that will bring us out of the world situation today.... Whether they are right or wrong in their over-all efforts, there seems to me to be a great spirit of patriotism sweeping over the world today in this country."

He put the Minutemen in this category also. The Minutemen are an army of civilians, forming into bands of guerrilla fighters, who are preparing themselves to "defend our country" supposedly against Communists.

Walker was also asked about where he is going to get the money to carry on his political work. He said he does "not worry too much about money."

In attempting to dodge this question, he stated:

"Greater than money is the spirit of our country. And the assistance in the cause, and the support for our cause for America."

When pressured further on the question of money he dropped his evangelical speech and replied that he would have to wait "and see how that develops."

Walker asserted that he would not affiliate with any group or individual in his political days ahead.

His army career came to a close after he had been removed from his command in Germany for indoctrinating his troops with an extremist program he called "pro-Blue."

At the same time Walker was expounding his brand of patriotism," 3,000 miles away in Santa Maria, California, 300 longer-established right-wingers were meeting to discuss the future of the GOP.

Richard M. Nixon and his Republican cohorts met over the weekend and displayed a marked swing to the right.

Referring to liberals, conservatives and extremists, Nixon told the gathering, "There is room in the party for people who differ."

And in a verbal handclasp

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with the Southern segregationists, the ex-Vice-President said that the Republicans must unite on the principles of individual initiative and state's rights against the federal welfare state.

He informed the throng, most of whom are members of the California State Assembly, that their differences are "infinitesimal compared with those separating Republicans and the Democratic Administration."

Despite his high position in the GOP nationally, it was evident at this meeting that Mr. Nixon is not a shoo-in for the Republican nomination for Governor. As far to the right as Nixon is, the most conservative of the four contenders for the nomination, Joseph Shell, showed the greatest gain at this conference. The other two contenders are former Governor Goodwin J. Knight and former Lieutenant Governor Harold J. Powers. All four have officially thrown their hats in the ring by submitting their arguments to an Assembly committee. The committee will make its endorsement on March 2, the day before the Assembly convention opens.

These right-wing developments have not, however, taken place without voices in opposition. Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, told a gathering of 300 religious and civic leaders that these ultra-right groups "attack political leadeds of greatest eminence, as well as attacking all dissident opinion."

He spoke at the annual awards dinner of the Synagogue Council of America at the Essex House in New York last Sunday. He said that the methods used to fight "Communism" by the ultra-right are "completely un-American, completely destructive of the freedoms which any truly patriotic, truly conservative American must defend with all his being."

Both President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk sent telegrams to the assembly. Kennedy's telegram said the meeting's "theme of Judaism and World Peace is especially important in these critical days."

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Truman Likens Walker To Gen. MacArthur

BEVERLY [redacted] Dec. 7 (AP)—Harry S. Truman, 77, of Independence, Mo., strode into the crowded hotel room.

Staring down the bright TV camera lights the ex-President advised newsmen yesterday: "You fellows give me your name and the outfit you're with and I'll answer any question."

Unsympathetic to Walker

And he did on a variety of subjects, including:

The John Birch Society—"Nothing but the Ku Klux Klan without the nightshirts."

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who resigned from the Army after accusations that he indoctrinated his troops with partican political philosophy: "I think he (Gen. Walker) talked out of turn and he got just what was coming to him, just like MacArthur did." (Mr. Truman relieved Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1951 during the Korean War for publicly opposing administration policies.)

Alleged muzzling of military men—"The military never has been muzzled in the United States . . . The closest it ever came to that was President Lincoln. He had to fire five generals before he got one that would do the job. When a man is in the military service, the President of the United States is his commander-in-chief and he takes orders."

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon's campaign for California's governorship—"Let's not talk about him . . . Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown's a great Governor and I hope you'll re-elect him."

Warren, China Discussed

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro—"Castro should have been

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stopped years ago—when the Republicans were in office."

Does Mr. Truman favor an immediate invasion of Cuba?—"No."

Earl Warren — "It's plumb silly to talk about impeaching Earl Warren. When history's written, he'll come out as one of our greatest chief justices."

Red. China—"Doesn't belong in the U. N. We've got to keep 'em out. Period."

So-called political extremists —"We're never in danger from extremist groups as long as the Constitution is the law of the land, and we support it."

Mr. Truman addresses a $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner tonight in honor of Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Walker Should Have Day in Court

By Drew Pearson

The office of Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, chief defender of Gen. Edwin Walker, has been boasting that the Army is afraid to take its case against Walker to court.

Pearson

"The Army has maligned General Walker," says Harry Dent, Thurmond's chief assistant, "without giving him his day in court."

Sen. Thurmond's office may not know it, but the Army's chief legal officer, Maj. Gen. Robert H. McCaw, has declared flatly and categorically that Gen. Walker not only violated the Hatch Act but the U. S. Criminal Code.

This column has been able to obtain a copy of Gen. McCaw's confidential report which states: "Gen. Walker did violate a criminal statute (18 U. S. C. 595, Tab C) which parallels the Hatch Act and imposes criminal penalties for interfering with or affecting elections."

The text of Gen. McCaw's legal opinion is important. Sen. Thurmond may want to read it; so also Gen. Walker himself. Here are important excerpts of the recommendations to the Chief of Staff:

"Reference is made to your request for an opinion as to whether Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker's actions . . . violated the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Federal law, or both. . . . In accordance with your request, the report of investigation has been reviewed in my office.

Hatch Act Violated

"The evidence contained in the report of investigation tends to establish that General Walker, before and during October, 1960, instituted a vigorous program of political indoctrination within the 24th Infantry Division, one of the principal objects of which was to influence voting in the national election in favor of an ultra-conservative point of view both with respect to foreign and domestic issues.

"This was accomplished by means of editorials in the Division newspaper, so-called study groups among both military personnel and dependents, official Division lesson plans and lectures, and the suggested use by all personnel of a rightist voting index in which all United States Senators and Congressmen were rated on a percentage basis in accordance with their adherence or lack of adherence to the views of the compilers of the index . . .

"In instituting and carrying out this program, General Walker violated the Hatch Act (18 U. S. C. 1181, Tab A) and certain Army regulations in implementation thereof which prohibit military personnel from using their official authority or influence to affect the course of an election or to influence a member of the armed forces in his vote for a candidate for election. Although the Hatch Act is not a criminal statute, General Walker did violate a criminal Federal Statute (18 U. S. C. 595, Tab C), which parallels the Hatch Act and imposes criminal penalties for interfering with or affecting elections.

"The violation of the Army regulations is an offense under Article 92 of the Uniform Code, and the violation of 18 U. S. C. 595 is an offense under 134 of that Code.

"In a speech given by General Walker on 24 January 1960 to a group of about 200 military personnel and dependents, the General labeled the following individuals as 'pink' or as otherwise having leftist affiliations with an unfavorable connotation: former President Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dean Acheson, Eric Sevareid, Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite. This could constitute a violation of Article 134 of the Uniform Code depending upon a finding by a court-martial and reviewing authorities that under all the circumstances such conduct was in fact service discrediting or disruptive of military discipline."

Kid-Glove Treatment

Despite this clear opinion that Walker was guilty of violating Federal laws and Army regulations, McCaw recommended handling Walker with

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kid gloves. And, about the same time, the Army's [redacted] brass decided not to t[redacted] with Walker in open co[redacted]

The Army, after an a[redacted] istrative admonition, si[redacted] transferred Walker to Hawa[redacted] —considered the Army's plushest post. He then got sore and retired.

So perhaps Senator Thurmond's office is right: General Walker is entitled to his day in court.

Landon to Washington

A Grand Old Man of the Republican Party, ex-Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas, who ran against Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936, comes to Washington this week.

Despite the fact that he salvaged only Maine and Vermont out of that FDR landslide, Landon has always kept his political equilibrium and his sense of humor. Some men would have retired into their shell, become sour and crusty after such a deluge. Not Landon. He has been a force for clean government in Kansas, has tried to keep the Republicans on a liberal level.

In Washington Alf will spring some surprises—especially to Republicans who still cling to the traditional high-tariff school. Believe it or not, Landon will advise that the United States will have to reduce tariffs and join the European Common Market.

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UPI-150
(TRUMAN)

LOS ANGELES--HARRY S. TRUMAN TODAY CALLED EXTREME RIGHT WING GROUPS "NOTHING BUT THE KU KLUX KLAN WITHOUT NIGHTSHIRTS," AND SAID MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER GOT WHAT WAS COMING TO HIM FOR ENTERING INTO POLITICS--"JUST LIKE MACARTHUR."

THE FORMER PRESIDENT ARRIVED TODAY FOR A SPEECH TOMORROW NIGHT AT A $100-A-PLATE DINNER HONORING SEN. WAYNE MORSE, D-ORE.

THE FIRST QUESTION HE WAS ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WAS ABOUT EXTREMIST GROUPS--WHETHER THEY WERE A DANGER TO DEMOCRACY.

"NO," SAID TRUMAN. "BECAUSE WE UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS NOTHING BUT THE KU KLUX KLAN WITHOUT NIGHTSHIRTS--THEY DIDN'T PAY $16 FOR THEM."

AS FOR WALKER BEING REMOVED FROM COMMAND IN EUROPE FOR ALLEGED RIGHT WING TRAINING OF HIS TROOPS, TRUMAN SAID:

"WALKER TALKED OUT OF TURN AND GOT WHAT WAS COMING TO HIM--JUST LIKE MACARTHUR."

TRUMAN REMOVED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM COMMAND DURING THE KOREAN WAR WHEN HE PUBLICLY DISAGREED WITH TRUMAN ABOUT BOMBING COMMUNIST AIR BASES BEHIND THE YALU RIVER.

"THE PRESIDENT IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND THE MILITARY MUST TAKE [redacted], APPARENTLY REFERRING TO BOTH OFFICERS. "THEY GOT NO BUSINESS INTERFERING IN POLITICS."

TURNING AGAIN TO RIGHT-WING MOVEMENTS, THE [redacted] EXECUTIVE SAID: "THEY ARE SPECIAL PRIVILEGE PEOPLE. THEY THINK THE RICH SHOULD GET RICHER AND THE POOR SHOULD BE GROUND UNDER THEIR HEELS."

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UPI-100
(WALKER)

WASHINGTON--SENATE INVESTIGATORS TODAY RENEWED THEIR INVITATION TO MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TO TESTIFY CONCERNING HIS CONTROVERSIAL TROOP INDOCTRINATION ACTIVITIES.

THE INVITATION WAS EXTENDED BY SEN. JOHN C. STENNIS, D-MISS., CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH WILL OPEN AN INQUIRY NEXT MONTH INTO THE ALLEGED MUZZLING OF MILITARY OFFICERS. HE SAID OTHER WITNESSES WILL INCLUDE ADM. ARLEIGH BURKE, RETIRED CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AND LT. GEN. ARTHUR G. TRUDEAU, ARMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CHIEF.

STENNIS SAID THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL DEAL WITH CENSORSHIP PRACTICES AND POLICIES OF THE DEFENSE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS AS THEY AFFECT MILITARY PERSONNEL.

THE COMMITTEE THEN WILL TURN TO THE MILITARY TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM WHICH GOT WALKER INTO HOT WATER. THIS PHASE OF THE HEARINGS ALSO WILL COVER MILITARY SEMINARS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES.

STENNIS SAID WALKER'S CASE WOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE SECOND PHASE AND THAT HE "WOULD BE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE PERSONALLY IF HE SO DESIRES."

BEFORE WALKER RESIGNED, STENNIS HAD INVITED THE GENERAL TO SUBMIT A STATEMENT OR TO TESTIFY CONCERNING HIS CASE.

"IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT INQUIRY," STENNIS SAID, "I INTEND TO DO EVERYTHING WHICH IS NECESSARY TO BRING TO LIGHT ALL OF THE FACTS AND TO INSURE THAT ANY IMPROPER ACTIVITIES OR PROCEDURES WHICH NOW EXIST ARE CORRECTED WITHOUT DELAY. TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, THE PUBLIC WILL BE FULLY INFORMED ABOUT ALL SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS."

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UPI-35
(WALKER)

NEW YORK--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TODAY CARRIED BEFORE THE PUBLIC THE ANTI-COMMUNIST "TRUTH CRUSADE" THAT COST HIM HIS COMBAT COMMAND. HE DEFENDED RIGHT WING EXTREMISTS AS "INSPIRED" PATRIOTS AND INDICATED HE MIGHT RUN FOR POLITICAL OFFICE TO HELP LEAD THEM.

WALKER CHIDED BOTH PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FOR THEIR RECENT ATTACKS ON SO-CALLED "SUPER-PATRIOTS" AND DENOUNCED WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS A "MUZZLING" OF MILITARY OFFICERS "WITH RESPECT TO OUR ENEMIES."

"I SEE EXTREMISTS IN ALL AREAS AS BASICALLY INSPIRED BY SOMETHING THAT WILL BRING US OUT OF THE WORLD SITUATION TODAY," WALKER SAID IN A NATIONAL TELEVISION INTERVIEW (ABC'S "ISSUES AND ANSWERS).

"WHETHER THEY ARE RIGHT OR WRONG IN THEIR OVERALL EFFORTS, THERE SEEMS TO ME TO BE A GREAT SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM SWEEPING OVER...THIS COUNTRY. AND THERE IS GOING TO BE MUCH MORE OF IT AS THE SITUATION GETS MORE DIFFICULT," HE PREDICTED. BUT HE ADDED: "IT NEEDS GUIDANCE."

THE INTERVIEW MARKED WALKER'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE HE RESIGNED FROM SERVICE LAST MONTH WITH A LETTER PROTESTING "THE POWER OF LITTLE MEN WHO, IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY, PUNISH LOYAL SERVICE TO IT."

THE GENERAL, WHO RENOUNCED ALL RETIREMENT PAY, INDICATED HE HIMSELF MIGHT RUN FOR POLITICAL OFFICE AS PART OF HIS NEW PRIVATE CITIZEN'S "CRUSADE FOR THE TRUTH."

ASKED WHETHER HE MIGHT USE "THE POLITICAL PLATFORM" TO EXECUTE HIS PROGRAM, HE REPLIED: "IT IS WELL TO ANTICIPATE, AS ANY OTHER AMERICAN IN MY OPINION THESE DAYS HAS A VERY DEFINITE OBJECTIVE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS FIELD."

WALKER'S RESIGNATION FOLLOWED HIS CONTROVERSIAL REMOVAL FROM COMMAND OF THE CRACK U.S. 24TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, WHERE HE WAS ACCUSED OF INDOCTRINATING TROOPS IN RIGHT-WING POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY SIMILAR TO THAT [illegible]POUNDED BY THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND TRYING TO INFLUENCE THEIR VOTES.

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WALKER, IN A PREVIEW OF WHAT HE MAY TELL SENATE INVESTIGATORS IN A HERALDED HEARING NEXT MONTH, DEFENDED HIS "PRO-BLUE" INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM AS "VERY APPROPRIATE." THE HEARING WILL CENTER ON SPEECH RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE MILITARY IN THE POLITICAL AREA.

"EVERY AMERICAN, IN OR OUT OF UNIFORM, HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO THE CAUSE TODAY," HE SAID. "THERE IS A RIGHT SIDE AND A WRONG SIDE. EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD DRAW THE LINE...YOU ARE EITHER ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THAT LINE, WHAT IS RIGHT, OR YOU ARE ON THE WRONG SIDE."

THE 51-YEAR-OLD GENERAL, WHO LED FEDERAL TROOPS TO LITTLE ROCK DURING THE 1957 SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CRISIS, WAS KNOWN AS A STEEL-NERVED "SOLDIER'S SOLDIER" WHO DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN COMBAT IN WORLD WAR II AND KOREA.

AN ARMY INVESTIGATION OF HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE 24TH DIVISION DESCRIBED HIM AS "SINCERE AND DEEPLY RELIGIOUS" AND AS AN "ECCENTRIC."

THE PENTAGON ACCUSED HIM OF ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE HIS SOLDIERS' VOTES IN THE 1960 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, AS WELL AS DESCRIBING CERTAIN U.S. POLITICAL FIGURES AS "LEFTIST-LEANING" AND SOCIALISTIC. HE WAS NEVER BROUGHT TO TRIAL OR COURT MARTIAL BUT WAS REMOVED TO HEADQUARTERS AT HEIDELBERG WITH DUTIES OF A COLONEL.

WALKER IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AT THE PENTAGON INVESTIGATION AS A MEMBER OF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY. BUT HE SAID TODAY THAT IN HIS FUTURE ACTIVITIES, "I WILL NOT BE AFFILIATED WITH ANYONE IN PARTICULAR. I INTEND TO BE MYSELF AND STAY UNASSOCIATED WITH ANY ORGANIZATION."

12/3--TD641PES

The Extrem[redacted] Was Eisenhower a Communist?

The Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee has scheduled a hearing under the chairmanship of Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., beginning in about a month, into Right-wing activity in the armed forces. It will take up the case of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who resigned from the Army after being reprimanded for indoctrinating his men with views like those of the John Birch Society. Last week the national Catholic weekly, America, charged that the John Birch Society was "an instrument of division and a threat to the national morale." The following article gives a view of what has been called the extremist-conservative movement in terms of some of the persons involved.

John Birch was a Baptist missionary in China before World War II. When war came, he was commissioned by the Army and assigned to behind-the-lines intelligence work in China during the years of battle against the Japanese. He was killed in China on Aug. 25, 1945, ten days after the war had ended. He was twenty-seven years old when he died.

Little doubt remains that he was shot by a Red Chinese officer heading a patrol of which he ran afoul but, said one of those who served with him, "If he had strong political convictions, they were not in evidence."

Very much in evidence are the political convictions of a retired candy manufacturer by the name of Welch. Robert Welch has called former President Eisenhower a Communist, believes Chief Justice Earl Warren should be impeached for similar ideological tendencies. He finds almost every American institution from churches to newspapers, from Congress to the public schools, Red-infested.

It is not clear when he first heard of young Birch but he hit upon the missionary-Army officer as the first American "martyr" in the cold war and appropriated his name. The John Birch Society was founded on Dec. 9, 1958, at a meeting in Indianapolis with Robert Welch as its leader.

From the very beginning, he announced a position which smacked of totalitarianism almost as much as communism itself.

"The John Birch Society is to be a monolithic body," he declared. "Democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of [redacted]gery, and a perennial fraud. . . . The John [redacted] Society will operate under completely authoritative [redacted] at all levels."

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Associated Press

Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, expounding his views.

Latest reports are that the semi-secret organization has "cells" (another term used by the Communists) in thirty-four states. Elements of the extreme right have come under attack from both President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower but there are many who feel that there is an internal danger much worse than that outside the borders of the country.

Here is the background of some of the better known of those associated with the society:

ROBERT WELCH—Born in North Carolina sixty-two years ago, he attended his state university, spent two years at the Naval Academy and another two years at Harvard Law School. He then went into the family candy business, retiring in 1957. He was at various times a director and vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Headquarters of the John Birch Society are in Belmont, Mass.

COL. LAWRENCE E. BUNKER—A former aide to Gen. MacArthur, he said that the reasons for impeaching Chief Justice Warren are "well documented."

COLA G. PARKER—A former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

CLARENCE MANION—Former dean of the Notre Dame Law School and onetime chairman of Mr. Eisenhower's special committee on inter-governmental relations.

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER—A brilliant combat commander, he was relieved of his command in Europe when it appeared that he was "indoctrinating" his troops with Birch Society literature. He resigned from the Army and is reported to be about to become the society's chief spokesman.

SPRUILLE BRADEN—Former Assistant Secretary of State, who is a member of the society's national council, but who doesn't see eye-to-eye with Welch on the matter of "Comsymps" (Communist sympathizers). Braden thinks it's difficult to identify them.

REPS. EDGAR W. HIESTAND and **JOHN H. ROUSSELOT**—Two Republican Congressmen from California who have acknowledged membership in the Birch Society. They sought an investigation of the organization to "clear the air" but nothing came of it during the last session of Congress.

The John Birch Society is not the only, although probably the largest, organization of its sort to find adherents during the cold-war years which so many have found frustrating. Another is the Minutemen, headed by a former drug salesman by the name of **ROBERT BOLIVAR DePUGH.** His idea is to establish a "guerrilla" army trained to repel a Communist invasion.

Membership in this outfit is kept secret to avoid embarrassment by public "misunderstanding" and to prevent the Reds from building a file of "prime enemies" in the event of a "take-over." DePugh says that "even a felony record is not a bar to membership."

He claims that there are 25,000 Minutemen across the country but disinterested surveys suggest that they are a "pitifully small group," possibly less than a thousand. The Birch Society, on the other hand, may well have the more than 100,000 members it claims.

One of the frequent characteristics of the far-Right organizations is that they brand as pro-Communist any one who questions their extreme views or their methods. Last week a high school mathematics teacher and a group of students in Wilton, Conn., were criticized as pro-Communist in a mimeographed letter sent to town officials and families by E. J. McCallum jr., president of the Citizens Anti-Communist Committee of Connecticut. They had protested against what they regarded as distortions in a film, "Operation Abolition," shown at the school.

—Ralph Chapin

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Walker Evasive on Birch Ties

By Drew Pearson

When you read the cross-examination of Gen. Edwin Ted Walker, would-be "man on horseback" of the right-wing extremists, you can easily understand why his chief champion, Sen. Strom Thurmond, didn't want him to testify and why the Senate investigation, scheduled for this week, has been postponed.

Pearson

You can also understand why both President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower went out of their way this week to expose the right-wing sixth columnists who have made Gen. Walker and other military politicians their heroes.

Gen. Walker, when cross-examined by Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown, for the Army Inspector General, was so evasive that on one occasion he demanded that questions be repeated to him as many as five times.

Walker even attempted to sidestep responsibility for the purchase of John Birch Society literature which he had made available to his troops, until Gen. Brown reminded him: "I have the vouchers that prove they were paid for and distributed."

Walker did confess, after being confronted with the evidence, that he had joined the John Birch Society in Little Rock, Ark., back in May, 1959. This was after he had commanded U. S. paratroopers who enforced integration at the Little Rock Central High School. He was reluctant to talk about the Birch Society, but finally admitted:

"I had a program going in Little Rock before I ever went to the John Birch Society."

True to the Birch code, he refused to identify any other members.

"Excluding me," he said, "I know of no members of the Birch Society."

'The Pentagon Case'

Among the John Birch literature Gen. Walker circulated throughout his command were copies of a book called "The Pentagon Case," which viciously attacks military leadership. One lieutenant, after reading the book, told the Inspector General: "We would be in a hell of a way if the Pentagon really operates that way."

Referring to this book, Gen. Brown asked Walker:

"'The Pentagon Case' is not factual, it's fictional. Second, it does one of the most destructive things to the morale and challenges by insinuation the top leadership of the Army. Now I have had as much experience leading soldiers as you have, and you don't teach them loyalty by questioning. Now do you think this contributes to the information and education of a soldier? Do you?"

Walker had nothing to say.

Next, Brown took up the book, "Life of John Birch."

"Do you consider," he demanded, "that from page 45 on this is factual. I have spot-checked, and I read nothing but a series of allegations against people, of Government officials, General (George) Marshall, casting aspersions on his character and his motivation. I don't consider it factual. I think it is inflammatory. Now do you consider that this is the proper type of material to indoctrinate troops with, to question the top leadership of their government?"

Again, no answer from Walker.

When he described his anti-Communist program as "psychological warfare," Brown reminded him drily that psychological warfare "is for use against the enemy, not your own troops."

Walker also tried to blame the program upon his staff.

Snapped back Brown: "Troop information, by the regulations, is the voice of the commander."

At one point, Walker exploded with wrath over an overseas weekly editorial which criticized him for indoctrinating troops from the book, "Life of John Birch."

"The insidious and fallacious implications through association reflect unmoral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destructive intent," raged Walker, spewing out a typical mouthful of big words. . . .

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[redacted] probably [redacted] alleged statement[redacted] this "Life of John [redacted] pointing in the editor[redacted] not in that book. That [redacted] making any comment with re[redacted] to the editorial, Sir."

Brown quietly offered to read portions from the book to prove the editorial had quoted them correctly.

"I am not interested, General Brown," snorted Walker.

Brown suggested again that he consult the text.

"I have no need for further information," snapped Walker.

Birch House Guests

General Walker not only brought in John Birch leaders to lecture to his troops, but entertained them as his house guests. They attacked everything from the Protestant clergy to the Supreme Court in language that can only be described as "crackpot." They flailed some of America's most respected leaders as "Communists" and "traitors."

With Walker's approval, his soldiers presented a six-hour skit criticizing former President Eisenhower for undertaking negotiations with the Russians. Those in the skit kept referring to summit as "submit" conferences.

As a measure of Walker's distrust of his fellow Americans, he charged that 40 to 60 per cent of the American public is "Communist-influenced." He also charged that 60 per cent of the press and radio-TV industry is "Communist-influenced."

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Gen. Walker and the Hatch Act

By Drew Pearson

The military "fifth amendment" that Gen. Edwin Walker invoked when he was being cross-examined by the Army Inspector General's office is Article 31 and states:

Pearson

"No person subject to this chapter may compel any person to incriminate himself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate him."

It was refusal of witnesses to answer questions under the Constitutional Fifth Amendment that brought so much acid criticism from the late Sen. Joe McCarthy. Gen. Walker invoked the military equivalent when questioned about the use of his troop newspaper, the Taro Leaf, in influencing the voting of his men.

Gen. Walker's invoking of the military fifth amendment and his ducking of various questions from the Inspector General was what led Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, his No. 1 defender, to maneuver so Walker would not have to testify at the Senate hearings scheduled for that week, which suddenly were called off and rescheduled for January.

Walker had turned the troop newspaper into a partisan political publication, ordering it to reprint John Birch literature including outright attacks on democracy. One reprint charged that the "conversion of our republic into a democracy and the preparatory steps for making it a mobocracy are already far advanced."

The General, who commanded United States troops at Little Rock but has now become the darling of certain Southern segregationists, supplied his troops with an index into the voting records of Congressmen and in the troop newspaper invited his men to consult the index to determine how their Congressmen voted.

"You can phone Flak M-613 to have your representative's record determined before your vote is cast," Walker wrote.

He also promoted the index among dependents. At a meeting attended by officers' wives, Walker declared: "You can look at your Senator's rating and find out what percentage American your Senator is."

'Reflects Conservatism'

When Lt. Gen. Frederick J. Brown, acting for the Inspector General, examined Walker regarding the use of his troop newspaper to influence the actions of his troops, he first read to Walker the Army regulations forbidding Army newspapers to take editorial sides in a political campaign. Then Gen. Brown said: "The editorial calls the attention of the men of the 24th Division to the fact that this (voters index) is one of the easiest ways of determining your Senator's or Congressman's record by consulting this index; that a copy is available to all of them and you can even call on the phone to have your representative's record determined before your vote is cast. Do you consider that this editorial is in compliance with the Army regulations that I have just read to you?"

Walker—"That was obtained through other than military channels. I kept no secret that I used it for what it was worth. I have no further comment, General."

Brown—"My question was: Do you consider that this editorial here complies with the Army regulation that I have just quoted?"

Walker—"I don't refer to this regulation when the decision was made to use . . . . this editorial. I have nothing further to add, sir."

Brown—"Now, do you consider it complies with Army regulations?"

Walker—"I have nothing to add, sir."

Brown—"I asked you a question. You can invoke article 31 if you don't care to answer it."

Walker—"It is not open-and-shut to me even right now, General, in stating one way or the other . . ."

Brown — "Gen. Walker, please, I am not going to put up with quibbling. You have already testified it in an edi-

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torial. Let's not start on another of these . . ."

Walker—"I stand on Article 31, General."

Later, Walker admitted that the voting information he offered his troops was biased, but Gen. Brown had a difficult time pinning him down.

Brown—"Now, do you consider that this (index) is an unbiased publication?"

Walker—"I have no way of knowing, sir. It depends on exactly who reads it and what they think of it. What I know of the people who prepared it, I would say they represented a conservative approach."

Brown—"Now, do you consider that an unbiased publication?"

Walker—"As far as being whether it is conservative or liberal, I would say that it reflects conservatism, sir."

Brown—"Does that mean it has a conservative bias?"

Walker—"Yes, I guess it does."

Brown—"Would you present a liberal index and advise them to study both of them? If so, I would like to know about it."

Walker—"I would say liberal information is certainly available to them."

Brown—"Did you make it equally available with the conservative index?"

Walker—"I know of no such publication General?"

Brown—"Did you make comparable information available to them?"

Walker—"No, sir."

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UPI-74
(WALKER)

WASHINGTON--DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA EXPRESSED A MEASURE OF REGRET TODAY THAT MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AFTER A CONTROVERSY OVER HIS TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM.

"I HATE TO SEE AN ABLE COMBAT OFFICER RESIGN FROM THE ARMY," MCNAMARA TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

WALKER RESIGNED AFTER HE WAS RELIEVED OF HIS 24TH INFANTRY COMMAND IN GERMANY AND ADMONISHED ON CHARGES HE SOUGHT TO INFLUENCE VOTES OF HIS TROOPS AND HAD MADE DEROGATORY REMARKS ABOUT FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN AND OTHER PROMINENT AMERICANS.

IN HIS RESIGNATION ANNOUNCEMENT, WALKER SAID HE WAS LEAVING THE ARMY SO HE COULD PARTICIPATE MORE EFFECTIVELY IN ALERTING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE DANGERS OF COMMUNISM.

SEN. J. STROM THURMOND, D-S.C., AND OTHERS HAVE CHARGED THAT WALKER HAD BEEN MUZZLED BY PENTAGON ORDERS. A SENATE HEARING ON THE ENTIRE PROBLEM OF MILITARY POLICY IN SUCH MATTERS IS PENDING.

MCNAMARA, IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, SAID HE "SHARED THE VIEW OF MANY" THAT WALKER WAS AN ABLE COMBAT COMMANDER.

HE ADDED THAT "IT WILL NEVER BE IMPOSSIBLE" FOR SUCH INCIDENTS AS THE WALKER CASE TO ARISE. "EACH MAN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS OWN BEHAVIOR," MCNAMARA COMMENTED.

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Delay Faces Senate Probe of 'Muzzling'

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper

A Senate inquiry into [redacted] censorship policies and charges that it "systematically muzzles" right-wing officers—due to open Nov. 27—faces almost certain delay.

An Armed Services Preparedness sub-committee headed by Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) has been directed by the full committee to undertake a "study and evaluation" of defense information policies. It refused to call the inquiry an investigation, however, on the ground that word carries some implication of wrong-doing.

James Kendall, sub-committee counsel, said today Nov. 27 still is the "tentative" opening day. Whether the sub-committee will convene then, he said, depends on whether its members can be present. All seven sub-committeemen are presently out of Washington. Mr. Kendall said he probably will have some announcement next week.

The sub-committee previously had "invited" former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker to submit a written statement but has not agreed to hear him testify. Gen. Walker, formerly in command of the 24th Division in Germany, was censured by the Army for allegedly attempting to influence the votes of his men in the last election.

Gen. Walker is a member of the right wing John Birch Society. His case figured prominently in demands by Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.) for a look into Pentagon censorship and information policies.

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Racists Rally To Gen. Walker

GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER who recently made a bid to become the fuehrer of the ultra Right forces in the U.S. won the Citizens Councils of America to his cause last week. Their support was unmistakeable even though they did not mention him.

In the first issue of their new monthly publication, The Citizen, published in Jackson, Miss., the segregationists attacked Senator J. W. Fulbright for supporting a policy that would "gag the militant generals."

Fulbright had protested in a memorandum to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara against the attacks of officers in the armed forces on government policy.

The main article in the magazine, entitled "The Shocking Truth About the Fulbright Memorandum," was written by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC), outstanding racist. Supporting Thurmond with comments in the magazine were four Republican senators: Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Nebr.) Karl Mundt (S.D.), and Jack Miller (Ia.)

In his article Thurmond said the campaign to gag the military leaders and had been started by the Communist Party and The Worker.

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ANTI-ANTI-COMMUNISTS

—In the United States.

Anti-anti-Communists are persons who claim to be against Communism but find fault with anybody who proposes to fight this devil with fire.

Rather often, an anti-anti-Communist was once a Communist himself or herself—which entitles the rest of us to wonder whether he or she ever actually quit the Party of Traitors.

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned)

Real anti-Communism is now spreading swiftly throughout the United States.

Americans are coming alive to this menace in large numbers. Anti-Red crusades are building up—some smart, some not so smart, but all sincere. Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, by quitting the Army cold rather than be muzzled in his war on U. S. Communism, has fired the fury and the patriotism of uncounted citizens.

So the anti-anti-Communists are now trying to tell us all that the Communist Party in this country is very small and weak, and therefore no threat to our liberties whatever.

The brassier of these gentry go on to hint broadly that any American who worries about the domestic Reds is some kind of nut.

They urge us to fix our attention on the enemy in the Kremlin and in Peiping, and ignore the enemy who is trying to set fire to our own national home from inside.

Well, as Bishop Fulton J. Sheen sometimes observes, the devil's greatest victory is achieved when he convinces a lot of people that he doesn't exist.

And as FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover notes in his admirable book, "Masters of Deceit":

> When the Communist Party was at its peak in the United States it was stronger in numbers than the Soviet Party was at the time it seized power in Russia.

The fact is that we are faced with two powerful and dangerous foes: (1) the Red Slave Empire, and (2) the criminal Communist conspiracy—strong, devious and determined—in our own country.

The further fact is that we'll underrate either of these enemies only at extreme peril to all we have and are.

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The Gen. Walker Case

Who Should Tell Our GIs What?

On Nov. 27, a Senate Armed Services sub-committee begins looking into what we do—or don't do—to "inform and educate Armed Services personnel on the nature and menace of the cold war." The inquiry is an outgrowth of the celebrated Gen. Walker case. In this, the first of three articles, Scripps-Howard Newspapers' top military writer tries to put the record straight.

By JIM G. LUCAS Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

"DIAL FLAK M813 . . ."

That's what Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker told the men of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany.

Dial FLAK M813:

✔ To "determine your senator's or congressman's record."

✔ To learn the "truth" about communism.

✔ So "the cause of freedom can be revitalized."

FLAK M813 was Gen. Walker's office phone.

There, in Augsburg, Germany, he kept a large, spiral-bound document the Army describes as a "carefully researched index to the voting records" of every member of Congress.

It is unlikely the General answered his own phone. But his aides had instructions to check it and inform any GI who asked (and there is no record how many, if any, did) whether the votes of his senator or congressman helped "strengthen or weaken constitutional government."

This index has been compiled [illegible] records revealed, by the right-wing Americans for [illegible] Action.

¶ Not Enough

THE 24th Infantry Division is no ordinary combat unit. It distinguished itself in World War II and in Korea.

Gen. Walker was no ordinary commander. Even his critics admit the 24th, while he commanded it, was a first rate division.

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The Defense Department had given it an approved Troop Information Program. It supposedly supplied all that Gen. Walker needed. For most division commanders, it certainly would have been enough. Troop Information usually is considered "ancillary duty" and assigned to a junior lieutenant.

For Gen. Walker, it was not enough. He threw away the Defense Department program and wrote his own.

His superiors warned him that he was treading thin ice, that "historically and traditionally" soldiers "do not extend their activities into politically controversial areas."

Gen. Walker ignored them. He said he found his men had no realization "of the enemy's terms for our existence." Few, he said, understood the enemy's "potentiality and brutality." His job, as he saw it, was to "rectify what their parents may have failed to do."

¶ The Army's View

THE Army felt differently. It said Gen. Walker's program was a "personal" one; It failed to meet Army standards; It violated regulations; It was "non-factual, biased, inflammatory."

Gen. Walker called his program "Pro-Blue." This term is often employed by members of the right-wing John Birch Society of which he is a member. The Birch "bible" is called The Blue Book.

Gen. Walker was officially reprimanded. He has since resigned from the Army.

This situation puzzles some Americans. Just what, they ask, was wrong with Gen. Walker's brand of anti-communism and right about the Pentagon's, or vice versa? Why should Americans fall out about something on which we all should agree?

Unlike the Russians, we have no political commissars. Our military is not integrated into any political party. All the same, Troop Information and Education—not always called that—has been part of our system since the Revolutionary War.

Gen. George Washington told his officers their job was "to impress on the mind of every man, from the first to the lowest, the importance of our cause and what it is we are contending for." But he also cautioned them that the army is "the mere agent of civil power."

We made a stab at troop indoctrination in World War I. But it was not until World War II that we decided officially soldiers fight best if they understand why they fight.

During and after the Korean war, the misconduct of some men in prisoner of war camps shocked us. And that gave new impetus to troop indoctrination. The Soldier's Code of Conduct was one result.

¶ The Walker Plan

GEN. WALKER'S Pro-Blue plan was based on the idea that a major threat to our existence is communism at

home. Prominent Amer[illegible] Harry Truman, Dean Acheson and Eleanor R[illegible] told a PTA meeting in Germany, are "pink."

"Communists are not [illegible]," he said in resigning. "They are not even accomplished intriguers. Much of their work is done for them."

He went further. In this country, he wrote, "We employ its (communism's) agents in the teaching professions . . . They infest our entertainment media . . . Have infiltrated our Government . . . Even the free press is exploited."

¶ Defense Curriculum

ON the other hand, the Defense Department's information program is devoted entirely to the threat of international communism in Russia and its satellites.

Defense Secretary Robert MacNamara feels that this is far as it should go. He wants no more mavericks like [illegible]. Walker. New directives give the Defense Department control over all service programs. Until now, services could choose their own, and ask Defense for the material.

The Defense program deals with—and is limited to—"democracy vs. communism," world affairs, "forces for freedom" (the U. S. and its allies), orientation for overseas duty, citizenship and the Code of Conduct.

The man in charge is Edward L. Katzenbach, 42, of Morristown, N. J., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Resources. Mr. Katzenbach is enthusiastic about his job. A former Princeton, Harvard and Columbia history professor, he comes to it from the Air Forces Electronics Directorate at Bedford, Mass. He was a World War II Marine. His brother is an Assistant Attorney General.

He rejects the notion that the Defense Department is soft on communism. He realizes, however, that many people think so. He speaks whenever he gets a chance.

Mr. Katzenbach has a set speech in which he says "what I shall be telling the Senate Armed Services Committee if they ask me to testify in November."

In it, he develops the idea that wars are "fought best when it's love that makes a man fight, not hatred." He is worked that "many people believe that if somehow or another we come to hate the communists so much nothing else matters, we will then be strong."

He insists men fight "because they are proud they believe in God . . . in their country and its way of life . . . because they love their homes . . ."

TOMORROW: How Dr. Kenneth Colegrove, the Pentagon's anti-communist pamphleteer, goes about it.

GEN. WALKER
Communists infest us.

EDWARD KATZENBACH
Love makes a man fight.

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REC-43

UPI-63
(WALKER)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.--A COMMITTEE PROTESTING SHIPMENT OF U.S. JET PLANES TO YUGOSLAVIA HAS STARTED A MOVE TO PERSUADE FORMER GEN. EDWIN WALKER TO RUN FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1964.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION ASKED MAJ. M. C. KNICKERBACKER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE TO ACT AS AN INTERMEDIARY.

"THAT WOULD BE THE FINEST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO THIS COUNTRY TO HAVE THAT MAN IN THE WHITE HOUSE," KNICKERBACKER SAID DURING A MULTI-CITY CONFERENCE CALL SATURDAY.

WALKER QUIT THE ARMY RECENTLY TO BE FREE TO AIR HIS VIEWS ON ANTI-COMMUNISM. HE WAS ACCUSED BY THE ARMY OF USING JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY MATERIAL TO INDOCTRINATE HIS TROOPS IN EUROPE.

THE CALL LINKED HOUSTON AND DALLAS, TEX., WITH SEVERAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES -- NEWPORT BEACH, DOWNEY AND SAN DIEGO.

KNICKERBACKER IS THE OFFICER WHO MADE PUBLIC THE ASSERTED TRAINING OF YUGOSLAVIAN PILOTS IN TEXAS.

HE WAS ASKED TO APPROACH WALKER ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRESIDENCY BY JACK M. WILLIAMS, A SAN DIEGO ACCOUNTANT AND CHAIRMAN OF PATRIOTS UNLIMITED." WILLIAMS' ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY LAST WEEK IT WOULD STAGE A PROTEST TUESDAY AGAINST SHIPMENT OF 533 JET TRAINERS FROM HERE TO THE COMMUNIST COUNTRY.

11/13--GE1213P

REC-43

God or J. Edgar

YOUR more-than-fair editorial comment (Nov. 4) relative to Maj. Gen. Walker's switch-over from the Army to the Birchers, with your expression of regret at seeing him "engage in a name-calling campaign of the sort that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has pointed out helps to divide Americans and soften us up to Communist objectives," again reminds me of something that I've noticed about us USAers quite a number of times these past few months, and which I consider downright laughable.

And that is that both the highly controversial Birchers and we of the opposition often bring Mr. Hoover into the picture in one way or another so as to leave the impression that each feels the director is on his respective side and that each apparently hopes to convince others that such is true.

Also, at times the opposing parties will manage somehow to leave the impression that each feels that God, too, is on his side.

Evidently, we Americans are pretty well sold on the thought that if we can convince both ourselves and others that either God or J. Edgar is for us, we shall soon have many followers, and that if we can convince all concerned that both God and Mr. Hoover are for us, there is no one here in our homeland can be against us and [illegible] succeed.

But wouldn't it be more convincing, as well as more sportsmanlike, if we would all either offer some definite proof or quit putting the FBI director on such an untenable spot?

Quoting Mr. Hoover on general statements is like quoting the Bible in that each one puts his own interpretation on what is quoted. While we can't change that situation as to the Bible, we should be able to ascertain whether or not Mr. Hoover approves the Birchers 100 pct. It's a sure and certain cinch he can't be wholeheartedly for both sides because there's too everlastingly much difference between us.

BONNIE M. CURTIS.
Guymon, Okla.

DENVER POST
Denver, Colo.
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DENVER DIVISION
PALMER HOYT
EDITOR
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INT. SEC.

Gen. Edwin W[illegible] for President

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 13 (UPI)—A committee protesting shipment of U. S. jet planes to Yugoslavia has started a move to persuade former Gen. Edwin Walker to run for the presidency in 1964.

An official of the National Indignation Convention asked Maj. H. G. Knickerbacker of the U. S. Air Force Reserve to act as an intermediary.

"That would be the finest thing that could happen to this country to have that man in the White House, Col. Knickerbacker said Saturday.

Gen. Walker quit the army recently to be free to air his views on anti-communism. He was accused by the Army of using John Birch Society material to indoctrinate his troops in Europe.

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SEC.

UPI-51

(WALKER)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.--A MOVE APPEARED TO BE UNDER WAY TODAY TO PERSUADE FORMER GEN. EDWIN WALKER TO RUN FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1964.

MAJ. H. G. KNICKEREACKER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE HAS BEEN ASKED BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION IF HE COULD PERSUADE WALKER TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT.

"THAT WOULD BE THE FINEST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO THIS COUNTRY TO HAVE THAT MAN IN THE WHITE HOUSE," KNICKERBACKER REPLIED LAST NIGHT DURING A MULTI-CITY CONFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM HOUSTON AND DALLAS, TEX., TO SEVERAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES.

THE CALL WAS PART OF A NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION WHICH OPPOSES SHIPMENT OF T33 JET TRAINING PLANES TO YUGOSLAVIA.

WALKER QUIT THE ARMY RECENTLY TO BE FREE TO AIR HIS VIEWS ON ANTI-COMMUNISM. HE HAD BEEN ACCUSED BY THE ARMY OF USING JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY MATERIAL TO INDOCTRINATE HIS TROOPS IN EUROPE.

KNICKERBACKER IS THE OFFICER WHO MADE PUBLIC THE ASSERTED TRAINING OF YUGOSLAVIAN PILOTS IN TEXAS. HE WAS ASKED TO APPROACH WALKER ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRESIDENCY BY JACK M. WILLIAMS, ONE OF THE SPEAKERS ON THE CONFERENCE CALL.

OTHER SPEAKERS ON THE LINE INCLUDED FRANK MCGEHEE FROM DALLAS. DR. MICHAEL TULLY OF ANAHEIM, CALIF., PRESIDED OVER THE CONVENTION FROM NEWPORT BEACH, CALIF.

ABOUT 500-600 PERSONS WERE AT NEWPORT BEACH, ANOTHER 200 WERE HERE AND ABOUT 150 WERE AT DOWNEY, CALIF., ATTENDING CONVENTION SESSIONS.

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(6TH PGH READ IT X X X JACK M. WILLIAMS, X X X)

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GEN. WALKER BIDS FOR FUEHRER ROLE

By DANIEL MASON

MAJOR. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, a member of the subversive John Birch Society in outright defiance of the U. S. government, made a bid on Oct. 26 to become the fuehrer of the ultra-reactionary forces for a possible fascist march to power.

Walker called for a military-civilian coalition to rule the nation in an allout world war.

He called for the hamstringing of the Presidency and the ouster of Congress if it did not do his and his friends' bidding.

He attacked both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations in all but name as a "fifth column conspiracy" that was keeping him and many like him from doing their duty as "patriots."

And he threatened with suppression the press, the teachers, and any group disagreeing with him.

Using the excuse of a so-called resignation from the army, Walker issued a long manifesto calling on the ultra-reactionaries, the white supremacists and the other hate-groups to unite with him in this crusade.

FUEHRER CANDIDATE

The general thus becomes the first open candidate for leadership of the mass movement which the military-monopoly pro-fascist plotters are now hoping to organize throughout the nation.

In resigning, Walker renounced all ties with the military service, so the government would not be able to call him back for any future service to the country. In addition, Walker rejected all retirement pay and any other benefits accruing to him. Questions are being raised as to who will now be supporting the would-be fuehrer financially, as well as provide the money for his political activity.

When Walker achieved notoriety earlier this year through revelations of his attempts to brainwash soldiers under his command, he was seized upon by white-supremacist senators like Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Herman Talmadge of Georgia and such right wing Republicans as Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and Karl Mundt of South Dakota. They saw in him a possible martyr and front for their cause.

These senators filled the Senate chamber and the Congressional Record with hundreds of thousands of words attacking the the Christian Crusaders, with government and extolling Gen.

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In recent weeks, the so-called States-Righters in the South and Walker.

their main strength in the West and Mid-west, have been issuing calls for Gen. Walker to quit the army and enter politics.

READY TO ATTACK

Apparently, the ultra-reactionaries, assessing the indecision of the Kennedy administration in the face of previous Rightist attacks and the silence of labor and the liberals, now feel that they are ready for a massive attack on the American people. They have been encouraged by the enlistment of Henry Luce and his magazine empire, which includes Life and Time, and the financial backing of such multi-million dollar corporations as Schick and Technicolor.

Gen Walker's bid for leadership is in itself a reflection of the arrogant confidence of these Rightist groups and underscores the urgency of organized resistence of the American people to circumvent them.

The bid for power by a military man like Walker fits into a worldwide pattern, encouraged and even promoted by certain forces in the U. S. government. For example, the dictatorial rulers of South Korea are a military junta; of Pakistan, a general; of Turkey, a general; of Spain, a general. And Latin America is filled with them. Walker backs these dictators thus:

"Nations that have fundamentally anti-Communist governments too often feel our wrath, directed by those who somehow have managed to rise to such positions of power in our government to be able to claim the right to speak for us."

PUNISHMENT

Unfortunately, the swiftness with which the Army proceeded to accept the would-be dictator's resignation now makes it difficult to punish him and thereby warn the subversive anti-American elements who are boring from within the armed services to destroy their tradition and legal foundations.

It was to protect the American people against the possibility of a military dictatorship that Article II of the Constitution's Bill of Rights declares:

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

The peculiar way in which Walker released his "resignation" and manifesto — through the office of white-supremacist Sen. Strom Thurmond — had raised the question as to whether or not he did not thereby engage in mutinous activity violating not only the letter and spirit of the law but also his oath as a soldier to his commander-in-chief, President Kennedy.

Many hours after Walker's "resignation" had been distributed to the press by Thurmond's office, the Army had not yet received the "resignation" from the fascist-minded general. He, therefore, had legally still been bound by directives against meddling in politics issued by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Some Washington observers had speculated whether Kennedy would assert his authority as commander-in-chief to punish the would-be fuehrer. They asked whether an ordinary soldier would have been permitted to quit his post in this way.

But the Army's quick acceptance of the "resignation" points up the indecisiveness of the Kennedy administration in this dangerous situation. With Sen. Thurmond preparing to use a committee hearing starting Nov. 27 as a sounding board for Walker, firmness is essential.

Acting exactly like the four fascist French generals who recently tried to take power in the name of "saving" their country,

Walker placed himself in direct defiance of the U. S. government in Utopian language. He said:

"One of the [redacted] of history is [redacted] and the [redacted] we do not dare [redacted] decide whether [redacted] authority is to be [redacted] or the Palace Guard [redacted] the Kremlin."

UNDERMINES PRESIDENCY

In an obvious attempt to undermine the authority of the Presidency, he declared:

". . . the application of the Executive power has become so inordinate that members of the armed forces have been subjected to the most arbitrary and ruthless treatment . . ."

Gen Walker calls this an "encroachment upon the responsibility of the Legislative branch to regulate military conduct . . ."

But the would-be fuehrer makes it clear that he wants the legislative branch of the national government destroyed also, asserting:

". . . Are our hands tied, yours and mine? We need a substitute for defeat. If it is not within the power of this Congress to provide it — then the people of these United States are not truly represented."

JUNTA

What Walker is really after, he reveals later in his manifesto, practically calling for a military-civilian coalition to rule the nation. He writes:

"The civilian and military must complement each other in safeguarding power and security. From the vantage of the military, it often appears that some positions of authority are not adequately prepared to coordinate civilian and military security measures."

It was precisely against such men on a white horse that President Eisenhower warned in his farewell television address three days before he left the Presidency, when he declared:

"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist."

Gen. Walker, in his manifesto, arrogantly asserts his right to rule the nation and his contempt for the civilians in the U. S. government and in the nation who would dare interfere with him or his ilk. He asserts:

". . . I must find other means of serving my country . . ."

"To do this, I must be free from the power of little men who, in the name of my country, punish loyal service to it . . ."

RESIGNATION

How far up the would-be fuehrer's definition of "little men" extends can be seen in the following quotation from a letter of resignation he sent to his superiors on Aug. 4, 1959, attacking President Eisenhower and his administration thus:

"It is fair to say that in my opinion the fifth column conspiracy and influence in the United States minimize or nullify the effectiveness of my ideals and principles, military mission and objectives, and the necessary American public spirit to support sons and soldiers. I have no further desire for military service at this time with this conspiracy and its influences on the home front."

Walker's own words, in his manifesto, indicate that for many years he has arrogantly placed his own judgment above that of his superiors in the army and above the civilian leaders of the government. As Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz) pointed out in Congress Sept. 21, the Army investigation which had brought a reprimand to the would-be fuehrer for illegal political activity "revealed that General Walker is a member of the John Birch Society, an organization whose leader says former President Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles, and other high officials of our government have been Communist agents or dupes. Also, it was revealed that General Walker made public statements which were derogatory of other present and former officials of our government."

ALLY OF HOOVER

As his authority for the accusations of conspiring against the nation, Walker cited, in his manifesto, the words of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, who, himself, is supposedly under civilian control. The general quotes Hoover thus:

"It is appalling that some members of our society continue to deplore and criticize those who stress the Communist danger. What these misguided 'authorities' fail to realize, etc . . ."

Walker also hails as the source of his accusations against government leaders like Kennedy and Eisenhower such outfits as the House Un-American Committee, charging:

". . . Congressional committees have devoted thousands of pages to sworn testimony on the failure of security within the civilian population such as interlocking subversion in government departments."

LITTLE ROCK

Why Gen. Walker fits so well into the plans of the white-supremacists such as Sen. Thurmond was revealed by the would-be fuehrer himself in his manifesto. In 1957, he had been sent with Federal troops by President Eisenhower, to prevent Little Rock, Ark., mobs from interfering with school integration. Walker writes arrogantly:

". . . Federal troops were used contrary to my personal wishes."

Walker's aim of pushing the nation into war is indicated in such sentences and phrases as:

"We are at war. We are being infiltrated. We are losing that war every day."

"Our objective is not peace, but freedom . . ."

"Talk about co-existence is a concession to the timid and the gullible."

Walker, in his manifesto, seeks suppression of the Bill of Rights, smearing the various media of education and free expression thus:

"We employ its agents in the teaching professions . . ."

". . . They infest our entertainment media . . ."

"Even our free press [redacted] exploited . . ."

"Communist collaborators find rabid and militant defense among certain groups of our citizens, some of whom are sincerely confused and misguided . . ."

And Walker ends his manifesto with these menacing words:

"It will be my purpose now, as a civilian, to attempt to do what I have found it no longer possible to do in uniform."

6-16 (Rev. 5-1-61)

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INT. SEC.

These Days . . . .

By G[redacted] E. Sokolsky

The Case for General Walker

GENERAL Edwin A. Walker has resigned from the armed services after serving his country as a commissioned officer for 30 years. He has not been given a trial. He has not been court-martialed for any violation of the military regulations of his country. As he stated to the Senate Armed Services Committee:

Sokolsky

"My career has been destroyed in its usefulness to my country. I cannot accept retirement with its emoluments and benefits. To do so would be a compromise with my principle."

Until General Walker has had his day in court, openly, so that all the American people can know exactly what happened, the conclusion must be that he has been unfairly treated, as Gen. Billy" Mitchell was unfairly treated, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur was unfairly treated, as General Patton might have been more unfairly treated but for public opinion. There can be no excuse for improper treatment for men in uniform.

General Walker takes the position:

"We are at war. We are infiltrated. We are losing that war every day. Are our hands tied, yours and mine? We need a substitute for defeat. If it is not within the power of this Congress to provide it—then the people of these United States are not truly represented."

THE THEORY that a military man is silenced by his uniform cannot be substantiated in a free country. A military officer does not lose his mind or his capacity for articulation by the simple act of joining the Army. General Walker quotes George Washington to uphold his own position:

"If men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter, which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us; the freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter."

What has been General Walker's crime? He is opposed to communism. He has recognized Soviet Russia as our enemy and in the indoctrination of the troops under his command he said so. Discussing this, General Walker said:

"We have yet to agree among ourselves, and with our allies, to reach a simple definition—communism is the enemy. We employ its agents in the teaching professions, allowing them to work on the fertile minds of youth seeking a champion to pit against a scapegoat. They infest our entertainment media. They long ago have infiltrated our Government so that a scheme of subversion can be traced through three decades.

"Even our free press is exploited by Communist propagandists. Communist collaborators find rabid and militant defense among certain groups of our citizens, some of whom are sincerely confused and misguided. Governments which oppose the leaders of these groups and their purposes often are branded reactionary. In other nations of our hemisphere, we have seen these groups seize absolute power. In Cuba, it was with our help."

THE TIME has come for a public hearing for and against General Walker. Let us get at the facts, whatever they may be. General Walker has already made a statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee, but this has not received the circulation that it deserved. "The Bookmailer, Inc." in New York has issued General Walker's statement in pamphlet form and that is now available to the public. It is reported that this Senate Committee will hold a public hearing late in November, but unless it is fully open, it will serve no constructive purpose.

It will be impossible in an open hearing to avoid calling Adam Yarmolinsky to the stand to testify to the nature and cause of his opposition to General Walker, if any, and the relationship of that opposition to the Fund for the Republic, of which Yarmolinsky was secretary, although he is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense. What part has Yarmolinsky played in the elimination of General Walker from the Army? Who is responsible for the peculiar action that was taken concerning General Walker?

WHEN A PUBLIC hearing has been held, we shall be told who is telling the truth and why those who are not telling the truth are taking the attitude that they are. Also we need to know what is the motivation for this sort of thing. A public hearing may discredit General Walker or it may discredit his superiors, but it cannot discredit the United States.

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Date NOV 11 1961

These Day[redacted] . . . By George E. Sokolsky

The Case for [redacted] Walker

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LETTERS TO THE STAR

Salutes Gen. W[illegible]

The resignation of Gen. Edwin A. Walker, after more than 30 years of service to his country, will create a void that will not be easy to fill. Here is a dedicated man who is being sacrificed on the altar of censorship because he believes that as an American he has an inherent right to think and to speak. His voice was raised against the forces that seek to destroy us—the forces of international communism. By muzzling such voices we will only speed up this destruction.

After many years of service, Gen. Walker had gained much insight into the present conflict between two ideologies—militant communism on the one hand and free democracy on the other. He attempted to make known to the men under his command, and to all others who would listen, the facts; many of which we are not provided. To keep these facts hidden is a travesty and can only lead to the eventual downfall of the society for which most of us are prepared to give our lives.

Ignorance of what is going on in the world today led to the defections among the American prisoners in Korea. It made turncoats out of young American soldiers.

It has been said that military men should not speak up in regard to national or international problems. Such fallacious thinking plays right into the hands of the Communists. We need more such men to speak up, more such men to point the finger at Communist infiltration, and more men of the caliber of Gen. Walker.

We would not have been [illegible] into a Nation of free-thinking, dedicated men if such censorship and muzzling of voices had occurred in the early days of our history. Men such as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and other early patriots had to speak up to make their voices heard. Today when a patriot attempts to speak up for something in which he believes strongly, he is criticized in the newspapers, criticized by members of Congress, criticized by the civilian hierarchy who are in charge of the defense of this Nation. This criticism has led to his resignation and has destroyed his career—a career of dedication. We must become aware of the forces that are attempting to bring on the downfall of American democracy. International communism, in its ruthless, bloody march, will trample us under unless we pay heed to the voices of such men a Gen. Walker who are attempting to bring the light of wisdom into the darkness of ignorance where so many of us walk.

We are justly proud of our freedoms. Is it fair to deny these freedoms to the military leaders who are asked to defend them? Is it just to stifle and throttle men like Gen. Walker who display good old-fashioned American guts? Let's have more of the same. Army Officer.

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[redacted] Has Much Support

Walker May Step In As Rightist Champion

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

Is Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker the new man on horseback for America's far political right? Or has his public broadside against the Executive Branch cut short his public, as well as his military career?

News Analysis

These are probably the two biggest and most important questions left unanswered by Walker's resignation from the Army last week. The resignation came three weeks before a special Senate Committee is to inquire into the feud between Walker and the civilian leaders of the Pentagon.

The General's statement explaining his position to the Committee raises the questions.

He said, "I must find other means of serving my country in the time of her great need. . . ."

Does this mean that he intends to leap into politics? A resident of San Antonio, Walker has already received considerable support for his political views there.

Does it mean that he intends to join the lecture circuit on which right-wing speakers are now enjoying their greatest heyday in decades?

It is possible that Walker could find a place in either field, or both. His 6000-word statement outlined a political philosophy that embraces the "get-tough" foreign policy of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), the "greatest danger [redacted] internal subversion" policy of the John Birch Society and the "military must teach us" policy of Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.).

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6-19 (Rev. 9-1-61)

A Rallying Point

It may be that Walker will provide a rallying point for these and others on the political right. How effective such a grouping could be in American politics still remains to be seen. Walker would [redacted] it with the chairmanship of, say, [redacted].

In [redacted], Walker's account of how he was indoctrinating American troops in Germany with his own brand of anti-communism is a fascinating document.

Its apparent aim is to convince the Senators and the American people that the Executive Branch of Government has been illegally and immorally putting a leash on the military.

That has been the theme Thurmond and others have pounded hard ever since the Defense Department relieved Walker of his command and reprimanded him for telling his troops how to vote in the 1960 elections. They have branded as censorship this and other Pentagon action in limiting what officers may say about foreign and domestic politics.

Walker, in turn, uses the word "censorship" to describe the actions of the Executive Branch in other areas. He says there was "censorship of action" that led to the fall of the Chinese Nationalist Government in the 1940s, "censorship of victory" in the Korean war, and "censorship of execution" in Greece in 1947.

He seems to base his charges on one of two theories, or both. One is that American officials deliberately let the Communists take over large areas of the world. The other is that American political leaders do not understand the Communist threat.

Military Understands

Apparently Walker wants the civilian leadership to turn over the major role in fighting communism to the military, because, he says, the military does understand the threat.

One observer of foreign affairs pointed out last week that [redacted] statement sounds much like those made in years past by Gen. Raoul Salan, the French leader of the military insurrection in Algeria.

Salan said that the generals knew what was wrong in Algeria, that the government in Paris did not really understand the situation, and that if the French people were told the truth, they would back the generals.

It may have been against just such a comparison that Walker said a military coup in this Nation is "patently preposterous."

But he has opened the area of civilian control over the military, an area that the Senate Committee may examine when it meets late this month to look into the Walker-Pentagon feud.

Reason Clear

The reason for that feud is clear. Walker thinks that Communists have infiltrated much of American life, that young men do not understand what communism is, that they must understand it and hate it to be good soldiers and that some men in high places either do not want Americans to know about communism or do not themselves understand the real danger.

The civilians in the Pentagon disagree on every point. In addition, they have said that Walker's program of indoctrination for his troops included material charging that top political leaders are pro-Communist and that America is well on the road toward communism.

That, they say, plus the election advice, is what got Walker into trouble. Walker contends this is all a cover for the real reason—a desire to keep the miliatry from telling the public what it knows.

It may be that Walker's long statement is a first step in building him up as a leader of the right. If it is, an effort will almost certainly be made to use the Senate Committee hearings to the same end.

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Already Has [redacted] Support

Walker May Step In As Rightist Champion

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

Is Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker the new man on horseback for America's far political right? Or has his public broadside against the Executive Branch cut short his public, as well as his military career?

These are probably the two biggest and most important questions left unanswered by Walker's resignation from the Army last week. The resignation came three weeks before a special Senate Committee is to inquire into the feud between Walker and the civilian leaders of the Pentagon.

News Analysis

The General's statement explaining his position to the Committee raises the questions.

He said, "I must find other means of serving my country in the time of her great need. . . ."

Does this mean that he intends to leap into politics? A resident of San Antonio, Walker has already received considerable support for his political views there.

Does it mean that he intends to join the lecture circuit on which right-wing speakers are now enjoying their greatest heyday in decades?

It is possible that Walker could find a place in either field, or both. His 6000-word statement outlined a political philosophy that embraces the "get-tough" foreign policy of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), the "greatest danger is internal subversion" policy of the John Birch Society and the "military must teach us" policy of Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.).

A Rallying Point

It may be that Walker will provide a rallying point for these and others on the political right. How effective such a grouping could be in American public life remains to be seen, although Walker would not provide it with the charismatic leadership of, say, a Joe McCarthy.

In any case, Walker's account of why he was indoctrinating American troops in Germany with his own brand of anti-communism is a fascinating document.

Its apparent aim is to convince the Senators and the American people that the Executive Branch of Government has been illegally and immorally putting a leash on the military.

That has been the theme Thurmond and others have pounded hard ever since the Defense Department relieved Walker of his command and reprimanded him for telling his troops how to vote in the 1960 elections. They have branded as censorship this and other Pentagon action in limiting what officers may say about foreign and domestic politics.

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Walker's Decision to Quit Was Right

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER was a good soldier, and his decision to quit the Army so he could carry on his John Birch Society version of an anti-Communist campaign was at least a good soldier's decision—straightforward and courageous.

Now his audiences can hear him out on the merits of what he says and take it or leave it as they see fit.

They will hear him and be listening not to their commanding officer but to an ordinary, sincere fellow citizen with a Birch Society member's tragically distorted concept of the real nature of the Communist threat to America.

This is the crux of the Walker affair, which Sen. Strom Thurmond (D) of South Carolina, the former Dixiecrat candidate for president, has been attempting to turn into a smear on the national administration.

This, and the fact that the Army did have a good legal case against General Walker, not because he was anti-Communist—which the U.S. Army top brass obviously is, too—but because he violated the trust the people put in him when he used his position of authority to influence the votes of his troops.

The Judge Advocate General's office of the Army conducted a painstaking investigation of the case and at the end of a scrupulously objective report included the finding that General Walker conducted an intensive campaign of editorials, lectures and "study groups" to influence military personnel and their dependents in behalf of extreme right wing candidates and issues. (Interestingly, not even Sen. Barry Goldwater got a perfect rating in the index used by Walker to guide the troops.)

In doing these things, the Judge Advocate General's report said, General Walker vio-

THE DENVER POST
DENVER, COLORADO
November 5, 1961

(HOME EDITION, EDITOR - PALMER HOYT, DENVER DIVISION)

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

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lated Army Regulations as well as federal civil and criminal statutes.

What General Walker did was no more right because he was a major general than it would have if he had been a postmaster general. And it wouldn't have changed matters a bit if he had been trying to influence his men to vote for Republicans, Democrats or Prohibitionists.

THE Army's action against the general was mild, simply transferring him from his position in charge of the 24th Division to other responsibility.

In this, too, we think the Army acted properly, for if Walker misunderstood the rights of Americans in uniform he was at least relentless in his dedication to the nation in which those rights are guaranteed.

In only one particular were we disappointed in General Walker. Announcing his resignation, he seemed to step out of character when he protested that he had been punished by the Army for his "loyal service" to the country. That is just not so.

Be that as it may, Walker will now be free to say whatever he likes—subject only to the laws of libel and slander.

HE MAY wish to pick up where he left off in his statements against former President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Edward R. Murrow and the "40 to 60 pct." of the American public he seems to think is under Communist influence.

Because we admire the patriotic side of Edwin Walker, we hate to see him engage in a name-calling campaign of the sort that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has pointed out helps to divide Americans and soften us up to Communist objectives.

But that is Walker's choice to make. As for his fellow Americans, their choice is to weigh such a campaign, if it is undertaken, against their own common sense.

The Case of (or For) General Walker

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

***THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER*, by Kent and Phoebe Courtney; *Conservative Society of America* ($2.00).**

Any book published on the case of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker at this time must be premature, the case not having been completed — despite his resignation from the Army.

However, Kent and Phoebe Courtney, the authors of this conservative tract, have not allowed themselves to be restrained by the usual limitations of time and history. They have decided that General Walker was without fault in his "Pro-Blue" troop information program, that Senator J. William Fulbright (Dem., Ark.) was wrong in the critical memorandum he sent to the Defense Department, and that the case is complete.

(The book contains the texts of two resolutions introduced in the House and Senate, both calling for an investigation of the controversy surrounding the Fulbright memorandum. The Courtneys apparently doubt that a congressional investigation could bring to light anything of importance.)

As the Courtneys interpret it, the Walker case is the symbol and culmination of a long struggle between liberal and conservative forces in America. They relate liberalism to socialism and socialism to Communism.

Liberalism is, of course, viewed as satanic, and conservatism and its disciples are regarded as subordinate only to the Second Coming.

Two professional anti-Communists who come in for praise are the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wis.) and Robert H. W. Welch Jr. McCarthy is applauded for having been anti-Communist without a trace of anti-Semitism. Welch, whose principal contribution to American history has been absurdity, is praised for wanting to impeach Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren. Welch, a former Massachusetts candy baron, founded the John Birch Society.

GENERAL WALKER
A Symbol?

Before beginning their chronol-

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

LRFILE: 100-3396

ARKANSAS GAZETTE XXX

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

DATE 11-5-61

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[redacted] glossary of [redacted] with their own [redacted] their definitions [redacted] can accept the thesis of this book.

McCarthyite, for instance, is defined as a term "used by the Communists to describe all those who indulge in 'McCarthyism,' or the investigation of Communist subversion within the United States Government."

The summation of the Courtneys' interpretation is this: That Walker was a hapless but patriotic pawn who found himself at the mercy of a "ruling elite of Communist appeasers," and that the Fulbright memorandum was a document to prevent criticism of the Kennedy administration. A recommendation in the memorandum to have military officers study history, foreign policy, and government at universities is labeled a nefarious plot. It would, the Courtneys say, "subjugate the military further."

Do the authors have a solution to what they feel is the problem of liberalism?

Yes, there is a saviour and (lo!) it is Kent Courtney; Kent Courtney has founded the Conservative Society of America. Kent Courtney is its national chairman.

(Since publishing his book, Courtney has decided to give the voters of Louisiana a chance to put a footprint on the road to political salvation. He will oppose Senator Russell B. Long (Dem., La.) in the 1962 senatorial election.)

The real value of a work such as this is that it provides an insight into some of the "conservative" minds which are uniting as States Righters, John Birchists, or Conservative Society of America members—groups which seek not to conserve the present but to regain the past. To them, the future is ominous and uncertain, and the promise of American democracy is already history.

The [redacted] the logic of the extreme right as unreal, a jump [redacted] fact to the totally [redacted] conclusion. And in [redacted] this logic for what [redacted] the danger it [redacted] present to America's [redacted] we all become a [redacted].

—C. P. CROW.

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6-26 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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UPI -106
(WALKER)

WASHINGTON--THE ARMY WITH UNACCUSTOMED SWIFTNESS TODAY ACCEPTED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER'S RESIGNATION OF HIS COMMISSION EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

THE CONTROVERSIAL GENERAL'S LETTER REQUESTING RESIGNATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE ARMY LESS THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE IT ACTED. THE ARMY SAID THAT WALKER HAD ASKED TO HAVE THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

THE ARMY DID NOT WAIT OVER THE WEEKEND TO ACT. INSTEAD, IT ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING "THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE RESIGNATION OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER HAD BEEN ACCEPTED EFFECTIVE NOV. 4, 1961."

WALKER, INVOLVED IN A CONTROVERSY OVER HIS TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM AS A DIVISION COMMANDER IN GERMANY, ELECTED TO RESIGN RATHER THAN RETIRE AS HE COULD HAVE DONE.

HIS ACTIONS MEANT HE GAVE UP ABOUT $12,000 A YEAR IN RETIRED PAY.

SEN. FRANK CARLSON, R-KAN., SAID MEANWHILE TODAY THAT WALKER'S CASE "WAS POORLY HANDLED FROM BEGINNING TO END."

"I REGRETTED TO READ OF HIS RESIGNATION," CARLSON SAID. "HE HAS RENDERED VALUABLE SERVICE AND WAAS ONE OF OUR HIGH CLASS GENERALS.

ARMY SOURCES HAVE SAID CONSIDERATION OF WALKER'S DISTINGUISHED RECORD AS A SOLDIER FIGURED IN HIS BEING GIVEN AN "ADMONISHMENT" RATHER THAN A "REBUKE" AFTER INVESTIGATION OF HIS TROOP INDOCTRINATION ACTIVITIES WHILE COMMANDING THE 24TH DIVISION IN WEST GERMANY.

INVESTIGATION WAS SAID TO HAVE SHOWN THAT HE MADE DEROGATORY REMARKS ABOUT PROMINENT AMERICANS INCLUDING FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN AND ENDEAVORED TO INFLUENCE VOTES OF MEN IN HIS COMMAND IN LAST YEAR'S ELECTIONS.

THE 52-YEAR-OLD GENERAL RESIGNED SO THAT HE COULD CARRY ON ANTI-COMMUNIST EFFORTS AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, HE SAID.

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FBI/DOJ
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Walker Quits Army, Answers Critics

By [redacted] FEYERHERD
Star Staff Writer

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker [redacted] indoctrinating his soldiers with political material that [redacted] owed the line of the ultra-conservative John Birch Society, has quit the Army while under fire from his critics.

In a statement sent to the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, the 51-year-old West Pointer said he was resigning instead of passing up all retirement benefits because "I must be free to oppose the power of little men who, in the name of my country, punish loyal service to it."

The general was relieved of command of the 24th Division in Germany and ordered to a subordinate post in the Fifth Army Command after an investigation of the political indoctrination charges. He now will leave in San Antonio, Tex.

He confirmed his resignation to The Star late yesterday but declined to make any comment beyond the long statement he sent the Senate subcommittee. Later he told the Associated Press: "When my plans develop I suspect I may have some statements to make."

The subcommittee plans to start hearings November 27 on "the case and other reports of censorship" of statements by military men.

In his statement made public today by the office of Senator Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, Gen. Walker said:

"My career has been developed in its usefulness to my country. . . . I must find other means of serving my country at the time of her great need in order to pursue the dedication of a lifetime."

The general has served more than 30 years in the Army and is eligible for retirement pay of more than $12,000 a year. But he said, "I cannot accept retirement with its emoluments and benefits. To do so would be a compromise with my principle."

The Army said last night it had not yet received the resignation. When it is received, it was said, the resignation will be acted on promptly."

Gen. Walker has become the center of a storm over the right of military men to speak out against communism, both foreign and domestic. Senator Thurmond has charged that officers are being muzzled in their attempts to alert the country against communism. Senator Fullbright, Democrat of Arkansas, has said that some military men have become involved in politics. The Senate subcommittee decided to study the broad censorship problem.

The general was criticized by Pentagon officials for his 24th Division troop indoctrination [redacted] an Army Inspector General's report said he had [redacted] soldiers on voting in a Congressional election. [redacted] said that there were [redacted] in many areas of [redacted]

Gen. Walker revealed that he had submitted his resignation in 1960 when he was commander of the Army troops that enforced the school integration order in Little Rock, Ark. The resignation, he said, was rejected by the Secretary of the Army.

"I have no further desire for military service at this time," he said in that resignation, "with this (5th column) conspiracy and its influences on the home front."

Hoped for Different Result

The general said he had "hoped and prayed that the Army would not become involved in that non-military issue."

His current resignation request said, in part:

"Cold war efforts, indoctrination and training have been unrealistically suppressed and censored, in spirit and in fact with and without intent, and are not in consonance with the existing state of war, infiltration and aggression, in providing the security and protection of the nation or the soldier from exposure to the enemy."

On the matter of censorship of the military, the general said in his statement to the Senate subcommittee:

"Evn before this subcommittee was directed to study censorship, there had been much public concern reflecting a long period of interest in the terms of censorship vs. the terms for survival. That public interest concerned itself with areas extending back through Gens. Stilwell, Patton, Patch, MacArthur, Gen. Walton Walker, and Gen Van Fleet, to the present date. These are all areas of public and national interest during my time of service, and are properly part of an investigation of censorship of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers in the performance of their missions and duties in behalf of national security on present-day terms.

"Censorship as it pertains to my recent command goes back to October, 1958, in finding within the division a complete lack of realization not only of the enemy's capacity, but of his terms for our existence on this earth. His continuous threats, challenges and tirades, including Moscow Molly's diatribes aimed at our troops on the radio every night, demand our position.

"No member of this Congress who has visited the soldier on the front-line outposts, constantly manned night and day, year after year, failed to respect the realism and seriousness in the situation, and in the soldier's daily life. This we have lived with every hour of the day, and every day of the year. As commanders, we, too, wonder about the enemy and each soldier's preparedness to recognize across miles and miles of barbed wire that enemy's potentiality and brutality.

"My ultimate and daily task has been to achieve effective realism — efficiency in young men in the use of their weapons. They must learn to kill and destroy, to live and protect. Each man is a source of intelligence, morale and comfort. We must talk and he must not talk. He must be alert to see and hear, to shoot and not to shoot. He must live in hope and fear with courage and conviction.

"Even strong men can weaken in these terms for battle preparedness — making men of soldiers and soldiers of men. There are hopes and frustrations—happiness and sadness in the soldier-leader relationship, with every new man under the pressure of an inevitable day of reckoning which is never predictable. These are the burdens of tears and sweat with the thousands of young men from every walk of life, from scholar to delinquent, loyal to unloyal, responsible to irresponsible, appreciative to unappreciative; men from the greatest homes on earth who can be, and will be, the finest soldiers — second to none on earth.

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Tried to Give Knowledge

"These and [illegible] I live with, and for, without time to

rectify what they or their parents may have failed to do, but to make each a master of the art of warfare with the precision that time allowed and the experience that comes from knowledge of the enemy, and his use of warfare in four dimensions.

"If I had failed in this task, I would be the first to know it, and you would be the first to condemn it.

"We are at war. We are infiltrated. We are losing that war every day. Are our hands tied, yours and mine? We need a substitute for defeat. If it is not within the power of this Congress to provide it—then the people of these United States are not truly represented.

"Failure to know the enemy, failure to understand him on all his fronts, failure to prepare completely to battle him to the ultimate in the defense of the United States, only gives him aid and comfort described in our Constitution as treason.

"There can be no co-existence on the battlefield."

The general also dealt in broader terms with the international picture:

"Our objective is not peace, but freedom. If we are vigilant and strong and willing and worthy to defend our liberty, peace will be at home with us. If the Soviet leaders are made to understand that we will fight, there will be no need to fight.

"The Communists are not fighters. They are not even accomplished intriguers. Much of their work is being done for them.

"We know what misguided powers collaborated to install communism as the overlord of so many people over the world. We know that communism wants the rest of them. The Kremlin knows that the smallest candle of freedom left flickering might ignite the rest of the world. . . .

"We have yet to agree among ourselves, and with our allies, to reach a simple definition—communism is the enemy. We employ its agents in the teaching professions, allowing them to work on the fertile minds of youth seeking a champion to pit against a scapegoat. They infest our entertainment media. They long ago have infiltrated our government so that a scheme of subversion can be traded through three decades.

"Even our free press is exploited by Communist propagandists. Communist collaborators find rabid and militant defense among certain groups of our citizens, some of whom are sincerely confused and misguided. Governments which oppose the leaders of these groups and their purposes often are branded reactionary. In other nations of our hemisphere, we have seen these groups seize absolute power. In Cuba, it was with our help."

On the matter of indoctrination of troops, he said:

"It has been suggested that discussion and consideration of domestic civilian matters are not within the province of the military. I disagree. Soldiers come to us from civilian life and sooner or later will return to civilian life. I submit, therefore, that they should be permitted to know, without interruption, what is going on at home, and abroad, for their interest and the interest of the home they protect."

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Texts of Walker's Statement to Senate Panel and Request to Resign From Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Following are the texts of a statement by Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker to the Senate Armed Services Committee and of his request for resignation from the Army:

Statement to Committee

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Upon the invitation of the chairman of the special preparedness subcommittee, Senator John Stennis, I am happy to submit a statement to become a part of the record of this committee.

By God's grace, by action of this Congress, and by appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, by the late Senator Morris Sheppard, it has been my privilege to be a commissioned officer in the United States Army for the past thirty years. My life, my service, my dedication to my troops, their purpose, their hopes, are a matter of record. I hope that the origin and depth of my motivation and intent are credible and clear.

I have been removed from command of the Twenty-fourth Division.

My career has been destroyed in its usefulness to my country. I cannot accept retirement with its emoluments and benefits. To do so would be a compromise with my principle.

I take leave of military duty with a heavy heart. I must find other means of serving my country in the time of her great need, in order to pursue the dedication of a lifetime.

Assails 'Little Men'

To do this, I must be free from the power of little men who, in the name of my country, punish loyal service to it. No man can judge this nation and its emergency but myself. I stand ready to give my recommendations on the field of battle—past or future, my devotion to country, my obligation to this Congress or to the parents of a son.

Even before this subcommittee was directed to study censorship, there had been much public concern reflecting a long period of interest in the terms of censorship vs. the terms for survival. That public interest concerned itself with areas extending back through Generals Stilwell, Patton, Patch, MacArthur, General Walton Walker, and General Van Fleet, to the present date. These are all areas of public and national interest during my time of service, and are properly part of any investigation of censorship of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers in the performance of their missions and duties in behalf of national security on present-day terms.

Censorship as it pertains to my recent command goes back to October, 1959, in finding within the division a complete lack of realization not only of the enemy's capacity, but of his terms for our existence on this earth. His continuous threats, challenges and tirades, including "Moscow Mole's" diatribes aimed at our troops on the radio every night, demand opposition. No member of this Congress who has visited the soldiers on the frontline outposts, continuously manned night and day, year after year, failed to respect the realism and seriousness in the situation, and in the soldier's daily life. This we have lived with every hour of the day and every day of the year. As commanders, we, too, wonder about the enemy and each soldier's preparedness to recognize across miles and miles of barbed wire that enemy's potentiality and brutality.

My ultimate daily task has been to achieve effective realism—efficiency in young men in the use of their weapons. They must learn to kill and destroy, to live and protect. Each man is a source of intelligence, morale and comfort. He must talk and he must not talk. He must be alert to see, and hear, to shoot and not to shoot. He must live in hope and fear with courage and conviction.

'Making Men of Soldiers'

Even strong men can weaken in these terms for battle preparedness—making men of soldiers and soldiers of men. There are hopes and frustrations—happiness and sadness in the soldier-leader relationship, with every new man under the pressure of an inevitable day of reckoning which is never predictable. These are the burdens of tears and sweat with the thousands of young men from every walk of life, from scholar to delinquent, loyal to unloyal, responsible to irresponsible, appreciative and unappreciative; men from the greatest homes on earth who can be, and will be, the finest soldiers—second to none on earth.

These are the men I lived with, and for, without time to rectify what they or their parents may have failed to do, but to make each a master of the art of warfare with the provision that time allowed and the experience that comes from knowledge of the enemy, and his use of warfare in four dimensions.

If I had failed in this task, I would be the first to know it, and you would be the first to condemn it.

We are at war. We are infiltrated. We are losing that war every day. Are our hands tied, yours and mine? We need a substitute for defeat. If it is not within the power of this Congress to provide it—then the people of these United States are not truly represented.

Let me quote to you now from the address of George

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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Washington to the officers of the Army, 15 March, 1933.

"If men are to be prevented from offering their sentiments on a matter, which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us; freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter."

Quotes a Soldier

Let me quote next from a soldier in Germany, a letter written January 1961, to a member of this Senate:

"For almost eighteen years I have been proud to be what history called me, a 'citizen soldier.' but now I can no longer be a citizen, I can only be a soldier. Are we career soldiers to be relegated to substrata citizenship once again? What a fantastic idea that is!

"Has the pyramid of Government grown so high into the clouds that its foundations can no longer be seen from the starry eyes of our nation's leaders? If this is true, then our task is to divert their eyes earthward and away from the stars."

I agree with Douglas MacArthur, quoted elsewhere in this document, that the application of the Executive power has become so inordinate that members of the armed forces have been subjected to the most arbitrary and ruthless treatment for daring to speak the truth in accordance with conviction and conscience.

The encroachment upon the responsibility of the Legislative branch to regulate the military conduct is the very encroachment now turned upon me.

In defeat, I am in good company.

Cites Need to Know Enemy

Failure to know the enemy, failure to understand him on all his fronts, failure to prepare completely to battle him to the ultimate in the defense of the United States, only gives him aid and comfort described in our Constitution as treason.

There can be no coexistence on the battlefield.

As I rejoin the nation's civilian population, I submit an array of opinion expressed by some of the most illustrious men ever to serve under the flag of the United States. Now that military men may no longer confide in the public, let them speak out of the past:

Admiral C. Turner Joy:

"Let no one think that in negotiating with the Communists we should reject the use of force. On the contrary, it is only through the imminent threat of application of our military power that the Communists can be compelled to negotiate seriously for the alleviation of the basic issues between their world and ours. We must be prepared to accept the risk of war if we hope to avoid war." (1955)

Gen. Mark Clark:

"Having seen the Red Army and Russian diplomacy in action, my own belief is that there is nothing the Soviets would not do to achieve world domination. But I am convinced also that they respect force; they respect nothing in the world except force.

"Whether it was the Soviet High Commissioner Koney in Vienna, Gusev in London at the deputy foreign ministers' meeting, Vishinsky and Molotov at the 1947 council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow or Nam Il at Panmunjom, I found the Communists to be the same breed of bandits. They are ruthless in their exploitation of weakness; they stop, look and listen only when confronted with force . . .

"But peace will be granted us only if we are strong, if the Russians and their followers know we are strong and if they are convinced we have the determination and courage to use that strength to achieve a military victory the next time we are called to war against communism." (1954)

Alludes to MacArthur

Gen. Douglas MacArthur:

"There can be no compromise with atheistic communism – no half-way in the preservation of freedom and religion. It must be all or nothing.

"Without committing a single soldier to battle he has assumed direct or indirect control over a large part of the population of the world. His intrigue has found its success, not so much in his own military strength, nor, indeed, in any overt threat of intent to commit it to battle, but in the moral weakness of the free world." (1952)

Gen. John R. Deane:

"Above all, we must abandon the hopes that go with the weakness of appeasement. We are dealing with people who respond only to strength.

"The chances of attaining our objective by peaceful means will be enhanced immeasurably if we are prepared to defend our position by force at any point where it is threatened. Nothing induces greater restraint on the part of Soviet leaders than a display of strength by their adversaries.

"In my opinion there can no longer be any doubt that Soviet leadership has always been motivated by the belief that communism and capitalism cannot co-exist. Nor is there any doubt in my mind that present-day Soviet leaders have determined upon a program pointed toward creating conditions favorable to a triumph of communism in the war against capitalism which they consider to be inevitable." (1946.)

Applauds Educator's Views

It has fallen to a civilian, Dr. Max Rafferty, California school superintendent, to ask the home front what happened to patriotism. I quote him as follows:

"We educators had better not be caught withholding from the nation's children the wonderful sharp-edged glittering sword of patriotism. In a word, this is its indoctrination. An ugly word? I think not. But if it is ugly to teach children to revere the great Americans of the past, to cherish the traditions of our country, to hate communism and its creatures, then I say let's be ugly."

Let me present the view of Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, former President of the United Nations General Assembly as expressed in a speech in Williamsburg:

"Communism started from zero forty-three years ago, and today it rigidly controls one-third of mankind and has penetrated and softened up in varying degrees the remaining two-thirds. Was this phenomenal development inevitable? . . . I warn you therefore against declining to assume full moral-historical responsibility for what happened during the last two decades; for, if you do so, you are already a Marxist, and Marxian communism will have already won in your soul.

"The only hope, therefore, is to believe, on a basis of truth and not of darkness or sentiment or dogmatism, that nothing of what transpired was inevitable, and that everything could have been prevented or reversed. Only on the basis of radical moral responsibility can you overcome the fatalism of the cosmologists and the determinism of the dialectical materialists.

"The future will never redeem the past, and we will only pass from one fiasco to another, from one pathetic drift to another, unless in contemplating the past we can put our finger with certainty on such and such act, and such and such decision, and such and such person, and honestly say this act, or decision, or person, could have been different and therewith the course of events would have taken a radically different turn."

'Accusers Are Persons'

My own accusers are persons—not America.

They separate me from the soldiers and soldiering I know.

My oath is used for and against me.

My case "rests" on the courage of patriots facing present terms for survival.

It might be useful to review what we seek.

Our objective is not peace, but freedom. If we are vigilant and strong and willing and worthy to defend our liberty, peace will be at home with us. If the Soviet leaders are made to understand that we will fight, there will be no need to fight.

The Communists are not fighters. They are not even accomplished intriguers. Much of their work is being done for them.

No people ever has voted in a free election to accept communism as a way of life. From the time Lenin's rabble swooped down upon the Government of Kerenski, on 7 November 1917, destroying Russia's first republican form of government, to the present, the Communists have been destroyers of the right of the peoples to choose their own destiny.

We know what misguided powers collaborated to install communism as the overlord of so many people over the world. We know that communism wants the rest of them. The Kremlin knows that the smallest candle of freedom left flickering might ignite the rest of the world.

Talk about co-existence is a concession to the timid and the gullible.

To keep the other peoples quiet, the Kremlin resorts to other means.

Cites F. B. I. Director

F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover said this:

"It is appalling that [redacted] members of our society [redacted] time to deplore and [redacted] those who stress the C[redacted] ist danger. What these [redacted] guided 'authorities' fail to realize is that the Communist Party, U. S. A., is an integral part of the international communism. As the world-wide menace becomes more powerful, the various Communist parties assume a more dangerous and sinister role in the countries in which they are entrenched. Public indifference to this threat is tantamount to national suicide.

"Lethargy leads only to disaster. The Communists have a savage plan of liquidation for a vanquished America."

Has the counsel of this great American fallen on deaf ears? Worse still, is his voice like all others to be muted by political dilettantes with their fingers to their lips?

If so, we must be prepared to accept a prostitution of language and truth as we have known them since we became a free people. This would be a most devastating brainwash.

One of the great conflicts of history is that between man and the state. An example of how far we have submitted to this new orientation is that, only a short time ago, a liberal was one who believed in protecting individual liberties from usurpation by the state. Yet, all men must have a higher authority. I think we do not dare let these usurpers decide whether the higher authority is to be the President or the Palace Guard—God or the Kremlin.

Recalls Wartime Command

During World War II, I commanded one of the finest ski, mountain, amphibious, and air-borne trained commando units. It was half-American, half-Canadian. Training and combat made soldiers of men, and men of soldiers. Supremacy and victory on the battlefield evolved from the capacity of each individual as a dedicated fighting man, and a player on the team. Night after night, and days on end, leadership kept vigil to evaluate the situation in terms of dead, wounded, replacements, and from the reports of scouts and patrols, shifting supporting fire, seeking to recover lost and wounded.

He had studied our enemy; [redacted] tactics and [redacted] Supremacy was the [redacted] victory: not equality. [redacted] Mont., stands a [redacted] erial to the honored dead [redacted] dian and American soldiers who comprised that [redacted] Special Service Force—volunteers for hazardous duty [redacted] two great countries. It is at the same time a monument to the necessity for engaging the enemy with purpose—the purpose of destroying the enemy.

In Korea, commanding the artillery at Heartbreak Hill, and the infantry at Gibralter, for twenty months, I saw stalemate become a substitute for victory. The monument there became the P. W. cages. Thirty-three thousand American dead, and more than one hundred thousand Koreans lost are the monument to the censorship of victory on the field of battle.

I worked long nights in a hut high in the mountains overlooking the beautiful Sea of Japan, helping my Korean friends to build an army in our image. The result has been an army in which soldiers at every echelon enjoy as satisfactory a relationship as I have known anywhere. That army is the product of the cooperation and coordination between a great anti-Communist patriot, President Rhee, and a great American general, James Van Fleet.

It had been my lot to be assigned to the Greek Operations Desk in the Pentagon during the war in Greece. Dismayed at harassment through censorship of execution, I was happy to arrange another assignment.

Tells of China Incident

Over rice with Korean soldiers, I heard from an American major on my staff the disheartening detail of his experience while serving on the mainland as an advisor to the Nationalist Chinese Army—of shortages of ammunition, and of the sudden recall of all American advisers from China. The Nationalist forces had been in combat readiness, anxious to engage a Communist enemy weakened by long, over-extended supply routes. Here, censorship of action through the control of ammunition, and the recall of advisers upon whom there [redacted] reliance was effective.

In 1951, as a colonel, I explored the Pentagon for a week in preparation for assignment to Korea. I wanted to know particularly if reports in the press that the Korean War might end quickly had any substance. I had no interest in a duty assignment in Korea as part of an "occupation force." If the war was to continue, I wanted the combat assignment. I have to tell you that the general feeling in the Pentagon was that the war might end next week, or next month, which obviously would mean no victory. I watched the return of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Washington that week. And I watched the enemy increase the fury of his assaults. I decided to go to Korea, knowing that censorship of victory was the prevailing mood. There was the challenge. Possibly the war would be won within the limitations imposed upon the military. I was determined to help. I led my men and fought them to their greatest capacity. Out of their sight, I wept over their predicament.

Did you ever hear of "bug-out"? I have. In Korea. It represented the complete disintegration of morale and confidence. It is the psychology of rout.

You heard it, at times, on every hand. He "bugged out"; they "bugged out"; it was a "bug-out". It was a shocking thing from a soldier.

With firm discipline and snapped out of it. They became what Americans have always been, top-notch soldiers.

As senior adviser to the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Nationalist Army on Formosa [Taiwan] in 1955, I felt the effects of uncertain policy.

There can be no co-existence on the battlefield.

It has been said, perhaps better than I say it now, that political warfare is a sustained effort to seize territory and establish dominion over peoples through acts which, while short of war, nevertheless engage the threat of war. [redacted] fare, not a series of [redacted] relations campaigns.

Its primary purpose [redacted] discredit its opponents, neutralize, if not [redacted] them, with methods that abound predominantly in deception. Its primary object, which wears the mask of coexistence and mutual understanding, is to utterly destroy competing political and economic concepts and reduce the peoples living under these concepts to vassalage, or complete impotence.

Foreign aid, cultural exchanges and technical assistance may be activities related to political warfare, but they do not, of themselves, depreciate the power of an ideological enemy.

We have yet to agree among ourselves, and with our Allies, to reach a simple definition—communism is the enemy. We employ its agents in the teaching professions, allowing them to work on the fertile minds of youth seeking a champion to pit against a scapegoat. They infest our entertainment media. They long ago have infiltrated our Government so that a scheme of subversion can be traced through three decades.

Even our free press is exploited by Communist propagandists. Communist collaborators find rabid and militant defense among certain groups of our citizens, some of whom are sincerely confused and misguided. Governments which oppose the leaders of these groups and their purposes often are branded reactionary. In other nations of our hemisphere, we have seen these groups seize absolute power. In Cuba, it was with our help.

Nations that have fundamentally anti-Communist governments too often feel our wrath, directed by those who somehow have [redacted] to rise to such [redacted] power in our Gover[redacted] to be able to claim [redacted] to speak for us. I [redacted] with sorrow, but I [redacted] conviction.

[redacted] of American Communism [redacted] now pushing into [redacted] on this assignment [redacted] have been [redacted] and we and our Allies [redacted] alert and informed [redacted] alert we would have [redacted] to be informed. To disagree, [redacted] us who [redacted] alert us by informing us [redacted] enemy and thus who do [redacted] nothing, have gone to extremes, [redacted] lengths, but always at the risk of exposing themselves [redacted] going too far.

As a boy on a small Texas [redacted] farm, it was my happy [redacted] to behold daily the glory of God and the wonders of life made more bountiful by the sun and the rain, and sometimes made suddenly awesome by the unleashing of great devastation. In our daily chores and in our annual harvests, we worked amid blessings and challenges.

When Senator Sheppard appointed me to the U. S. Military Academy, I hoped and prayed that I might serve with honor and efficiency; and, if necessary, with sacrifice.

The Cadet Prayer became my prayer:

"Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half-truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with the courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice and knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy . . ."

The Cadet Honor Code became my honor code:

"Lying, quibbling, evasive statements, or technicalities in order to shield guilt or defeat the spirit of justice will not be tolerated. The Code demands courageous and fearless honesty in setting fourth the truth, regardless of consequences.

"A cadet who violates the Code shall resign at once as there is no place in the Corps for anyone who cannot abide by its principles and offenders are never granted immunity. Anything to which a man signs his name means unequivocably what it said both as to letter and spirit."

[redacted] from civilian life [redacted] qualified to the [redacted] them closer ties to home [redacted]

During the past several years, troop commanders have been working under severe handicaps. The young men who came to us from America's schools and homes and churches were uninformed about their enemy. The training and preparation they should have been getting had been sadly neglected. We found it necessary to remedy this deficiency.

The mobilization of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division cold war effort was superceded by authority from a 1958 directive of the National Security Council, the top advisory board to the President, which called for the mobilization of all arms of government, civilian, diplomatic, military—in the cold war. My efforts became the rationale for my relief.

Fresh from school, or with school delayed, soldiers coming to my command had not had the opportunity to read "The Naked Communist" by Cleon Skousen; nor J. Edgar Hoover's "Masters of Deceit;" nor Edward Hunter's "Brainwashing: Pavlov to Powers;" nor Friedrich Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom;" nor Weaver's "Mainsprings of Human Progress;" nor the tremendously important studies which the committees of this Congress have made on the nature, the capabilities and designs of the Communist enemy. They literally didn't know why they were wearing the uniform of the United States. Their life, the life of the soldier next to them, your life—the life of this Capitol—depends upon their knowing.

The Constitution which you [redacted] and I have taken [redacted] upholds is our greatest [redacted] most dire days of the [redacted] But it is a suspicious document within contents [redacted] of us in our differences, yet [redacted] us together in our [redacted] manner. Our two-party [redacted] political system has not [redacted] a democracy into two [redacted] camps. My task as a commander of troops has been to [redacted] both your sons this fact. Historically our political differences always have evaporated at the water's edge when aggressors threatened. A soldier stands at the water's edge, wherever he may be stationed.

But that soldier needs badly to understand that fact before he comes to me in uniform. He needs to understand, as does every citizen, that we have long ago crossed the beaches and the water's edge and that we are in a death struggle now, on the high seas, in the air, on the land, in outer space, and in every local community where the agents of those who hope to conquer the world seek to undermine us.

Be sure that no American is more nonpartisan than the soldier facing the enemy in the struggle for survival. He does not ask his foxhole mate for his political party card. That his buddy is an American is sufficient. And it is in this very context that our greatest strength lies. Societies and nations which have been defended by mercenaries and professional armies have withered and died across the centuries; but a nation defended by its citizenry will find strength to fend off oppressors, if that citizenry is informed of its peril.

When the soldier understands his heritage and its jeopardy—that soldier sees the enemy and his designs; he then becomes an American. He shoulders his responsibility to himself, to his fellow-soldiers, and to his nation.

If it is now to be the case that commanders are restricted, or constrained by censorship, to certain limited areas of communication in their indoctrination of their soldiers, then the deficiency in training will go unremedied.

Our defense is based on the concept of a civilian military establishment with regular Army support. Our armed might is civilian: it is a son, a nephew, or a husband who answers the call to serve his country. It is a civilian business man, teacher, mechanic, union member, farmer, who retains his status in a reserve force, trains and studies regularly so that he may effectively defend us if the need arises. [redacted] the United States Army. It is our civilian neighbors who rally, when an enemy threatens, to protect our heritage. To pronounce a military coup by such an army is patently preposterous.

One of the [redacted] for day military [redacted] security. Our [redacted] fixed battle [redacted] reason to [redacted] son, security [redacted] the posting of [redacted] operation of [redacted]

In the new four-dimensional warfare, the problem is entirety different, equally vital, and it concerns the civilian population. Congressional committees have devoted thousands of pages to sworn testimony on the failure of security within the civilian population such as interlocking subversion in Government departments, in thirty parts, and the thousands of pages on the Institute of Pacific Relations, to name only two. Unfortunately, the full significance of these are not widely known to the people who, under our Constitution, are the "ultimate respository of all national power."

The civilian and military must complement each other in safeguarding power and security. From the vantage of the military, it often appears that some positions of authority are not adequately prepared to coordinate civilian and military security measures.

It has been suggested that discussion and consideration of domestic civilian matters are not within the province of the military. I disagree. Soldiers come to us from civilian life and sooner or later will return to civilian life. I submit therefore, that they should be permitted to know, without interruption, what is going on at home, an dabroad, for their interest and the interest of the home they protect.

In recent years, special interest groups have prevailed upon civilian [redacted] employ our military [redacted] non-military [redacted]

In 1957, [redacted] higher authority [redacted] such an operation [redacted] mander of the [redacted] tary District, I was [redacted] to receive and command Federal troops in what has come to be known as "Operation Little Rock." Federal troops were used, contrary to my personal wishes. I had hoped and prayed that the Army would not become involved in that non-military [redacted]. It was my hope that Federal [redacted]

would be used. Failing this, it was his expressed desire [illegible] Army participation. If [illegible] be limited to the use of military police units.

Through appropriate military channels, I requested urged that responsibility be restored to the state's National Guard, whose loyalty and dedication to their obligations, however unpleasant, neither I, nor any other U. S. Army officer, has ever had reason to question.

I submitted my resignation from the United States Army on 4 August 1959—Headquarters, Arkansas military district.

The letter said:

"1. I am in receipt of assignment to command the twenty-fourth Infantry Division, Europe to which I have looked forward to for many years.

"2. It is fair to say that in my opinion the fifth column conspiracy and influence is the United States minimize or nullify the effectiveness of my ideals and principles, military mission and objectives, and the necessary American public spirit to support sons and soldiers. I have no further desire for military service at this with this conspiracy and its influences on the home front.

"3. I respectfully request that this, my resignation from the United States Army, be accepted and become effective immediately."

My request was denied by order of the Secretary of the Army.

I quote to you the words of General MacArthur, referred to earlier:

"While for the purpose of administration and command the armed forces are within the Executive branch of the Government, they are accountable as well to the Congress, charged with the policy-making responsibility, and to the people, ultimate repository of all national power. Yet so inordinate has been the application of the Executive power that members of the armed services have been subjected to the most arbitrary and ruthless treatment for daring to speak the truth in accordance with conviction and conscience."

These are words that should ring through the land but do not—counsel that should have been heeded but was not.

To what voice, then, do we hearken?

The people, the truly militant voice in a republic, can and will be heard. Once unleashed — I have faith that from their fury constitutional power will prevail, rededicating this nation and its sons in uniform to the will and power of the people for freedom and justice under the sun.

I have now completed more than thirty years in service under your commission. I am proud of that service and the honors that I wear on behalf of the men I have served. No man of my humble beginnings could be less than proud, but still humble and deeply concerned for the survival of his country.

United Press International

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker

0-20 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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UPI-54
(WALKER)
MUNICH.--RELIEVING MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER OF HIS COMMAND HAS HAD "A BAD EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF AMERICAN TROOPS" IN GERMANY, REP. FRANK J. BECKER, R-N.Y., SAID TODAY.
BECKER SAID HE IS TOURING U.S. MILITARY BASES IN GERMANY TO CONDUCT A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED MUZZLING OF THE MILITARY FOR THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE.
HE SAID HE HOPES THAT A FULL INVESTIGATION INTO THE WALKER CASE WILL BE HELD AT A FUTURE DATE.
WALKER WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION LAST SPRING, AFTER A PENTAGON INVESTIGATION OF HIS TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM REVEALED THAT IT WAS BASED ON ULTRA-RIGHTIST LITERATURE NOT APPROVED BY THE MILITARY.
"HE (WALKER) IS A GREAT SOLDIER, AND HIS MEN IN THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION CONSIDER HIM A SOLDIER'S SOLDIER," BECKER SAID.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

67 OCT 13 1961

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, October 4, 1961

Censorship Probers Plan to See Walker

By the Associated Press

Two key figures in the coming Senate inquiry into charges that Pentagon officers have been muzzled in making anti-Communist speeches said today they hope to confer with Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

Both Senator Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, who forced the investigation, and Senator Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, who will direct it as chairman, said they expect Gen. Walker to get in touch with them.

But both said in interviews that they have not heard from Gen. Walker, who arrived in this country from Germany last week end on a 20-day leave.

Gen. Walker was removed from command of the 24th Army Division in West Germany and reprimanded after Army leaders found he had violated regulations by trying to influence his troops on the 1960 congressional elections and by remarking that former President Truman and other public figures had been soft on communism. He was reassigned to a staff job at Army European headquarters at Heidelberg, Germany.

18,000 Write, Wire

Meanwhile, aides of Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, said they had received some 18,000 telegrams, letters and postcards urging prompt inquiry into Senator Thurmond's charges that military officers had been muzzled and censored in anti-Communist speeches, statements and training by Defense Department policies and officials.

It appears that the formal hearing and investigation will get under way late next month or in December.

Senator Stennis heads a special committee of five Democrats and three Republicans appointed by Senator Russell to conduct the study for the Armed Services Committee, of which Senator Russell is chairman. The staff is organized and at work. It must sift through a huge volume of evidence, charges and counter-charges.

Senator Thurmond, a major general in the Army Reserve, plans his annual 15-day active duty tour as assistant chief of civil affairs later this month. He will be subject to Pentagon policies during this period but said he plans no speeches or other actions as tests.

Senator Stennis and other Senators named to conduct the inquiry now are busy clearing up post-session office work. Most of them will be out of the Capital for the next several weeks.

Three Broad Phases

Senator Thurmond said through an aide he expects the probe to deal with three broad phases of his repeated charges that the military has been hampered in attempts to expose communism.

1. A survey of troop information and education programs on communism, including films which have been censored or dropped.

2. Examples of censorship of anti-Communist speeches and articles by military officers.

3. Defense Department actions and policies on "cold war seminars" intended to alert Reserve officers and key civilian leaders on the dangers and tactics of international communism.

The inquiry was authorized by a 15-1 vote of the Armed Services Committee after two days of testimony by Secretary of Defense McNamara early last month.

Mr. McNamara emphatically denied that any of his policies or subordinates intended to impede any expose of a Communist threat. He promised full co-operation in the inquiry.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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UPI-20
(WALKER)
NEW YORK--MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND BECAUSE OF A POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM IN HIS DIVISION, ARRIVED YESTERDAY ON A 20-DAY LEAVE.
WALKER SAID "I HAVE NO BITTERNESS" OVER BEING SUSPENDED FROM COMMAND OF THE 24TH U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY.
A PENTAGON INVESTIGATION FOUND THAT WALKER WAS CONNECTED WITH THE RIGHT-WING JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, BUT WALKER DENIED THAT BIRCH SOCIETY VIEWS WERE A A PART OF THE INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM. WALKER HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO HEIDELBERG WITH THE STAFF DUTIES OF COLONEL.
WALKER SAID HE HAS NOT MADE ANY TRAVEL PLANS FOR HIS LEAVE.
9/30--TD952A

64 OCT 5 1961
64 OCT 9 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-59

CORRECTION:

/IN WALKER, NEW YORK (UPI-20) 3RD PGH STARTING: A PENTAGON, READ XXX AN ARMY INVESTIGATION FOUND XXX (APMY STED PENTAGON).

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-122
(WALKER)
AUGSBURG, GERMANY--THE LAWYER FOR A GERMAN REPORTER ON TRIAL FOR ALLEGED SLANDER OF U.S. MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TODAY ASKED THE COURT TO CALL U.S. TWO CONGRESSMEN AND THE ARMY SECRETARY AS WITNESSES.

LOTHAR KOLB, ATTORNEY FOR SIEGERIED NAUJOCKS, SAID HE WANTED ARMY SECRETARY ELVIS STAHR JR., TO PROVE THERE ARE NO ARMY RULES PROHIBITING A PRESS OFFICER FROM ISSUING STATEMENTS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF OFFICERS.

LT. COL. J.W. PETERSON, CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION, TESTIFIED LAST WEEK RELEASE OF SUCH INFORMATION WAS FORBIDDEN BECAUSE IT COULD "BE OF AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY."

NAUJOCKS IS CHARGED WITH THREE COUNTS OF CRIMINAL SLANDER AGAINST WALKER, 24TH DIVISION COMMANDER UNTIL APRIL WHEN HE WAS RELIEVED OF COMMAND BY THE PENTAGON.

THE GENERAL, A NATIVE OF CENTERPOINT, TEXAS, WAS SUSPENDED DURING AN INVESTIGATION OF STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY. NAUJOCKS IS A REPORTER FOR THE PAPER, AN AMERICAN-OWNED TABLOID CATERING TO AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY.

NAUJOCKS TESTIFIED THURSDAY HE HAD CALLED WALKER "CRAZY" BUT REFUSED TO ELABORATE ON THE GROUNDS HE WOULD HAVE TO REVEAL U.S. MILITARY SECRETS AND MIGHT LATER BE TRIED FOR THAT.

ONE OF THE MAJOR POINTS OF THE CASE IS WALKER'S ALLEGATION NAUJOCKS CALLED HIM "MENTALLY INCAPACITATED." THE REPORTER SAID HE HAD A COPY OF A MEDICAL REPORT STATING THE GENERAL HAD A BRAIN TUMOR, BUT ARMY PRESS OFFICERS REFUSED HIM INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT.

NAUJOCKS' LAWYER SAID HE ALSO WANTED REPS. FRANK KOWALSKI, (D-CO[illegible] AND HENRY S. REUSS (D-WIS.) TO TESTIFY. BOTH ARE SAID TO HAVE MADE STATEMENTS DETRIMENTAL TO WALKER.

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REC-96

57 OCT 3 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-20 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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UPI -31
(ANTI-COMMUNIST)
SOUTH BEND, IND.--REP. SAMUEL L. DEVINE, R-OHIO, LAST NIGHT ATTACKED THE "MILITARY MUZZLING" FULBRIGHT MEMORANDUM AND CALLED FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER.
DEVINE CHARGED ON A WEEKLY NETWORK RADIO BROADCAST (MANION FORUM) THAT THE FULBRIGHT MEMORANDUM, A DIRECTIVE TO CURTAIL MILITARY LEADERS FROM INSTRUCTING THEIR TROOPS IN THE EVILS OF COMMUNISM, "WAS NOT AN INDICTMENT OF MILITARY LEADERS FOR USURPATION OF CIVILIAN CONTROL, BUT AN INDICTMENT OF THE ABILITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES AND TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST FOR THEMSELVES."
9/25--GE949A

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176 SEP 28 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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He Called Gen. Walker Crazy, Says Reporter

Augsburg, Germany, Sept. 21 (UPI).—A reporter for the Overseas Weekly testified today he called Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker "crazy" but refused to elaborate for fear he might be "tried as a traitor."

Siegfried Naujocks, a German, also told a German court trying him on three counts of slander that the public information officer in Walker's former division asked him not to write a story about a controversial speech by the general.

Naujocks testified that in the speech Jan. 24 in Augsburg, Walker called Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and former President Truman "definitely pink."

(Walker was reported flying from Germany to Washington, where a Senate committee voted yesterday to probe Defense Department policies restricting military personnel from airing anti-Communist views.)

Walker ordered Naujocks off the base in December for spreading rumors about his mental capability, and later refused to permit him to return.

Pledged to Secrecy

The story of the Walker speech appeared in April. It asserted Walker's troop information program was based on the philosophy of the John Birch Society. Walker, 51, was suspended shortly thereafter.

Naujocks told the court he promised Lt. Gen. Frederic Brown, who investigated the Walker case, not to reveal information he had about Walker on grounds it would be detrimental to the security and morale of Allied troops in Germany.

Lt. Col. J. W. Peterson, information officer of the 24th Division, testified he had a private talk with Naujocks and tried to talks him out of printing a story on Walker's speech. He said Walker did not know of his talk with Naujocks.

REC- 62

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176 SEP 27

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date SEP 22 1961

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Today in National Affairs

Transfer of Gen. Walker Held Blow to Troop Morale

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON.

What is more important than the morale of the American Army? If there is a war in which "conventional forces" are to carry the principal burden, what are the troops going to fight for?

No army is worth anything unless it has a fighting spirit—unless it is motivated by a deep feeling as to the righteousness of its cause. This applies both to officers and to men.

Yet we read from the pen of Hanson Baldwin, military expert of "The New York Times," as he writes from Augsburg in West Germany: "From high command to private first class, the army in Europe has been deeply disturbed by the case of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker. Officers of all ranks, particularly the senior ones, deplore the manner in which the case was handled and feel that some fundamental elements of military justice and fair play were violated. . . .

"At the direction of the Pentagon, prior plans to transfer Gen. Walker to a corps command in Texas with promotion to lieutenant general were canceled. Since April, Gen. Walker has been filling a colonel's billet as an assistant operations officer on the staff of Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, commander-in-chief, United States Army Europe, with headquarters at Heidelberg."

'Too Much of a Zealot'

Mr. Baldwin goes on to say that the reasons why many officers and men are dismayed "have nothing to do with the materials Gen. Walker used or things he said in his anti-Communist program." Indeed, many officers said the general had become "too much of a single-minded zealot in his fight against communism." But the Army is reported to have been "shocked first, by what it feels is the summary treatment given to a man who is generally regarded as an outstanding leader and soldier.

He made a distinguished record in both World War II and the Korean war, and has been awarded many decorations. Under his leadership, the 24th Infantry Division had come to be judged as one of the two best divisions in the European area, if not in the whole army.

The original press release from the Pentagon, announcing Gen. Walker's relief and transfer, was couched in such extreme terms that, Mr. Baldwin was told, one senior commander refused to publish it. He felt it was an interference with the normal processes of military law and an interference with the chain of command. The wording of the release was subsequently altered.

But the records of the inspector general's investigation—which, like the minutes of a grand jury hearing, are confidential—were made public by the Pentagon. This is unprecedented. Gen. Walker was not even given the right to read first the transcript of the testimony.

The records of such investigations are traditionally for use only in a military court, where evidence is taken under oath and witnesses are subject to cross-examination. Supposing that the testimony of some "liberal" before a grand jury had been improperly disclosed and the individual then publicly censured by some government department or committee of Congress? Doubtless a drive for an "operation abolition" against such a department or agency head would have been promptly initiated.

Sign of Incompetence?

But isn't all this a sign of the utter incompetence of those people in the Kennedy administration who trifle with the morale of officers and troops of the United States Army? Isn't the Pentagon aware that it is ordering thousands of American citizens into the armed forces and is not just running a department to suit the politics or ideologies of different groups which bombard the government whenever anyone wants to speak out against Communist infiltration in the

Thus, the Pentagon now virtually has barred the showing to American troops of the film—titled "Operation Abolition" — which exposed Communist participation in the riotous demonstrations in San Francisco last year against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This documentary has been the target of many so-called "liberals."

There may, to be sure, have been some unnecessary interpolations that do not belong in the film, but basically it

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
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New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date SEP 22 1961

exposes the tactics of Communist subversion inside the United States. It has been used in the program to educate armed forces personnel on the nature and menace of communism. An understanding of why and for what they were fighting had been found lacking among the troops in the Korean war—in which Gen. Walker commanded the artillery of a division—and the indoctrination program has since been developed for morale-building purposes.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D., South Carolina, has been waging a crusade in the Senate to stop the censorship of speeches by military men who denounce communism. The word had gone out that the Pentagon censors and edits these speeches—somewhat like what is being done in Communist Russia itself.

The South Carolina senator has succeeded in getting the Senate Armed Services Committee to authorize a special study by a subcommittee into the whole problem of the "muzzling" of military personnel who seek to expose communism. It is an inquiry long overdue, but unfortunately the administration itself has not taken the steps it should take to boost the morale of the military forces themselves and inspire them with the feeling that, if they have to fight communism on the battlefield, it is a righteous cause worthy of their maximum sacrifice.

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0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

Trifling With the Army's Morale

Handling of Walker Case by Pentagon And Administration Held Incompetent

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"From high command to private first class, the Army in Europe has been deeply disturbed by the case of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker. Officers of all ranks, particularly the senior ones, deplore the manner in which the case was handled and feel that some fundamental elements of military justice and fair play were violated. . . .

"At the direction of the Pentagon, prior plans to transfer Gen. Walker to a corps command in Texas with promotion to Lieutenant General were canceled. Since April, Gen. Walker has been filling a colonel's billet as an assistant operations officer on the staff of Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, commander-in-chief, United States Army Europe, with headquarters at Heidelberg."

Mr. Baldwin goes on to say that the reasons why many officers and men are dismayed "have nothing to do with the materials Gen. Walker used or things he said in his anti-Communist program." Indeed, many officers said the General had become "too much of a single-minded zealot in his fight against communism." But the Army is reported to have been "shocked first, by what it feels is the summary treatment given to a man who is generally regarded as an outstanding leader and soldier." He made a distinguished record in both World War II and the Korean War, and has been awarded many decorations. Under his leadership, the 24th Infantry Division had come to be judged as one of the best divisions in the European area, if not in the whole Army.

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But isn't all this a sign of the utter incompetence of those people in the Kennedy administration who trifle with the morale of officers and troops of the United States Army? Isn't the Pentagon aware that it is ordering thousands of American citizens into the armed forces and is not just running a department to suit the politics or ideologies of different groups which bombard the Government whenever anyone wants to speak out against Communist infiltration in the United States?

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UPI-114
(WALKER)
AUGSBURG, GERMANY--A FORMER AIDE TO MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TESTIFIED TODAY THAT A GERMAN NEWSMAN SAID HE HAD A MEDICAL REPORT WHICH INDICATED WALKER "SUFFERED FROM A BRAIN TUMOR AND WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS."

CAPT. RICHARD G. HYDE SAID REPORTER SIGFRIED NAUJOCKS OF THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY, A PRIVATELY-OWNED AMERICAN TABLOID, TOLD HIM CONFIDENTIALLY THAT THE NEWSPAPER WOULD USE THE ALLEGED REPORT AGAINST WALKER "IF THE GENERAL DID ANYTHING UNEXPLAINABLE."

HYDE, WHO ONCE WORKED IN WALKER'S CONTROVERSIAL "PRO-BLUE" DIVISION INFORMATION PROGRAM, SAID NAUJOCKS TOLD HIM ON DEC. 23 THAT THE PAPER WOULD DIRECT QUESTIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARMY ABOUT WALKER'S HEALTH.

HYDE'S TESTIMONY CAME IN THE SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL IN WHICH NAUJOCKS IS CRIMINALLY CHARGED WITH THREE COUNTS OF SLANDER. THE WALKER CHARGES STATE THAT NAUJOCKS TOLD THREE PERSONS IN THE 24TH INFNATRY DIVISION THAT WALKER HAD LOST HIS MENTAL CAPACITIES.

YESTERDAY, AN ARMY DOCTOR, ONE OF THREE WHO EXAMINED WALKER IN MUNICH IN NOVEMBER, TESTIFIED THAT THE GENERAL'S HEALTH WAS GOOD.

WALKER SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO FLY TO WASHINGTON "SOME TIME WITHIN A WEEK." RELIABLE SOURCES SAID HE WOULD FLY FROM FRANKFURT POSSIBLY TOMORROW. WALKER HAS BEEN HERE SINCE THURSDAY.

9/22--GE146P

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-28 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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UPI-158

ADD 2 ANTI-COMMUNISTS, WASHINGTON

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN, QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS TOUR, SAID WALKER'S REMOVAL "CERTAINLY HAD A BAD EFFECT" ON THE MORALE OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN IN EUROPE AND THAT HE INTENDED TO DETERMINE WHETHER AMERICAN TROOPS ARE BEING TOLD ABOUT THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY.

HE SAID THE ARMY INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST THE GENERAL HAD PROVED HE WAS INNOCENT AND THAT WALKER HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM HIS COMMAND "BECAUSE OF PRESSURE FROM SEN. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT."

A SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATION, MADE PUBLIC DURING SENATE HEARINGS ON CHARGES THAT OFFICERS ARE BEING MUZZLED, SAID WALKER VIOLATED THE MILITARY VERSION OF THE HATCH ACT FORBIDDING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FROM ACTIVELY ENGAGING IN POLITICS.

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UPI-158
(WALKER)

AUGSBURG, GERMANY--A FORMER SOLDIER IN MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER'S CONTROVERSIAL "PRO-BLUE" INFORMATION PROGRAM TESTIFIED TODAY THAT A REPORTER FROM THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY THREATENED TO HAVE THE U.S. VISA ISSUED TO HIS GERMAN WIFE INVALIDATED.

MATT MITCHELL, NOW A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, SAID SIEGFRIED NAUJOCKS WARNED HIM HE COULD STOP THE TRANSFER BACK TO THE STATES OF MITCHELL AND HIS WIFE. HE EXPLAINED THAT NAUJOCKS WAS ANGRY AND ACCUSED HIM OF PASSING ON INFORMATION TO SUPERIORS WHICH RESULTED IN AFFIDAVITS BEING ISSUED AGAINST THE REPORTER.

NAUJOCKS IS BEING TRIED IN A BAVARIAN DISTRICT COURT ON THREE CRIMINAL CHARGES OF SLANDER. THE CHARGES WERE MADE BY WALKER.

"WHEN HE TOLD ME HE COULD STOP THE VISA OF MY WIFE I BECAME PRETTY ANGRY. I FELT LIKE AN ANIMAL IN A CAGE WHO HAS TO FIGHT HIS WAY OUT," MITCHELL TESTIFIED.

MITCHELL TESTIFIED THAT HE AND CAPT. RICHARD G. HYLE OF FOREST HILLS, QUEENS, N.Y., AND SP5/CL WARREN SCHRUM OF FAIRMONT, W.VA., WERE ALL TOLD SEPARATELY BY NAUJOCKS OF AN ALEGED ILLNESS WALKER HAD.

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UPI-10
(ANTI-COMMUNIST)
WASHINGTON--MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, WHO WAS OUSTED FROM HIS ARMY COMMAND, MAY TESTIFY AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO CHARGES THE PENTAGON HAS "MUZZLED" ANTI-COMMUNIST VIEWS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.
CHAIRMAN JOHN C. STENNIS, D-MISS., OF THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE, SAID HE WOULD NOT RULE OUT AN APPEARANCE BY WALKER, WHO ASKED YESTERDAY TO BE HEARD BY THE SENATORS.
STENNIS SAID DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA AND ARTHUR SYLVESTER, ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ALSO PROBABLY WOULD BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.
THE SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF WAS DIRECTED TO START MAKING IMMEDIATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE HEARINGS, EXPECTED TO BEGIN LATE THIS YEAR. STENNIS SAID HE THOUGHT THE INQUIRY WOULD END EARLY NEXT YEAR.
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UPI-162
(ANTI-COMMUNIST)
WASHINGTON--MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER HAS ASKED THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE TO HEAR HIM IN PERSON WHEN IT BEGINS ITS STUDY OF CHARGES THAT MILITARY LEADERS HAVE BEEN "MUZZLED."
WALKER'S REQUEST WAS RELAYED TO CHAIRMAN RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., BY SEN. JOHN G. TOWER, R-TEX., WHO SAID HE WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT RUSSELL WAS AGREEABLE TO LET WALKER TESTIFY.
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UPI-164

(ADD 1 ANTI-COMMUNISTS, WASHINGTON (UPI-162)

THE GENERAL, A CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE CONTROVERSY, WAS REMOVED AS COMMANDER OF THE 24TH DIVISION IN GERMANY AND CHARGED WITH ENGAGING IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY. HE HAS BEEN GRANTED LEAVE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

MEANTIME, RUSSELL NAMED A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE WITH SEN. JOHN C. STENNIS, D-MISS., AS CHAIRMAN TO HANDLE THE INQUIRY.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE INCLUDED SEN. STROM THURMOND, D-S.C., WHO DEMANDED THE INVESTIGATION AND SEN. E.L. BARTLETT, D-ALASKA, ONLY MEMBER OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICE COMMITTEE TO OBJECT TO THE INQUIRY.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE WILL BE SENS. STUART SYMINGTON, D-MO., HENRY M. JACKSON, D-WASH., LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, R-MASS., STYLES BRIDGES, R-N.H., AND MARGARET CHASE SMITH, R-MAINE.

TOWER SAID HE RELAYED WALKER'S REQUEST TO RUSSELL AFTER RECEIVING WORD FROM SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MCNAMARA THAT WALKER WAS "NOT UNDER WRAPS" AND WAS FREE TO TELL HIS OWN STORY WHEN HE RETURNED FROM HIS PRESENT ASSIGNMENT IN EUROPE.

IF WALKER TESTIFIES, IT PRESUMABLY WILL BE BEFORE THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE NAMED TODAY AND HEADED BY STENNIS.

TOWER HAD TELEGRAPHED MCNAMARA ON SEPT. 11 AND ASKED WHETHER WALKED WAS UNDER ANY RESTRICTIONS OR FORBIDDEN TO TELLHIS SIDE OF CHARGES THAT HE TRIED TO INFLUENCE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND IN THEIR VOTING DECISIONS DURING THE 1960 NATIONAL ELECTION BY REFERRING THEM TO DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE "AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION."

SELECTION OF STENNIS IS HEAD THE INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE CAME AS NO SURPRISE AND INDICATED THAT THE INQUIRY WOULD SHAPE UP AS A CALM, THOROUGH STUDY RATHER THAN A TRUMPETING INVESTIGATION.

THE HIGHLY-RESPECTED MISSISSIPPIAN, A FORMER JUDGE, SERVED ON THE SIX-MAN SENATE COMMITTEE SET UP IN 1954 TO HEAR CENSURE CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, R-WIS.

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UPI-159
ADD 3 ANTI-COMMUNIST, WASHINGTON
STENNIS PROMISED A LOW-KEY INQUIRY AND SAID HE WOULD BAR ANY SPOTLIGHT-GRABBING PERSONALITY CLASHES.
HE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF WOULD IMMEDIATELY BEGIN TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE INQUIRY BUT SAID HEARINGS, MOST OF THEM PUBLIC, WILL NOT START UNTIL NEAR THE END OF THE YEAR. HE PREDICTED THE HEARINGS WILL BE OVER SOMETIME EARLY NEXT YEAR.
"MY IDEA IS TO CONDUCT A VERY SERIOUS AND WHAT I CALL A SEMI JUDICIAL INQUIRY AND STUDY TO BE CONDUCTED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CALM, STENNIS SAID.
"I DO NOT FAVOR," HE ADDED, "LETTING THIS DEVELOP INTO A CONTEST OF PERSONALITIES BETWEEN MCNAMARA AND THURMOND OR BETWEEN THURMOND AND WALKER."
STENNIS WITHHELD ANY DECISION ON CALLING ON WALKER TO TESTIFY EVEN THOUGH THE MUCH-DECORATED WAR VETERAN, WHO WAS ADMONISHED AND RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND, HAS RELAYED A REQUEST THAT HE WANTS TO APPEAR.
"THE QUESTION WILL HAVE TO BE DETERMINED AS TO HOW WALKER FITS INTO THE COMMITTEE'S DECISION AS TO WHAT IT'S PRIMARY DUTIES ARE," STENNIS SAID.
"I DON'T WANT TO PRE-JUDGE THE WALKER CASE," HE ADDED. "IT COULD BE A MAJOR PART OF THE HEARINGS. I DON'T RULE IT OUT. I WANT TO RESERVE JUDGMENT ON THAT."
STENNIS SAID THE INQUIRY WILL HAVE THREE MAJOR PHASES.
THE FIRST WILL BE THE CENSORING OF SPEECHES AND WRITINGS BY OFFICERS AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.
THE SECOND WILL BE A STUDY OF THE INDOCTRINATION OF THE MILITARY, THE MILITARY AND THE THIRD THE INDOCTRINATION TO THE DANGERS OF COMMUNISM OF CIVILIANS BY THE MILITARY.
THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE IS THE SAME AS THE REGULAR ARMED SERVICES PREPAREDNESS SUBCOMMITTEE WITH THE ADDITION OF THURMOND.
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UPI -186
ADD 2 ANTI-COMMUNIST, WASHINGTON
THURMOND WOULD NOT COMMENT ON MAKEUP OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.
"THAT'S A MATTER FOR THE CHAIRMAN (RUSSELL)," HE TOLD A REPORTER.
HE ALSO DECLINED TO COMMENT ON WALKER'S REQUEST TO BE HEARD.
9/21--N456PED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

[redacted] 6-1-61

A National Issue

What Kind of Man Is General Walker?

By JIM G. LUCAS Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker's sharpest critics describe him as "a sincere, deeply religious, patriotic soldier, dedicated to the nation and the Army."

(NOTE: A boiling controversy has been centered on Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker. His defenders say he is the victim of a "smear campaign." The Defense Department, which has reprimanded him and relegated him to an unimportant post, brands him an "eccentric." Here Jim Lucas puts the whole argument in perspective.)

Yet these admirable qualities have conspired to blight his military career. Because of them, at 51, he has been officially reprimanded, removed from command of a division, denied a corps commander's job to which he had been ordered, and shunted to an obscure staff job in Germany.

Gen. Walker thus finds himself the vortex of a dispute in the Pentagon, Congress and the press which runs the gamut of controversy—freedom of speech, censorship, communist infiltration, appeasement and what Chairman J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee terms "the radicalism of the right."

Official Army reports call Gen. Walker an "eccentric." The Army charges he violated the Hatch Act and military regulations by trying to influence the vote of his troops in last November's elections. It says he falsely called former President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and USIA Director Edward R. Murrow "left-wing inclined." He told a P-TA meeting in Germany, that most of the American press was "soft" on communism.

"It is regrettable," the Army's official rebuke said, "that an officer of your outstanding record . . . has become so involved in an improper course of conduct."

DIFFERENT LIGHT

Gen. Walker's defenders see him in an entirely different light. Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.) says he is the victim of a "smear campaign." Sen. Thurmond says Gen. Walker has "been crucified for his patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country." The Walker case, he recently told the Senate, is "an example of what happens to any officer who candidly teaches his troops the facts about the total nature of the insidious cancer of communism."

The Walker investigation was conducted by Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown, a corps commander, after overseas Weekly, a tabloid with wide GI circulation, had published an "expose." (Overseas Weekly is now under investigation. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara was so shocked by its sensational nature he now seeks to keep it off GI newsstands.)

It was Gen. Brown who described Gen. Walker as [redacted], deeply religious, [redacted] but also as "eccentric." Gen. Walker declined to answer some questions put to him by Gen. Brown, but did admit membership in the controversial John Birch Society. Gen. Brown said he was convinced Gen. Walker "regards (Robert Welch (Birch Society founder) as a moving in the field of anti-communism."

THE INCIDENT

The Walker case became a national issue almost by accident.

Early this year, Sen. Fulbright sent a 22-page memorandum to Mr. McNamara calling for a "review" of cold war seminars sponsored by the armed forces.

The Senator found "no doubt . . . their theme is that the primary, if not the exclusive, danger to this country is internal communist infiltration. International difficulties are often attributed to this, or ascribed to 'softness,' 'sell-outs,' 'appeasement,' etc. Radical right-wing speakers dominate the programs."

Sen. Fulbright said that at these forums "the thesis of the communist threat often developed by equating social legislation with socialism and the latter with communism. Much of the Administration's domestic program, including graduated income taxes expansion of social security, Federal aid to education (are) characterized as steps toward communism."

LETTER EXCHANGE

Sen. Thurmond reacted swiftly, and in an exchange of "Dear Bill" and "Dear Strom" letters the issue was joined. Altho Sen. Fulbright refused Sen. Thurmond a copy of his memo on the ground it was confidential, the South Carolinian, an Army reserve major general, obtained one and on July 26 inserted it in the Congressional Record.

It was, he told the Senate, "one of the most shocking documents I have read since coming to Washington."

Sen. Thurmond insisted military officers were best equipped to "give their men and the public all the facts about communism." Sen. Fulbright argued just the opposite.

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Weeks ago Sen. Thurmond demanded an investigation by the Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member, and on Sept. 6 the committee began hearings on his proposal.

Mr. McNamara, in two days of testimony, defended his policies. He said he "had not done anything my predecessors have not done."

"I do not regard this as censorship," he said. "I look on it as a form of protection for officers. . . . Without (it) they run the risk of violating the constitutional concept of civilian control over the military."

Mr. McNamara said many deletions were made while we were negotiating for return of two RB-47 fliers then held in Moscow, or while President Kennedy was preparing to go to Vienna to meet Khrushchev and it was advisable not to rock the boat.

"Today, with one or two exceptions, I would not delete any of them," he said, "But tomorrow, or six months from now, my answer might be different."

Mr. McNamara made public the report on Gen. Walker, including his reprimand. Gen. Walker reportedly asked to come home and testify but was turned down. He also was denied leave to come home on his own. In Germany, Gen. Walker complained his file was bared without his having seen it, and said he wanted to talk to a lawyer.

Sen. Thurmond's office said today Gen. Walker since has been granted leave, and will return at the conclusion of a civil suit in German courts against Overseas Weekly. However, Congress probably will adjourn before he gets home.)

The Armed Services Committee has not yet voted on Sen. Thurmond's resolution for a full investigation of alleged Pentagon censorship. It may do so this week.

GEN. WALKER

0-16 (Rev. 8-1-61)

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These Days . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

It Starts Again

THERE CAN be little doubt but a strong investigation into anti-communism is developing in the United States Senate. The General Walker case will be cut down and either the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee or a public court-martial is essential to clean it up. Secretary of Defense McNamara's defense of the removal of General Walker from his post was insufficient because it avoided the central issue which is that pro-Communists are beginning to move about freely again.

Sokolsky

It is interesting that the leader in the present battle against the pro-Communists is Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Sen. Karl Mundt has joined but that is to have been expected because he has been active in anti-Communist movements since he has been in the Congress.

The General Walker case is arousing interest because he has been accused of a crime which is not recognizable as such. The accusation is that his Pro-Blue Program of patriotic indoctrination was excessive. It is impossible to define why he should have been accused of impropriety without being given a public hearing.

By avoiding a public hearing, the Defense Department has got itself into an untenable position. An organization, "The Friends of General Walker," has come into being which is circulating publications, mimeographed and printed, on the subject. Although generally, the press has not paid too much attention to the General Walker case, the pamphleteers have been busy and they note the silence of the press.

IT IS my experience that the suppression of a story can build it up to explosive proportions. This seems to be best pointed up in Senator Mundt's weekly report. Mundt is a Republican; Thurmond is a Democrat. Nevertheless, Mundt uses Thurmond as his authority when he says:

"In the August 17th discussion on the Senate floor concerning the memorandum submitted by Senator Fulbright to the Defense Department and the subsequent directive aimed at stopping anti - Communist seminars, Sen. Strom Thurmond said: 'I think our people in uniform should not speak promiscuously on all subjects, but they are entitled to tell the civilian population the aims, the methods of operation, and the dangers of the enemy. The enemy today is communism. I feel there is a censorship now being placed upon our military people with regard to expressing themselves concerning our enemy, 'communism.'"

Sen. Mundt attacks the censorship of public speeches by military men:

"Thus, the full impact of the recent Pentagon directive is now being felt. The 'muzzling of the military,' first appearing as an 'innocent' attempt to 'stop-war talk' by such distinguished military leaders as Adm. Arleigh Burke, becomes an all-out attack to discredit highly successful anti-Communist seminars and to eliminate any reference to the menace of communism because it is interpreted as being of a 'political' nature."

THIS IS the beginning of a movement and those who ignore it do not understand the strength and depth of popular movements. It is easy to ridicule the John Birch Society, but it is not easy to justify the removal of General Walker from his post in Germany on the grounds of excessive patriotism.

The excuse can be that the balance between the United States and Soviet Russia, between war and peace, is so fine that only the most elevated officials should speak on policy matters. That would be President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk. But we listen to others on lower levels discuss policy questions and they are not muzzled.

There seems to be a misunderstanding of roles and responsibilities. If no one but the President and the Secretary of State are to speak on policy, then let everybody else be silent. It is doubtful if the country would long tolerate such a one-sided silence.

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The Army Way

By Lyle C. Wilson

"IT was not by mere chance that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker was deprived of his day in court along with his command in Germany.

Depriving Gen. Walker of his command was a simple matter for the Pentagon. He was ordered home and then ordered back to Germany in an obscure and subordinate position. That was that. Moreover, that is the Army way, sustained by tradition and Army regulations.

But where is the tradition behind depriving a man of his day in court? Gen. Walker was busted from command on charges of forbidden political activity and of improper methods of indoctrinating his troops against communism. These charges are in general terms.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. McCaw, acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, reported in more precise terms to his superiors that Gen. Walker was accused of:

- Violating the Hatch Act which forbids certain political activity to persons in the Federal service.
- Violating another Federal statute which parallels the Hatch Act.
- Violations (two) of Army regulations.

Thus, Gen. Walker stands charged with a criminal act which has neither been proved nor disproved—nor even is likely to be—in a court of law. Gen. McCaw reported, in part:

"Altho the Hatch Act is not a criminal statute, Gen. Walker did violate a criminal Federal statute which parallels the Hatch Act and imposes criminal penalties for interfering with or affecting elections."

A fair question is this: If Gen. Walker committed a criminal act, why was he not indicted and tried? Gen. McCaw did not believe the charge could be proved. This is what he reported:

"Altho the file does, as stated above, contain an overall indication of Hatch Act and related violations, the detailed evidence in this respect is not developed, and it is noticed that many of the witnesses, at the time of the investigation, (last spring) were already claiming recollection difficulties.

"It is obvious that any trial for such violations would be a most difficult and prolonged undertaking, fraught with intense and emotional publicity, certainly unfavorable to the Government at least in part.

"A conviction would by no means be a certain result, and even if a conviction were obtained the sentence would probably amount to no more than a reprimand in view of Gen. Walker's brilliant combat record and sincerity of purpose in attempting to fight communism."

When Gen. McCaw wrote that a trial of Gen. Walker would be long, difficult, intense, a focus of emotional publicity and unfavorable to the Government, he probably was right. But how about charging a man in one paragraph with having committed a criminal act and in another conceding that the charge cannot be proved?

"Gen. Walker," said Gen. McCaw, "did violate a criminal statute."

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Army's Version of 5th Was Invoked by Walker

A-sociated Press

The official record of testimony shows Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker invoked the military version of the Fifth Amendment on a question in the Army investigation which led to his being admonished last April and relieved of his command.

Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice allows a witness to refuse in military proceedings to answer a question if the answers might be self-incriminating — equivalent to the Fifth Amendment protection provided in civilian proceedings.

The transcript quotes Walker as invoking Article 31 when asked whether, as commander of the 24th Division in Germany, he had acted contrary to an Army regulation by advising his men on political matters through an article published in the Division's weekly newspaper, "Taro Leaf."

The Defense Department last week made public a condensed report of the Army's findings that Walker was a patriotic, sincere, dedicated anti-Communist, and a deeply religious man who had infringed on Army rules.

The Pentagon followed up yesterday by releasing the 873-page transcript which led to its findings.

The bulky report was made available through the Senate Armed Services Committee. The Committee is considering whether to conduct a full-scale investigation of charges by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) that anti-Communist military personnel are being "muzzled."

The investigation was based on allegations published against Walker by the civilian-owned newspaper Overseas Weekly.

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Chance to Defend Self Demanded for Walker

By the Associated Press

Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, has demanded that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker be given a chance to defend himself against charges contained in documents made public by the Pentagon.

Gen. Walker was relieved of his command and admonished by the Army last April. The Army said he had made derogatory remarks about prominent Americans and engaged in partisan political activity.

His case jumped back into the public spotlight last week as a result of efforts by some members of Congress to force a full-scale investigation of Pentagon policies on outside activities of military officers.

As a result of these efforts, the Pentagon released yesterday the official record of the investigation which led to disciplinary action against Gen. Walker.

Senator Tower, in a telegram to Secretary of Defense McNamara, charged Gen. Walker is being tried in the newspapers without being given a chance to defend himself.

The Senator asked whether the general "is free to answer the additional charges you have leveled against him without benefit of trial." Specifically, Senator Tower asked whether Gen. Walker could have a public court of inquiry if he wants one.

There was no immediate reply from the Pentagon.

The transcript released yesterday showed that Gen. Walker invoked the military version of the Fifth Amendment on a key question during the investigation.

Invoked Article 31

Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice allows a witness to refuse in military proceedings to answer a question if the answer might be self-incriminating. This is the function of the Fifth Amendment in civilian proceedings.

When asked whether, as commander of the 24th Division in Germany, he had acted contrary to an Army regulation by advising his men on political matters through an article published in the division's weekly newspaper, the transcript said Gen. Walker invoked Article 31.

The Defense Department last week made public a condensed report of the Army's findings in response to the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearings on charges by Senator Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, that officers wishing to make anti-Communist speeches were being muzzled.

The Pentagon released yesterday the full 973-page transcript of the investigation which led to the finding that Gen. Walker was a patriotic, sincere, dedicated anti-Communist, and a deeply religious man who had violated Army rules.

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Gen. Walker Hits 'Unusual' Steps In His Inquiry

HEILDELBERG, Germany, Sept 11 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker yesterday expressed surprise at the way a United States Army investigation was conducted into his activities while commanding the 24th Infantry Divisio stationed in West Germany.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara told a Senate hearing in Washington last week that investigators found Gen. Walker had tried to influence the 1960 congressional election.

In a statement yesterday Gen. Walker said until he can return to the United States he is unable to say that he can appear before any committee.

"The release of a military investigation is very unusual," he added. "I have read in the papers that it is being released. I have not been given or shown a copy but have been told I would receive one."

Gen. Walker said terms used in reports on the case "bring up many questions" and could "only be evaluated by American civil legal counsel."

The general now is assigned to the Army's European headquarters here.

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EX-SEP 1

Walker Hints Pentagon Court Battle

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker was at odds with the Pentagon again today, this time over release of the military report of the investigation of his indoctrination program.

Walker, described in the report released in Washington last Thursday as a member of the secret extreme right-wing John Birch Society, said in Heidelberg, Germany that the terms used in the report "could only be evaluated by American civil counsel."

He would not expand on this hint that he might take action in the courts.

Silent on Senate Quiz

Neither would he say whether he would appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee which held hearing on his case last week.

It was Defense Secretary McNamara who authorized release of the 80 page report after he appeared before the committee.

The report, by Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown as acting Inspector General described Walker as "an eccentric."

Walker was relieved of his command of the 24th Infantry Division in West Germany last spring after complaints that he was indoctrinating his troops with Birch Society ideas.

McNamara testified last week that Walker had violated the law by trying to influence the votes of his men and their relatives in last year's Congressional election. But, McNamara said, Walker was let off with a reprimand.

It was reported that Walker when questioned about this, invoked the Army equivalent of the Fifth Amendment.

66 SEP 18 1961

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
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EDITOR: JAMES WECHSLER

RE: JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
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UPI -244

ADD WALKER WASHINGTON (UPI-202)

MEANWHILE, SEN. JOHN TOWER, R-TEX., WIRED DEFENSE SECRETARY ROBERT S. MCNAMARA ASKING WHAT RIGHTS GEN. WALKER HAS AT A TIME WHEN, TOWER SAID, THE GENERAL IS "BEING TRIED IN THE EDITORIAL COLUMNS OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO PUBLICLY DEFEND HIMSELF."

TOWER SAID WALKER, A CONSTITUENT OF HIS, HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT OF THE ARMY INVESTIGATION, ALTHOUGH MCNAMARA MADE IT PUBLIC LAST WEEK AND STATED THAT WALKER HAD VIOLATED FEDERAL LAWS.

HE ASKED THAT MCNAMRA ADVISE HIM "WHAT RIGHTS GENERAL WALKER HAS" AND WHETHER HE IS FREE TO ANSWER 2THE ADDITIONAL CHARGES YOU HAVE LEVELED AGAINST HIM WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A PRIVILEGED FORUM." THE SENATOR ASKED WHETHER WALKER WOULD BE GRANTED A COURT OF INQUIRY IF HE REQUESTED IT AND WHETHER SUCH A HEARING WOULD BE HELD PUPLICLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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(Rev. 8-1-61)

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Walker Too[illegible] Army 'Fifth'

Pentagon Source Tells of Transcript

By DAVID S. BRODER
Star Staff Writer

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker pleaded the military equivalent of the Fifth Amendment during the Army investigation of his anti-Communist indoctrination program for 24th Infantry Division members and their families, an authoritative Pentagon source said today.

The source, who refused to be identified by name, said the still-secret, 992-page transcript of testimony on the Walker case shows the general became "evasive" during questioning about his efforts to influence voting of his troops in the 1960 Congressional election.

Finally, the source said, the interrogator told Gen. Walker to answer directly or invoke Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which says "no person subject to this code shall compel any person to incriminate himself or to answer any question . . . which may tend to incriminate him."

Gen. Walker then pleaded the protection of the guarantee against self-incrimination, the source said.

Birch Society Member

This latest disclosure followed release last night of the full text of last May's official report on the Walker investigation, in which the Army for the first time identified him as a member of the controversial right-wing John Birch Society. The general was removed from command of the 24th Division in Germany and received an official "admonishment" as a result of the inquiry.

Secretary of Defense McNamara revealed Wednesday that the rebuke was based in part on the finding that Gen. Walker sought to induce members of his command to support conservative candidates for Congress.

In the report released last night on orders from Mr. McNamara, Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown, who conducted the in-

See WALKER, Page A-6

Continued From First Page

vestigation, characterized Gen. Walker as "a sincere, deeply religious, patriotic soldier," but an "eccentric" who is so "violently anti-Communist" that he believes "no holds are barred" in the struggle against the Reds.

The report said Gen. Walker based the "Pro-Blue" indoctrination program for his command on his own convictions, and not on any directive of the John Birch Society. The similarity of contents, it said, "was coincidental but remarkably identical."

Gen. Walker, in the judgment of the investigating officer, joined the Birch Society at an unspecified date because of "a basic similarity in approach to anti-communism. He only takes from the Birch Society literature . . . those things that he agrees with or which would prove useful in his original program."

Gen. Brown added his opinion that Gen. Walker regards Robert Welch, the founder of the Birch Society, "as a novice in the field of anti-communism."

Gen. Brown's report added considerable supporting evidence to that cited by Mr. McNamara on Wednesday for the charge that Gen. Walker, "acting in an official capacity, attempted to influence the members of the 24th Infantry Division and their dependents in their selection of senatorial and congressional candidates."

Voter Checks Urged

The Defense Secretary referred only to an article cleared by the general for the division newspaper, urging voters to check the records of their Congressmen against a scorecard prepared by Americans for Conservative Action, a right-wing political education committee.

The report also quoted a Mrs. Arnette, an officer's wife, on the contents of a talk Gen. Walker gave at an officers' club in Munich:

"He was in civilian clothes and said he was speaking as a civilian and not as a major general in the Army. During his talk, he referred to a book he had with him . . . (and) said that 'You could look at your Senator's rating and find out what percentage American your Senator was in this book.' Gen. Walker said his idea of a good Senator was Senator Goldwater, who was '98 per cent American.'"

Gen. Brown commented that "the circumstances of the meeting, the composition of the audience and Gen. Walker's relationship toward those attending, established that he, at least to those present, was speaking as the commanding general . . . despite his announced statement to the contrary."

Comment on Ratings

Gen. Brown also found evidence of one instance in which use of the Americans for Constitutional Action ratings was commented on in a troop information lecture to a company under Gen. Walker's command. "The material as to the ACA-Index was obtained by the lecturer at an information seminar pertaining to the 'Pro-Blue' program at which Gen. Walker was present," the report said.

Other parts of the report presented evidence that "Gen. Walker did make derogatory remarks on the leftist influence or affiliation" of former President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, U. S. Information Agency Director Edward R. Murrow and Radio Commentators Eric Sevareid and Walter Cronkite.

The investigation found that Gen. Walker "did state that 60 per cent of the press and radio were Communist-influenced."

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[illegible] Patriotic Soldier

In attempting to explain the character of Gen. Walker's indoctrination program, Gen. Brown drew this picture:

"Maj. Gen. Walker is a sincere, deeply religious, patriotic soldier, dedicated to the Nation and the Army. He is an eccentric and is not only violently anti-Communist but has been for years, working at it with a passion, studying, lecturing and reading all literature available on the subject.

"He is not only convinced that 'the hour is late' but also that the progress of communism is so marked in the past few years that it requires drastic and immediate action on everyone's part, in or out of the Army.

"To him, it is even to the point that 'peacetime' restrictions such as Army regulations only apply as, or should be interpreted, to not interfere with the commander's most urgent mission—'the defeat of communism,' either foreign or domestic.

No Holds Barred

"He sees all aspects of American life in relation to communism—citizenship, politics, relations between States and United States Government, social welfare, civil rights, religion and the conduct of a soldier. The fight against communism is epitomized in his mind as 'psychological warfare' applied equally urgently within or without the Army.

"The situation is so urgent that 'no holds are barred' in which, whether a soldier is motivated or impressed by facts, propaganda or inspiration, is immaterial as long as he is impressed with a hatred of communism and knowledge (suspicion) of communistic influence in every aspect of the soldier's life."

Gen. Walker, whose scheduled reassignment to command the VIII Corps, with headquarters in Austin, Tex., was revoked after the investigation, is serving on the staff of the Heidelberg (Germany) headquarters of the U. S. Army in Europe.

Secretary McNamara said Wednesday that after reading the report on the Walker investigation last week end, he has asked his general counsel to review the legal issues involved in the general's conduct.

The Army's acting judge advocate general stated in the report that Gen. Walker's activity in connection with the election violated the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Hatch Act and a Federal criminal statute paralleling the Hatch Act.

6-28-(Rev. 8-1-61)

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PI-15A

(WALKER)

WASHINGTON--MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, DEPOSED COMMANDER OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION, IS A SINCERE, PATRIOTIC, RELIGIOUS "ECCENTRIC," PASSIONATELY OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM, ACCORDING TO THE ARMY'S OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT WHICH WAS MALE PUBLIC TONIGHT.

THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S REPORT, SIGNED BY LT. GEN. FREDERICK J. BROWN, SUGGESTS THAT WALKER, THOUGH A MEMBER OF THE CONTROVERSIAL JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, REGARDED ITS FOUNDER AS A SORT OF JOHNNY-COME-LATELY IN THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FINDINGS IN THE WALKER CASE, MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY, WERE THAT WALKER--BY URGING AN ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE ANALYSIS OF VOTING RECORDS ON TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND--IMPROPERLY TRIED TO INFLUENCE THEM IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAWS AND ARMY REGULATIONS.

MUCH OF THE ARMY'S 80-PAGE REPORT ON THE CASE, AS RELEASED TODAY, WAS DEVOTED TO EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST WALKER

~~ELCH~~
~~AND HIS PRO-BLUE TR~~

WAS DEVOTED TO EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST WALKER AND HIS PRO-BLUE TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM BY THE TABLOID, "OVERSEAS WEEKLY." THE REPORT SUBSTANTIATED SOME OF THE CHARGES BUT DENIED OTHERS--SUCH AS THE CHARGE THAT WALKER'S PROGRAM WAS BASED ON THAT OF THE RIGHT-WING JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

"MAJ. GEN. WALKER IS A SINCERE, DEEPLY RELIGIOUS, PATRIOTIC SOLDIER DEDICATED TO THE NATION AND THE ARMY. HE IS AN ECCENTRIC AND IS NOT ONLY VIOLENTLY ANTI-COMMUNIST BUT HAS BEEN FOR YEARS, WORKING AT IT WITH A PASSION, STUDYING, LECTURING AND READING ALL LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT," THE INSPECTING OFFICER'S REPORT SID.

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UPI-205

ADD 1 WALKER, WASHINGTON (UPI-194)

THE REPORT ENDED ANY CONTROVERSY ABOUT WHETHER WALKER BELONGED TO THE BIRCH SOCIETY BY STATING FLATLY THAT THE GENERAL WAS A MEMBER ~~AND HAD A COPY OF THE SOCIETY'S BLUE BOOK. BUT I SAID WALKER WAS~~ SIN

AND HAD A COPY OF THE SOCIFTY'S BLUE BOOK. BUT IT SAID WALKER WAS SINCERE IN HIS DENIAL THAT HIS PLAN WAS BASED ON THE BIRCH SOCIETY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-213
ADD 2 WALKER, WASHINGTON.
DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT WALKER WAS STRIPPED OF HIS EUROPEAN COMMAND BECAUSE HE VIOLATED THE HATCH CLEAN POLITICS ACT IN TRYING TO INFLUENCE SERVICEMEN'S VOTES IN THE 1960 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.
THE REPORT SAID WALKER DID MAKE REMARKS ATTRIBUTING LEFTIST INFLUENCE TO FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND NEWSMEN EDWARD R. MURROW, WALTER CRONKITE AND ERIC SEVEREID.
THE REPORT ALSO SAID WALKER TOLD A MEETING OF 200 MEMBERS OF THE 24TH DIVISION AND THEIR DEPENDENTS THAT 60 PER CENT OF THE PRESS AND RADIO INDUSTRY WAS COMMUNIST INFLUENCED.
BUT THE REPORT DENIED THE CHARGE THAT WALKER'S SELF-STYLED "PRO-BLUE" ANTI-COMMUNIST PROGRAM FOR HIS TROOPS WAS BASED ON THE BIRCH SOCIETY PROGRAM.
"HE ONLY TAKES FROM THE BIRCH SOCIETY LITERATURE OR FROM WELCH (BIRCH FOUNDER ROBERT W. WELCH, JR.) THOSE THINGS WHICH WOULD PROVE USEFUL TO HIS OWN PROGRAM," THE REPORT SAID.
9/7--ES704PED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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Walker Reprimanded For Political Activity

By Jerry T. Baulch
Associated Press

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara told Congress yesterday one reason the Army reprimanded Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker was that the General tried to influence the votes of his men and their families in the 1960 congressional elections.

The officer who handled the case, McNamara said, considered but rejected the idea of urging Walker's prosecution on criminal charges of violating the Hatch Act. This prohibits political activity by Government employes.

The Secretary quoted the officer, Lt. Gen. Frederick J. Brown, as saying it might be difficult to gain a conviction because key witnesses already were having "recollection difficulties."

But McNamara hinted in testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee that further action yet may be taken against Walker. The Secretary said he had read the case record over the weekend and found new information which he referred to his general counsel.

The Defense Secretary discussed the Walker case in replying to protests by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D- S. C.), that anti-Communist pronouncements by military officers are being censored and "muzzled." Thurmond had accused the Army of crucifying Walker because the General was zealously anti-Communist.

Thurmond has called for an investigation of the whole question. McNamara refused under questioning by Thurmond and other Senators to recommend outright either for or against such an inquiry.

"This is a matter the Committee must decide," he said.

But McNamara told Thurmond: "I would be less than frank if I failed to point out that we are facing a time of very, very serious military and political crisis.

"My only concern is one of time," McNamara added. "I hope it will not be necessary to dilute the effort of military and civilian personnel" by diverting them from their work.

The Senators quizzed McNamara all day, with Thurmond asking most of the questions. The Secretary defended the Pentagon against "soft-on-communism" charges and told the Senators:

McNamara Balks

"If there is a pattern of incompetence charge the errors against me and get somebody else to carry out my position for me."

McNamara balked at listing

The Washington Post and Times Herald ____
The Washington Daily News ____
The Evening Star ____
New York Herald Tribune ____
New York Journal-American ____
New York Mirror ____
New York Daily News ____
New York Post ____
The New York Times ____
The Worker ____
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
Date ____

1961

at Thurmond's demand, the subordinates who had made text changes in speeches of military men — changes the Senator had denouced in Senate speeches.

The Defense Secretary said whatever was done is his own reponsibility and that speeches from the Pentagon "have been anything but soft on communism."

As the Committee prepared to recess for the day, Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) asked Thurmond how much longer he thought the "interrogation" would continue. Symington suggested that McNamara had other important chores to attend to.

Thurmond replied "I have a good many more questions to propound." So McNamara agreed to return today.

Walker was relieved of his command of the 24th Infantry Division in West Germany last April after there were charges that he had made derogatory remarks about some prominent Americans and had used material of the militantly conservative John Birch Society in his division's troop information program.

The Army admonished Walker "for taking injudicious actions and for making derogatory public statement about prominent Americans." He was rebuked also for participating in certain activities about which the Army refused at the time to give details.

No Tie with Birch

But the Army upheld Walker's contention that there was no tie between the John Birch Society and his division's troop information program.

McNamara, in his testimony, quoted freely from the 992-page report of the Walker case and promised to make it public after a quick security check.

"Inflammatory and derogatory statements," McNamara said, "were made by Walker against former President Harry S. Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

McNamara recited as Walker's involvement in the 1960 congressional elections the following account:

On Oct. 8, 1960, a 24th Division publication called the "Taro Leaf," the Division newspaper contained an article entitled "The Commanding General's Notebook." This urged the division's troops, before voting for Senate or House members in their districts back home, to consult an appraisal of congressional records prepared by Americans for Constitutional Action.

Readers were given a phone number which they could call to find out how the ACA appraised the voting record of any member of Congress. This index, McNamara said, was based on selected issues related to communism, national defense, local vs. Federal Government, private vs. Government enterprise and others.

The ACA describes itself as a non-partisan political action and educational organization formed in 1958 to promote the election to Congress of candidates who "believe in constitutional conservatism."

McNamara said it was a violation of Army policy for Walker to refer the troops to the ACA guide.

Associated Press

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara leafs through a briefing book that contains testimony concerning the investigation of Lt. Gen. Edwin A. Walker before testifying yesterday before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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UPI-149
(WALKER)

DALLAS--EDWIN A. WALKER, CONTROVERSIAL FORMER ARMY GENERAL WHO HAS DECIDED TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, TODAY ACCUSED DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA OF "OUTRAGEOUS" ACTION BEFORE A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE.

"IT IS OUTRAGEOUS WHEN EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE IS INVOKED BY A RANKING CABINET OFFICER TO PREVENT FULL INVESTIGATION OF PRO-COMMUNIST ACTIVITY," WALKER SAID.

ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT CALL MCNAMARA BY NAME, THE REFERENCE WAS OBVIOUS.

WALKER CHARGED THAT SUCH CENSORSHIP HELPS RUSSIA.

"A CENSOR WHO PREVENTS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE WORLD FROM HEARINGS (SIC) EXPOSURES IS WORTH AT LEAST A REGIMENT TO THE KREMLIN AND THE MAN WHO ORDERS SUCH CENSORSHIP IS WORTH A CORPS AT LEAST TO KHRUSHCHEV," WALKER SAID.

"JUST AS IT USED TO MUZZLE ME, EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE IS BEING EMPLOYED TO ASSIST THE REDS.

"I INTEND TO PROVIDE THE SENATE WITH WHAT I KNOW. I DO NOT SEE WHY (WASHINGTON) OFFICIALS SHOULD NOT DO THE SAME."

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FEB 13 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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If [redacted] I were able to get away with passing the buck [redacted] we might rightly doubt a Divine Plan for man.

If individuals and nations could break moral laws and not pay for it then there would be some hope that we might coast uphill.

But the truth is that neither men nor nations ever have and they never will. Given enough rope, they always hang themselves.

Pilate sat in judgment on Jesus, but now Jesus sits in judgment on Pilate.

We individually and collectively reap what we sow. And there isn't any contract anybody can negotiate or anything Congress can pass or anything you can do to change that law.

We have a King, but we crown Him with thorns.

We have a Leader, but we prefer a keeper.

Darwin had it backwards.

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FOR RELEASE: SATURDAY OR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10 OR 11, 1962

Paul [redacted] News

HUNGER FOR LEADERSHIP

By PAUL HARVEY

All about us is the familiar "clamor of the people for a ki[redacted]

They hoist a Robert Welch or a General Walker on their shoulders, attaching to the man a deification which he cannot deserve until, disillusioned, they seek elsewhere.

I hear them say as they turn away disappointed, discouraged, "There is no leadership any more."

It has been so since Old Testament times.

Then, as now, time and again the people waited and watched and prayed for a king.

When God granted their prayers, they were usually sorry. For the people had figured the king would somehow make everything all right.

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The people, however subconsciously, intended to transfer their own responsibilities to his shoulders. When it didn't work that way,

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MOST OF those who collaborated in one degree or another in Korea were captured in the first year. They were green, ill-trained for war and wholly ignorant about how to resist interrogation, evade capture or reorganize for self-help in a compound. Yet they had been stuffed with I & E programs which did them no good when familiar organization collapsed.

Had they been more extensively schooled to "hate" communism while remaining halfbaked warriors, they would have been no less vulnerable to the seductive methods of their captors. They failed because they had failed in the hard school of soldiering.

Troop indoctrination about the nature of the enemy or any other subject will never of itself harden an army. There is no substitute for the methodology and the relentless grind of technical instruction and exhausting exercise afield, which gives the individual confidence in his role as a fighter and the unit a feeling of superiority in its military task.

THE PRIMARY aim of all indoctrination should be building stronger military character in forces; indoctrination designed to enlighten the soldier on the nature of the world struggle and the virtue of his own cause is purely secondary.

The World War II guidance reads: **"Information which does not inform, counsel, warn, stimulate, remind or instruct with the purpose of training the mind for war is innocuous and of no value to the military service."**

Men are not easily fooled. When an organization feels sound within itself and fitted for its mission, it becomes open-minded to instruction on any subject by its own leaders. But when command is slack and soldiers doubt that their collective power has been sedulously developed, I & E lectures on tangential topics are an additional affront, resented and brushed off because they are time-wasting.

IT FOLLOWS, then, that how troops should be indoctrinated is not to be answered by philosophers and pedants. The result would be the wrong emphasis and the downgrading of the primary object.

True, the services will sometimes blunder and wander far afield, especially when they are so close-ridden that they endeavor to look like all things to all people. But once their authority over indoctrination is taken away, their right to dispose all training time toward the all-around upgrading of military power is invaded.

And when institutions are treated as if they were inferior, they are on the road to becoming inferior.

Edwin A. Walker announcing his resignation as a major general . . . "When he opens his mouth his emotions run away with his judgment."

on the subject, has felt the [redacted] hand of official [redacted] present. It doesn't stop [redacted] does; it does intimidate [redacted] average general.

One Army commander said: "I no longer [redacted] a political opinion even [redacted] my home. I will not [redacted] trinate troops if ordered. It isn't safe."

HIS CAUTION is widespread. As never before, U. S. senior officers feel pressured into know nothingism. Sen. Thurmond isn't raising a false alarm when he says this. Generals, after all, are men; when part of their freedom of thought and speech is arbitrarily restricted, they [redacted] less apt to be forceful [redacted] councils where their voices [redacted] judgments should dominate.

Without the Walker case, the recent directive by Defense Sercetary McNamara, which rammed the already over-padded gag on the American military right back to their brass tonsils, would never have been written.

McNamara didn't start this trend; it began in the Eisenhower years. But he has doubletimed it with notable help from Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Arthur Sylvester, who, like most publicists in their first fling at a security job, quakes at the shadow of an imagined danger.

THE McNAMARA memo proscribed political discussion at troop formations. Politics is a kimono-like word, though, covering everything and touching nothing. Taken in its broadest sense, the ban means that a troop leader or the Army itself cannot talk to soldiers about the virtues of their own cause or the vices of the enemy's.

Having thus dampered military interest in the subject, McNamara next named 13 civilian VIPs in early January to determine how troops should be indoctrinated. He thereby pre-empted what always has been a soldier's task, and inflated and dignified beyond absurdity what was previously a small issue.

Troop indoctrination is not [redacted] task. In our past, [redacted] the inspired sweat [redacted] few working staff of- [redacted] it has been successfully conducted without [redacted] guidance. White [redacted] Congress and the [redacted] were content to [redacted] it that way, knowing it was no real brain-twister of fateful consequence to the Nation.

Now how different—a Senate committee holds ponderous hearings on the subject. Suddenly, it is as vital as space conquest, made so by Walker's folly and McNamara's signature.

ALTHOUGH THERE must have been vague passes at it earlier in our history, World War II initiated our first formal experience with troop indoctrination. Ideological cross-currents as they had to be put to troops, what with Russia an ally and other tyrannies stamped enemy, were more confounding than today's.

The sea was uncharted, the **pilots utterly green. Yet the guidance (manual) controlling indoctrination was written in 13½ hours by a major and, having proved suitable, lasted the war.**

Policy, plans and programs were shaped by a half dozen relatively junior staff officers. The executed plan for the indoctrination of enemy POWs was drafted by a lone field officer during one lost weekend. There were no assists from political commissars; no person of high rank ever interfered.

Still World War II ended O.K. for our side, and troop indoctrination, despite its crudeness and some late-day infiltration by Communists, was never blamed for the "sell out of China" or the intransigence of the Soviets.

FROM THE beginning, the troop information program had a position on the U. S. S. R. and emphasized the need for resistance to penetration by Communist propaganda. It anticipated by three years the formation of the United Nations and urged support of this ideal.

The guidance written by the Army for the Army was also picked up by the Navy and some sections of the Office of War Information (OWI), which never developed a doctrine of its own. Army materials, such as the Frank Capra "Why We Fight" films, got multi-service use.

Had there then existed the same barriers to information flow and resolution of official positions which now choke the Pentagon, the operation wouldn't have gotten off the ground. Yes, there was red tape. It had been directed that what the Army wished to publish would require clearance from the OWI and the Office of Strategic Service.

[redacted] strangulation threaten[ed]. However, the Army chose to ignore the order and clear materials on its own. It was not subsequently proved too stupid or naive, as a function which today is allegedly too sensitive for soldierly handling.

THAT, at any rate, was the implication of Sen. Fulbright's July memo. Its slurring tone made a cause célèbre of the Walker case which, left alone, would have cooled.

McNamara asked for guidance, and he certainly got it. Fulbright, in effect, instructed him that when Americans put on military suits they lose perspective on all else, especially foreign policy. That is really the point Fulbright made and McNamara accepted.

The irony is that the Senator was advising on the management and mentality of soldiers when he himself has never spent a day in uniform.

THE MEMO should have been attacked, but when Thurmond, bridling at it, instead championed Walker as the perfect figure of a modern major general, a good cause began bobbling along on clay feet. (Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) joined him briefly, then lost interest.)

So it is hardly remarkable that the Nation feels forced to make a choice between two equally untenable extreme positions. Nothing could be more [redacted] than to make a hero of a [redacted] or cite his case as [redacted] institution is [redacted] of greater trust and [redacted] freedom of action [redacted] given.

In eight press releases in January styled "Muzzling the Military," Sen. Thurmond charged that Pentagon censorship has become oppressive and frivolous, that troop Information and Education programs are compelled to take a limp line against communism, and that suppression of service-sponsored public seminars on this subject are part of a widespread insidious plot to soften the American fiber. If there were no choice between swallowing this package whole or rejecting it, it would be unfortunate.

THERE IS, however, a difference between conspiracy and bureaucratic arrogance. The censorship is insensibly constrictive. Official attitudes are conducive to making the officer body wary about communism as a topic for troop discussion.

On the other hand, public seminars are obviously a dubious outlay of officer time and taxpayer money. And it is not the Army's task to evangelize the country.

According to Thurmond, American POWs in the North Korean camps were the dupes of their Communist captors because they hadn't been schooled to hate communism. This is cited as a horrible example, along with the inevitable it-can-happen-again moral. It happens to be wholly misleading.

Walker Miscast Catalyst In 'Muzzling' Controversy

By S. L. A. Marshall

Marshall was chief historian of the European Theater of Operations in World War II and is now military analyst for the Detroit News. His article is reprinted with permission from the current issue of the New Leader magazine.

LAST SPRING when Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker made news by being relieved as commander of the 26th Airborne Division in Germany for breaking tradition, custom and regulation in the way he indoctrinated his troops, it was inconceivable that before year's end his case would fill the sky like the murk of the genie released from the bottle.

The sinner and his transgression had no great intrinsic importance. The hard issue for which he was disciplined was too narrow and local to have national significance.

Walker was relieved and admonished (1) for trying to influence his soldiers as voters, and (2) for villifying prominent Americans whose politics he execrates.

His actions were scatterbrained, unofficer-like and contemptuous of the best interests of the Army. But they were not unprecedented or criminal. While they called for some punishment, they did not justify a convulsion in Washington.

UNLIKE Continental armies, freedom of expression in the U. S. armed forces has always operated on a rather loose rein. Taboos and off-limits areas are not delineated absolutely; they are defined more by usage and common sense than by letter. Indeed, if the boundaries were not rather flexible, Gens. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur could not have indicated their party leanings while serving in the field.

Implying a large trust in the judgment of the officer corps, this system, while not foolproof, is congenially American. For the greater part of two centuries, it has proved safe enough without censorship.

There have been occasional jars, of course. But the assumption has always been that it is better to risk the mischief of some chump or firebrand than to stultify the whole armed establishment by suppressions which questioned both its patriotism and institutional discipline.

This approach has been periodically challenged by Nervous Nellies from the outside. Until recently, however, civilian authority never encroached on a soldier's freedom of speech as defined by custom.

IT IS IRONIC in the extreme that Walker should become the central figure in a national debate about whether the curb on the whole military is not senselessly restrictive and damaging. For Walker is an odd one; when he opens his mouth, his emotions run away with his judgment.

When he led the troops at the Little Rock affair, for example, he consistently answered the wrong questions and replied "no comment" to harmless queries. His swan song to the Congress when resigning was maudlin, inaccurate and peculiarly unmilitary in its self-pitying tone.

But for Walker's flannel mouth, there would be no national controversy over serious issues which he hardly personifies. He is the accidental and miscast catalyst. He was off range in his crudities against communism, indoctrinating his troops as aggressively as he might hit a bunker line.

WERE IT NOT for his indiscretions he might be indoctrinating yet, with no opposition. When he got called down, attention focused on his legitimate activities because politicians insisted on making Walker what he is not.

To Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) and to Birchites he is a martyr crucified for the purest patriotism. To Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) he is the personification of a devious effort by the military to mould and harden U. S. foreign policy. To Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara he is a walking argument why soldiers should be seen and not heard until civilians put words in their mouths.

These contrasting and equally oblique attitudes give vast dimension to problems by nature one-quarter inch high.

COMMANDERS have never been forbidden to indoctrinate against communism. Both the National Security Council and the post-Korean commission on prisoner-of-war conduct, in fact, recommended such activity. In a cogent and well-reasoned confidential directive to his senior commanders in December, Gen. Decker, Army Chief of Staff, reaffirmed their duty to do so.

Nevertheless, such a stalwart as Lt. Gen. Arthur Trudeau, for speaking long and eloquently to the public

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New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date FEB 1 1962

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

GEN. WALKER TO SPEAK HERE ON RED PERIL

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker will appear in Chicago while on a coast to coast speaking tour with the Rev. Billy James Hargis of Tulsa, Okla., it was announced yesterday.

Hargis said the tour has been designated "operation midnight ride," and is planned to alert the nation to the dangers of communism. The tour will start Wednesday in Miami and end April 3 in Los Angeles. The date that Gen. Walker will speak in Chicago was not announced.

It will be Gen. Walker's first public role since he went to Oxford, Miss., last fall and was arrested in the riots that attended the enrollment of the first Negro student in the University of Mississippi.

8 CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: February 24, 1963
Edition: 2 Star City Fin
Author:
Editor: W. D. MAXWELL
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Edwin Walker Calls on Kennedy To Oust Castro

SAVANNAH, Ga., Mar. 6 (AP). —Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker has called on President Kennedy to oust Fidel Castro from Cuba.

"I challenge the Commander-in-Chief of the United States of America to take one United States Army division, the 82d Airborne Division of Fort Bragg, N. C., properly supported and joined by Cubans who want to be free, and liquidate the scourge that has descended upon the island of Cuba," Mr. Walker said in an address last night.

Mr. Walker received a standing ovation when he appeared with Evangelist Billy James Hargis of Tulsa, Okla., his companion on a Nation-wide speaking tour.

The former general criticized the administrations of Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy, declaring that their parties had "amalgamated . . . to be sure the United Nations takes over your military forces."

Mr. Walker was charged with insurrection after the riots accompanying the admission of James H. Meredith, a Negro, into the University of Mississipi. However, a Federal grand jury did not indict Mr. Walker and charges against him later were dismissed.

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184 MAR 11 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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UPI-110
ADD 8 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON
ASKED BY JACKSON TO POSITION DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA IN THE SPECTRUM WHICH HE HAD SET UP, WALKER REPLIED "THAT'S WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO FIND OUT, SIR."
WHEN JACKSON ECHOED PRAISE OF WALKER'S MILITARY RECORD AND ASKED WHETHER WALKER WOULDN'T AGREE THAT HE HAD MADE A "MISTAKE" IN REFERRING HIS TROOPS TO THE INDEX, WALKER REPLIED: "THE ANSWER IS NO, SIR, I MADE NO MISTAKE." HE ADDED THAT "WE'RE GOING TO LOSE THE COLD WAR" IF WE SO REGARD IT.
ASKED TO SAY WHAT INFORMATION BIASED OPPOSITELY FROM THE ACA INDEX, IS SUPPLIED TO TROOPS, WALKER MENTIONED THE MAGAZINE, "THE NATION," IN ARMY LIBRARIES AND ADDED THAT HE VIEWS THE SERVICE NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES AS "AS MUCH SLANTED TO THE LEFT AS THE ACA INDEX IS BIASED TOWARDS CONSERVATISM."
SEN. STUART SYMINGTON, D-MO., COMMENTED THAT HE FOUND "UNIVERSAL RESPECT" FOR WALKER AMONG HIS SUPERIORS AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 24TH DIVISION WHEN HE SOUGHT FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON A EUROPEAN TRIP. HE CALLED IT "RATHER SAD" THAT THERE WAS ALSO AN ALMOST "UNIVERSAL FEELING" THAT WALKER HAD GONE TOO FAR FOR A SOLDIER INTO POLITICS.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-247
ADD 13 MUZZLING WASHINGTON
DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC SAID YARMOLINSKY'S "CONNECTION WITH THE WALKER CASE WAS NIL. HE NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT," GILPATRIC SAID, WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT ON WALKER'S CHARGES.
GILPATRIC SAID HE AND MCNAMARA WERE "INDEPENDENTLY APPRISED OF ALL THE FACTS IN YARMOLINSKY'S BACKGROUND" INCLUDING CERTAIN OF THE ASSOCIATIONS WALKER MENTIONED.
AFTER THOROUGH CHECKING, THEY BOTH DECIDED HE HAD "SO MANY TALENTS" THAT THEY APPOINTED HIM THEIR SPECIAL ASSISTANT, GILPATRIC SAID.
YARMOLINSKY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH "POLICY-MAKING OR ANY DECISION-MAKING FUNCTIONS," GILPATRIC TOLD A REPORTER. "HE IS PURELY A STAFF ADVISER ON NON-MILITARY MATTERS."
4/4--N1024PES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-28 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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UPI-250
ADD 13 MUZZLING WASHINGTON
YARMOLINSKY, CONTACTED AT HIS HOME, DENIED THE CHARGES. "I HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH WALKER'S REMOVAL," HE SAID. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WILL "BACK UP MY STATEMENT," THE FORMER WASHINGTON LAWYER ADDED.
YARMOLINSKY ADMITTED ATTENDING "ONE OR TWO MEETINGS" OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE WHEN HE WAS IN HIGH SCHOOL.
HE SAID HE WAS ASKED BY FRIENDS AT FIELDSTON SCHOOL, RIVERDALE, N.Y., IF HE WOULD GO ALONG WITH THEM. YARMOLINSKY SAID HIS PARENTS TOLD HIM NOT TO GO, BUT HE WENT ANYWAY OUT OF "CURIOSITY." HE SAID THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION KNEW ABOUT IT. "I WAS 15 AT THE TIME," YARMOLINSKY SAID.
WALKER ALSO CRITICIZED YARMOLINSKY FOR HIS ROLE IN A SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY PROGRAMS.
YARMOLINSKY SAID HE DID DO A "STUDY OF LOYALTY SECURITY CASES IN 1955." HE SAID HIS STUDY HELPED POINT "THE NEED FOR CERTAIN PROCEDURAL REFORMS WHICH WERE ADOPTED. I HAVE ALWAYS SPOKEN OUT FOR THE NEED FOR SECURITY," YARMOLINSKY SAID.
4/4--N1145PES

6-30 (Rev. 3-2-66)

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UPI-240

ADD 12 MUZZING WASHINGTON

YARMOLINSKY'S NAME CAME UP WHEN SEN. STUART SYMINGTON, D-MO., ASKED WALKER TO NAME SOME INDIVIDUALS BEHIND SUCH A POLICY. WALKER SAID HE HAD A NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MIND. HE ADDED THAT HE DISAGREED "100 PER CENT" WITH YARMOLINSKY AND WOULD FIRE HIM IF HE WERE MCNAMARA.

UNDER LATER QUESTIONING BY THURMOND, WALKER--DISCLAIMING ANY DESIRE TOR "NAME-CALLING"--SAID THAT YARMOLINSKY'S "CONNECTION WITH COMMUNISM HAS CERTAINLY BEEN CLOSE AND HIS ACTIVITIES HAVE AIDED COMMUNISM."

WALKER SAID YARMOLINSKY HAD ADMITTED ATTENDING MEETINGS OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE AS A GUEST, BUT DENIED MEMBERSHIP IN THE PARTY YOUTH GROUP.

YARMOLINSKY, HE SAID, DID A CRITICAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY PROGRAMS UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC.

WALKER ALSO OFFERED INFORMATION ON YARMOLINSKY'S PARENTS. HE LINKED YARMOLINSKY'S MOTHER, THE WRITER BABETTE DEUTSCH, WITH PUBLIC STATEMENTS URGING ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

THURMOND ASKED WALKER TO NAME "SALACIOUS" PUBLICATIONS AND OTHERS WHICH HE VIEWED AS DETRIMENTAL TO HIS EUROPEAN COMMAND.

WALKER, WHO EARLIER HAD DENOUNCED OVERSEAS WEEKLY, THE PUBLICATION THAT FIRST CRITICIZED HIS INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM, NAMED THE NATION, THE NEW REPUBLIC, AND THE REPORTER. HE SAID THEY WERE "SOFT ON COMMUNISM, DEFINITELY, FOLLOWING THE PARTY LINE...AND ASSISTING IT."

IN REPLY TO SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONS, HE ADDED THE BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS AND THE FOREIGN POLICY BULLETIN OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION, INC.

4/4--N851PES

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UPI-239
ADD 11 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON
WALKER CAHRGED TONIGHT THAT A SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY MCNAMARA HAD A "CLOSE CONNECTION" WITH COMMUNISM AND "HIS ACTIVITIES HAVE AIDED COMMUNISM."
WALKER ALSO TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS THAT THE MCNAMARA AIDE, ADAM YARMOLINSKY, A FORMER WASHINGTON LAWYER, PLAYED A BIG PART IN YIS REMOVAL LAST YEAR AS COMMANDER OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY.
UNDER QUESTIONING BY THURMOND, WALKER FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT ARTHUR SYLVESTER, ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, HAD A HAND IN HIS OUSTER FROM THE POST IN GERMANY.
HE SAID SYLVESTER, FORMER WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEWARK, N.J., EVENING NEWS, WAS A REPORTER ON A NEWSPAPER WHICH FAVORED ABOLISHING THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AND THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. HE SAID SYLVESTER ALSO WAS AGAINST THE FBI.
4/4--EG830PES

SEN. HOWARD W. CANNON, D-NEV., READING FROM THE ACA "CONSISTENCY" INDEX, NOTED THAT SOME OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS GOT VERY LOW RATINGS WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY--THEN SENATOR KENNEDY--REGISTERING 11 PER CENT. CANNON ASKED WHETHER THAT MEANT KENNEDY VOTED AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES 89 PER CENT OF THE TIME.

WALKER REPLIED THAT "EACH INDIVIDUAL WOULD HAVE TO MAKE HIS OWN INTERPRETATION" OF THE DATA.

AT ONE POINT IN THE QUESTIONING SYMINGTON PROTESTED, MILDLY BUT FOR THE SECOND TIME, THAT HE WOULD LIKE AN ANSWER FROM WALKER AND NOT ONE OF HIS ADVISERS. SEN. STROM THURMOND, D-S.C., QUICKLY COMMENTED THAT WALKER WAS ENTITLED TO COUNSEL.

CHAIRMAN STENNIS FINALLY COMMENTED THAT A WITNESS HAS A COMPLETE RIGHT TO LEGAL ADVICE BUT THAT HIS ANSWERS MUST BE HIS OWN. SYMINGTON EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD HEARD ONE OF WALKER'S AIDES VOLUNTEER THE ANSWER TO A QUESTION AS SOON AS HE HAD ASKED IT.

WALKER TOLD COUNSEL JAMES KENDALL THAT HE DID NOT ASK FOR A FORMAL COURT OF INQUIRY WHEN THE ARMY INQUIRY WAS ORDERED BECAUSE HE DID NOT KNOW AT THE TIME THAT HE HAD THE RIGHT. HE SAID HE IS SURE THE CONSEQUENCES WOULD HAVE BEEN NO DIFFERENT.

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UPI-186

ADD 10 MUZZLING WASHINGTON

PRESSED BY SEN. STUART SYMINGTON, D-MO., TO NAME SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN THE COLLUSION POLICY TO WHICH HE HAD SAID HE WAS A SCAPEGOAT, WALKER SAID HE HAD A NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN MIND. HE SAID HE DISAGREED "ONE HUNDRED PERCENT" WITH THE POLICIES OF ADAM YARMOLINSKY (SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DEFENSE SECRETARY) AND WOULD FIRE HIM IF HE WERE MCNAMARA.

ASKED ABOUT MCNAMARA HIMSELF, BY SYMINGTON, WALKER SAID HE WAS IN NO POSITION TO MAKE A JUDGMENT, OTHER THAN NOTING THAT MCNAMARA HAD BROAD RESPONSIBILITY.

SYMINGTON REFERRED TO WALKER'S STATEMENT HAD "OUR ARMED FORCES ARE PARALYZED BY OUR NATIONAL POLICY OF 'NO WIN' AND RETREAT FROM VICTORY." THE SENATOR ASKED WHETHER WALKER MEANT THE TROOPS HE LEFT IN EUROPE.

WALKER SAID HE DID NOT. BUT HE SAID THAT, AFTER THE GREAT SACRIFICES MADE BY THE SERVICES OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS, "THIS WHOLE WORLD SHOULD BE IN TIP-TOP SHAPE...WITHOUT A THREAT TO ANYBODY."

"WE DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO FIRE A SHOT IN CUBA, IF A SHOT WAS NEEDED TO KEEP COMMUNISM OUT," WALKER SAID. HE ADDED THAT "BASICALLY" NO AMERICAN SHOT HAS BEEN FIRED IN VIET NAM.

SYMINGTON ASKED WALKER WHERE, IN ADDITION TO CUBA, HE WOULD FAVOR MILITARY ACTION. WALKER SAID HE "WOULDN'T ANNOUNCE IT" BUT THOUGHT "WE CERTAINLY COULD PLAN SOME MILITARY ACTIONS" THAT WOULD PUT THE U.S. IN A WINNING POSTURE IN THE COLD WAR.

WALKER SAID IT HAS LONG BEEN RUMORED IN ARMY CIRCLES THAT THERE ARE FOUR MISSILE BASES IN CUBA, SO FAR UNARMED, BUT SUPERVISED BY A MOSCOW TRAINED MISSILE EXPERT.

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UPI-48

ADD 2 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON

WALKER, WHO RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AND NOW IS SEEKING THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION IN TEXAS, MADE THE CHARGES IN A STATEMENT WHICH HE READ AT THE START OF HIS TESTIMONY IN THE SENATE MUZZLING STUDY.

THE GENERAL'S REMOVAL FROM COMMAND IN GERMANY, FOLLOWING A CONTROVERSY OVER HIS "PRO-BLUE" TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM, SPARKED DEMANDS FOR THE SENATE STUDY. THE SENATORS CURENTLY ARE LOOKING INTO MILITARY TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAMS.

WALKER WAS GIVEN A FREE HAND BY SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN JOHN C. STENNIS TO SAY WHAT HE WANTED IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT.

THE GENERAL DEVOTED ABOUT HALF HIS STATEMENT TO A REVIEW OF WHAT HE CALLED "THE WALKER CASE." HE HAD SHARP CRITICISM FOR DEFENSE SECRETARY ROBERT S. MCNAMARA AND OF THE PUBLICATION, OVERSEAS WEEKLY, WHICH FIRST CRITICIZED WALKER'S PRO-BLUE PROGRAM.

IN HIS OPENING REMARKS, WALKER CALLED HIMSELF A VICTIM OF A "NO-WIN" POLICY IN THE COLD WAR. THE TERM IS ONE WHICH HAS BEEN WIDELY USED BY SEN. STROM THURMOND, D-S. C., PRINCIPAL SPONSOR OF THE SBUCOMMITTEE STUDY.

"I WAS CHARGED WITH NOTHING. I HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF NOTHING, I HAVE BEEN PUNISHED FOR NOTHING," WALKER SAID.

HE IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO THE COMMITTEE AS "MR. EDWIN A. WALKER," HEAVILY EMPHASIZING THE "MISTER" AND STATING THAT HE WOULD BE GLAD TO BE ADDRESSED THIS WAY BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE LAST NIGHT, THE TALL, STETSON-WEARING TEXAN ANNOUNCED HE WANTED TO TEST THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF PATRIOTIC AMERICANS IN WHAT HE CALLED "THIS INSOLVENT, SUMMITIZED, PUNY 10-MILE SQUARE AREA" OF WASHINGTON.

A/A--DP1052AES

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UPI-43
(MUZZLING)
WASHINGTON--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TODAY TOLD SENATORS INVESTIGATING ALLEGED MILITARY MUZZLING THAT HE WAS "A SCAPEGOAT OF AN UNWRITTEN POLICY OF COLLABORATION AND COLLUSION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."

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UPI-44

ADD 1 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON

WALKER, REMOVED LAST YEAR AS HEAD OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, SAID THAT CIVILIAN CONTROL OF THE MILITARY "HAS BEEN PERVERTED AND EXTENDED INTO A COMMISSAR-LIKE SYSTEM OF CONTROL AT ALL MAJOR ECHELONS."

"BEHIND THIS UNPRECEDENTED MOVE TO UNDERMINE OUR AMERICAN WAY AND CONVINCE THE MILITARY THAT THEY MUST SUPPORT COLLUSION, ARE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE ACTIONS ENDANGER THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY," THE FORMER GENERAL SAID.

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UPI-102

ADD 7 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON

WALKER TESTIFIED THAT GEN. LYMAN L. LEMNITZER, NOW CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THANKED HIM FOR SUPPLYING A COPY OF THE SAME VOTING DATA WHICH CAUSED HIS ADMONISHMENT WHEN HE SUGGESTED IT TO HIS TROOPS.

THE GENERAL MADE THE STATEMENT AS HE FLATLY DENIED THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO INFLUENCE THE VOTES OF TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND. AS TO THE SUGGESTION THAT HE MIGHT HAVE VIOLATED THE INJUNCTION OF THE HATCH ACT AGAINST PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN POLITICS, THE FORMER GENERAL SAID:.

"I DEFINITELY DID NOT VIOLATE THE HATCH ACT. IF I DID SOME ONE IS CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT IN NOT HAVING TRIED ME."

I WALKER'S REFERENCE TO LEMNITZER CAME WHEN SUBCOMMITTEE COUNSEL JAMES KENDALL WAS QUESTIONING HIM ABOUT AN EDITORIAL IN THE 24TH DIVISION'S NEWSPAPER "TARO LEAF" IN WHICH TROOPS WERE REFERRED TO THE VOTING INDEX OF THE AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION. WALKER FINALLY AGREED THAT ACA WAS GENERALLY CONSERVATIVE.

HE DEFENDED HIS RIGHT TO MAKE THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE HOWEVER, AND SAID HE USED IT "TO GIVE A SOLDIER INFORMATION EITHER WAY... PRO OR CON."

WALKER SAID HE SENT COPIES OF THE INDEX TO SEVERAL OFFICERS INCLUDING SOME OF HIS SUPERIORS IN THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMAND. THERE WAS LAUGHTER IN THE HEARING ROOM WHEN WALKER READ A NOTE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT DESCRIBING THE ACT AS "EXTREMELY THOUGHTFUL" AND THE MATERIAL AS "MOST INTERESTING AND USEFUL" AND THEN NOTED THAT IT WAS SIGNED BY LEMNITZER.

HE SAID HIS CORPS COMMANDER, WHOM HE DID NOT IDENTIFY, ALSO THANKED HIM FOR A COPY OF THE INDEX.

UNDER QUESTIONING BY SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON, D-WASH., WALKER SAID A COMMANDER HAS A RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE TROOPS EVEN IF IT IS ONE SIDED, ESPECIALLY "WHEN THE WHOLE DISTRIBUTION TO THE TROOPS IS ONE THE OTHER SIDE...MOST OF IT."

TO ANOTHER JACKSON QUESTION, WALKER AGREED THAT MANY PEOPLE FALL BETWEEN WHAT HE HAD CALLED THE "INTERNATIONALIST LEFT" AND THE "NATIONALIST RIGHT." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "WHEN YOU'RE FIGHTING COMMUNISM AND THERE'S A COLD WAR ON, THERE ARE ONLY TWO SIDES OF A LINE."

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Walker Proudly Cites Constitution as Guide

Edwin A. Walker, the [redacted] general turned crusader, arrived here last night proudly proclaiming the Constitution as his badge of conservatism.

The Constitution, said the hero of the radical right in an interview in his downtown hotel, has become "the greatest weapon in the fight against the international Communist conspiracy."

The 51-year-old officer, here to appear before Senate "muzzling" investigators, said he was trying to give practical meaning to this in the political arena. He has entered the Texas political fray as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor against five other hopefuls.

Optimistic on Race

He reflected the politician's eternal outward optimism. Asked how his campaign was going, Mr. Walker said:

"Very strong and enthusiastic all over the State."

The "thunder from the right," he declared, will be heard increasingly in the Lone Star State this year.

He said it is rather rare to find conservatism blooming in the Democratic Party which, he added, has been marked by ultra liberal leadership "in the past and present."

He saw in the party in Texas and across the South, as well as in many parts of the country, "the greatest potential for conservatism" which can be tapped "with proper leadership."

Sees Big Support

Asked if he is trying to provide that leadership as a sort of man on horseback, Mr. Walker said:

"I appeal for support to the conservatists of both parties. I have great support in the Republican Party which represents a drift from the Democratic Party."

The former general, who resigned from the Army last November, said he had no crusading organization of his own.

"But I am completing and discussing where I can the people that stand for the principles of our heritage," he said.

The general said he has taken no active part in the controversial, rightwing John Birch Society, which he joined in 1959, since leaving the Army.

"But I may at any time," he added.

Is Birch Life Member

He revealed that he became a life member of the society with a contribution of $1,000 which he considers as a memorial to the troops he has led. He is a member of the society's home chapter, it was explained, and he considers that he and the organization have a common purpose in "exposing the enemy."

The enemy, as Mr. Walker has said repeatedly is international communism.

Mr. Walker, asked about finances for his crusade and his political campaign, replied noncommitally that he has been appealing to the grass roots.

"The response is growing," he added, "even though it is not yet equal to all the requirements."

The 6-foot, 185-pound former officer revealed a disdain for the Washington scene where he once played polo in Potomac Park as a member of a crack Army team. On his arrival by plane from Dallas, where he lives, he issued a cryptic statement which said:

"I am here to test the constitutional rights of millions of patriotic Americans and thousands of soldiers in this insolvent and puny 10-mile square."

EDWIN A. WALKER

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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UPI-60
ADD 3 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON
WALKER SAID THAT HIS TROOP PROGRAM WAS CLEARED BY HIS SUPERIORS. IT WAS DESIGNED TO CARRY OUT DIRECTIVES FROM THE ARMY AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, HE TOLD THE SENATORS.
BUT HE SAID HE DID NOT FULLY REALIZE "THAT THERE WAS AN UNWRITTEN POLICY ESTABLISHED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS AT A HIGH LEVEL IN THE DEFENSE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS BY WHICH THE COLD WAR DIRECTIVE WAS TO BE REGARDED AS FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC CONSUMPTION, BUT WAS NOT TO BE IMPLEMENTED."
WALKER SAID THE FORCES BEHIND HIS DISMISSAL CANNOT BE FULLY IDENTIFIED, BUT "IN GENERAL THE 'WALKER CASE' CAN BE RECOGNIZED AS BASICALLY A FIGHT BETWEEN THE 'INTERNATIONALIST LEFT' AND THE NATIONALIST RIGHT WITH CONTROL OF PART OF THE U.S. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT STAKE."
THE RESULT OF HIS REMOVAL, WALKER SAID, IS THAT THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE PROGRAM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE TRAINING IN THE ARMED SERVICES.
"OUR WILL TO RESIST COMMUNISM IS FAST BEING SAPPED," HE SAID.
WALKER SAID MCNAMARA WAS GUILTY OF "UNPRECEDENTED FLAGRANT INTERFERENCE WITH DUE PROCESS OF MILITARY JUSTICE" WHEN HE RELEASED THE ARMY REPORT ON HIS CASE. THE REPORT WAS, HE SAID, STRICTLY "AN INTERNAL MATTER."
WALKER, VISIBLY NERVOUS, STUMBLED AT TIMES IN READING HIS STATEMENT. HIS ATTORNEY, CLYDE J. WATTS, AT ONE POINT PATTED HIM ON THE SHOULDER IN APPARENT REASSURANCE AND CORRECTED HIS MISPRONOUNCIATION OF A WORD.
WHEN HE REACHED A REFERENCE TO THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY AND HIS CHARGES A YEAR AGO CONCERNING IT, HE INTERPOLATED:
"I WILL HERE ADD THAT THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY IS SUBVERSIVE."
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UPI-64
ADD 4 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON
"SECRETARY MCNAMARA MISUSED THE REPORT OF INVESTIGATION TO CREATE IN THE PUBLIC MIND THE FALSE IMPRESSION THAT I HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE HATCH ACT. THIS WAS SLANDER AND DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER AND REPUTATION IN THE PRIVILEGED SANCTUARY OF A SENATE COMMITTEE," WALKER SAID.

MCNAMARA DECLASSIFIED THE ARMY INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT ON WALKER--AND LATER THE VOLUMINOUS TRANSCRIPT OF THE INVESTIGATION ITSELF--WHEN TESTIFYING LAST SUMMER ON THE THEN PROPOSED MUZZLING INQUIRY. THE REPORT, BASIS FOR AN ORAL ADMONISHMENT ADMINISTERED TO WALKER, FOUND THAT THE GENERAL HAD IMPROPERLY ATTEMPTED TO INFLUENCE THE 1960 CONGRESSIONAL VOTING OF HIS TROOPS AND INCLUDED A STATEMENT BY AN ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE THAT THERE WAS "AN OVER-ALL INDICATION OF HATCH ACT AND RELATED VIOLATIONS."

WALKER TESTIFIED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS NEVER LEGALLY CHARGED WITH ANY HATCH ACT VIOLATION. HE SAID AN ADMONISHMENT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THE PROPER PUNISHMENT HAD HE BEEN SO CHARGED. HE ALSO CONTENDED THAT MCNAMARA'S HANDLING OF THE CASE SUGGESTED THAT HE HAD BEEN GIVEN A FULL TRIAL RATHER THAN SUBJECTED TO A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

THE HEARING WAS MARKED BY A MINOR DISTURBANCE WHEN CAPITOL POLICE REMOVED GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, HEAD OF AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, FOR REFUSING TO TAKE OFF A LAPEL SWASTIKA, EMBLEM OF HIS ORGANIZATION.

ROCKWELL WAS TOLD BY POLICE LIEUT. LEWIS F. DISNEY THAT SUCH EMBLEMS WERE BANNED BY REGULATION OF THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE AND THAT HE COULD ONLY STAY IF HE TOOK IT OFF. ROCKWELL REFUSED, TELLING POLICE HE HAD AS MUCH RIGHT TO WEAR HIS BUTTON "AS ANY ROTARIAN." HE LEFT THE BUILDING UNDER POLICE ESCORT, ANNOUNCING HE INTENDED TO CALL HIS ATTORNEY.

"THIS IS A FARCE," ROCKWELL TOLD NEWSMEN. "I CAME HERE TO HEAR GEN. WALKER--THE ONLY PATRIOT BRAVE ENOUGH TO STAND UP AND REFUSE TO CONDEMN ME."

ROCKWELL SAID HE HAD SEVERAL OTHER OF HIS "STORMTROOPERS" AT THE HEARING. DISNEY SAID REGULATIONS FORBID THE WEARING OF POLITIC ARMBANDS OR OTHER INSIGNIA IN CAPITOL BUILDINGS. GROUPS WHO DO SO HAVE TO HAVE SPECIAL PERMISSION, HE EXPLAINED.

TWO OF ROCKWELL'S FELLOW SWASTIKA-WEARERS ALSO WERE EVICTED FROM THE HEARING ROOM AND THE OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING. ALL THREE WORE THE SEVERY, INCH WIDE SWASTIKA BUTTONS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

He said he and the [redacted] "recognized each other [redacted] the start as natural enemies." After he had banned an Overseas Weekly report from his command, the former general said the publication's news editor told 7th Army staff officers, "well gentlemen, we have the choice of firing my reporter or of firing Gen. Walker."

The Pentagon recently upheld Gen. Lauris Norstad, supreme Allied commander in Europe, in a decision saying the weekly could continue to be distributed on military bases. Privately published, it is distributed through the facilities of Stars and Stripes.

Hits McNamara

Mr. Walker said that Secretary McNamara's action in disclosing the Army report on its investigation had the effect of giving a preliminary inquiry the status of a trial. He said the President not only ordered the investigation but also reviewed and approved the findings.

He also took Mr. McNamara to task for reading into the Senate record at the September hearings an oral admonition which had been ordered. Normally, he said, such matters are not disclosed and copies are destroyed.

"Even though I knew the Overseas Weekly was against me," the former general said, "I had little reason in the spring of 1961 to anticipate civilian control would go to unilateral and excessive lengths to attempt public humiliation of a senior commander, or that there would be enough evidence to result in an extensive hearing such as this, involving the censorship and muzzling of the entire military establishment and most of its officers.

"I have no personal grievance in this matter, since my personal fate is insignificant beside the fate of a Nation in dire peril, and since I have been so fortunate in finding an [redacted] of my career and [redacted], without change, and [redacted] among a host of friends and a new freedom. Yet the handling of my case was shocking, and deserves most thoughtful consideration of its meaning."

The Senate inquiry resumed yesterday after a 10-day recess with Navy witnesses explaining that it teaches its sailors and Marines to be good Americans so that "thus motivated they will not be susceptible to communism."

Rear Admiral A. S. Heyward, jr., assistant chief of Naval Personnel, testified that an anti-Communist program urging use by Navy flight officers of the publications of the John Birch Society was "not in accord" with the Navy's program.

James Kendall, counsel of the subcommittee, said this was included in a "cold war packet" issued by Vice Admiral Robert Goldthwaite while he was in charge of all Naval flight training in 1960.

Admiral Heyward won praise from Senator Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, critic of armed forces indoctrination programs, for what the Navy is doing. "With minor exceptions," the Senator said, "I think your programs are worthy of the highest praise."

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Walker Tells Probers Of Pentagon 'Slander'

'Shocking' Treatment Laid to McNamara As Ex-General Testifies on 'Muzzling'

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker today charged high Government officials with "shocking" treatment which led him to resign from the Army.

"The whole proceedings against me," he declared, "was a masterpiece of pretense at justice coupled with a total disregard of real justice."

In testimony prepared for the Senate "muzzling" investigation, the 52-year-old former officer, who is closely identified with the ultraconservative movement, said President Kennedy was both "prosecutor and judge."

Walker Proudly Cites Constitution As Guide. Page A-9.

"Slander" Charged

He accused Secretary of Defense McNamara of misusing the report of an Army investigation which said he had sought to influence the outcome of the 1960 congressional elections "to create in the public mind the false impression that I had been found guilty of violating the Hatch Act."

Mr. Walker charged that it was "slander and defamation of my character" when Mr. McNamara declassified and made public the report at a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing last September. The release of the preliminary report, Mr. Walker said, was "unprecedented, flagrant interference with due process of military justice."

He also singled out Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester and Adam Yarmolinsky, one of Mr. McNamara's chief assistants, as having a part in the actions which led to his resignation from the Army last November after more than 30 years of service.

In a 28-page statement, the former general gave the detailed statement of the events which led up to his resignation and also criticized the lack of a strong anti-Communist program in the Government.

"The Walker case," he said, "can be recognized as basically a fight between the 'internationalist left' and the 'nationalist right,' with control of part of the United States military establishment at stake."

Seeks Governorship

The former general, who is seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Texas, spoke darkly of some "control apparatus" exercising influence in the Government which "will not tolerate militant anti-Communist leadership by a division commander."

In other highlights of a wide-ranging statement, Mr. Walker charged:

1. There is "a lack of responsibility and purpose in any national effort or policy" to meet the attacks of the Communist conspiracy.

2. Troop indoctrination programs are "unorganized, improperly manned, unfinanced, and uneo-ordinated for an adequate effort to provide the necessary cold-war training and front in our armed forces."

3. The "pro blue" information program which he instituted while commanding the 24th Infantry Division in Germany from 1959 until he was removed from command last year represented "realistic combat in the fourth dimension—the psychological" and was based on a 1958 directive issued by the National Security Council.

"Not to Be Implemented"

"When my program was cleared by submission to higher authority in the fall of 1960," the former general said, "I did not fully realize that there was an unwritten policy established by unknown persons at a high level in the Defense and State Departments by which the cold war directive was to be regarded as for American consumption, but was not to be implemented."

Mr. Walker blamed most of his difficulties while in Europe on the activities of the Overseas Weekly and devoted a large part of his statement to a recital of his running battle with that newspaper.

He described the weekly as a sensational publication which long has been capable "of making command assignments in Europe untenable.

The former general said he was relieved of his command before any allegations against him that had been made by the Overseas Weekly had been investigated. But, he added, it was not before "the hard anti-Communist line of the pro-blue program had been recognized with praise by American officer and civilian patriots, and 'exposed' to censure by the Overseas Weekly."

Would Ban Weekly

He said he and other commanders had recommended banning the publication from Army posts as detrimental to troop morale. But the weekly, he added, exercised influence in high places in Washington and the banning orders were reversed.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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UPI-60
ADD 1 MUZZLING, WASHINGTON (UPI-53)
"THE PROPAGANDA FRONT THEY ARE USING IS THE UNITED NATIONS," WALKER SAID. HE SAID THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS "THE NEAREST THING TO THE TOWER OF BABEL THAT HAS EVER BEEN BUILT."
WALKER, WHO YESTERDAY TESTIFIED THAT HE THOUGHT SOME MILITARY ACTIONS COULD BE PLANNED WHICH WOULD HELP THE UNITED STATES IN THE COLD WAR SAID TODAY IT IS "UNTRUE" THAT HE WANTS TO GO TO WAR.
HE CONTENDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE NATION IS INFILTRATED AND DISUNIFIED WITH ITS "CAUSES AND PURPOSES INTENTIONALLY HEADED IN MANY AND VARIOUS DIRECTIONS." WHAT HE WANTS, WALKER SAID IS "A UNIFIED CAUSE AND PURPOSE IN A FREE CHRISTIAN COUNTRY." THAT, HE SAID, IS THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID WAR.
THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY CONTINUED TO TAKE A "NO COMMENT" ATTITUDE TOWARD WALKER'S STATEMENTS.
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UPI-53
(MUZZLING)
WASHINGTON--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER TODAY QUESTIONED SECRETARY RUSK'S DEDICATION TO THE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.
ATTACKING WHAT HE CALLED A HIDDEN "SOFT LINE" POLICY ON COMMUNISM, WALKER ALSO WAS CRITICAL OF WALT W. ROSTOW, HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY PLANNING STAFF.
HE SAID ROSTOW HAD BEEN CONTROLLING THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY'S "OPERATING ARM" SINCE 1954.
WALKER, CURRENTLY CAMPAIGNING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNOATORIAL CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS, WAS QUESTIONED BY SEN. E. L. (BOB) BARTLETT, D-ALASKA, SHORTLY AFTER HE BEGAN HIS SECOND DAY OF TESTIMONY BEFORE A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE STUDYING ALLEGED MILITARY MUZZLING.
BARTLETT SAKED WALKER WHAT HE MEANT YESTERDAY WHEN HE COMPLAINED THAT "THE REAL CONTROL APPARATUS WILL NOT TOLERATE MILITANT ANTI-COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP BY A DIVISION COMMANDER."
WALKER, WHO RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AFTER BEING REMOVED AS COMMANDER OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, TOLD BARTLETT HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THOSE IN "COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE APPARATUS."
HE SAID THE APPARATUS COULD BE IDENTIFIED, HOWEVER, "BY ITS EFFECTS--WHAT IT DID IN CUBA--WHAT IT IS DOING IN THE CONGO--WHAT ID DID IN KOREA."
WALKER TESTIFIED, HOWEVER, THAT HE COULD NAME SOME OF THOSE WHO SEEMED TO THINK ALONG THE SAME LINES AS THOSE IN THE APPARATUS WHO, HE SAID, SELL OUT THE CONSTITUTION, NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.
"I QUESTION THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE WITH RESPECT TO OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM, OUR SOVEREIGNTY, OUR SECURITY AND OUR INDEPENDENCE," WALKER SAID.
WALKER THEN SAID HE UNDERSTOOD RUSK SERVED ON THE STAFF OF GEN. JOSEPH (VINEGAR JOE) STILLWELL IN CHINA IN THE 1940'S DURING WHAT WALKER CALLED "THE AGRARIAN REFORMER HIGHLIGHTS." HE SAID RUSK WAS A MEMBER AND SUPPORTER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATION.
WALKER COMMENTED THAT THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN INQUIRY BY THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE.
ASKED BY BARTLETT TO NAME OTHERS, WALKER REPLIED: "WALTER ROSTOW WHO HAS BEEN IN CONTROL OF THE OPERATING ARM OF CIA [redacted] SINCE 1954."
ASKED FOR ADDITIONAL NAMES, WALKER SAID HE THOUGHT THE CITING OF THE TWO "WILL COVER ALL THE OTHERS--NOT ALL, BUT ENOUGH OF THE OTHERS."
RUSK AND ROSTOW, HE SAID, "ARE VERY INFLUENTIAL" IN FRAMING POLICIES FOLLOWED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH ARE NOT TOUGH ENOUGH AGAINST COMMUNISM.
POINTING TO SUCH EVENTS AS KOREA, THE CONGO AND CUBA, WALKER SAID "THIS COUNTRY IS TOO GREAT FOR THESE THINGS JUST TO HAPPEND." HE SUGGESTED THAT THE PEOPLE IN "THE APPARATUS" WANTED THESE THINGS TO HAPPEN.
4/5--TD1139AES WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Edwin A. Walker, former Army major general, signs autographs in a Capitol hearing room.—AP Photo.

6-30 (Rev. 3-2-62)

REC-69

The World of Gen. Walker

By MARY McGROR[illegible]
Star Staff Writer

The world of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker is a world where only he identifies the enemy, where the Secretary of Defense is a slanderer and where the press runs the Army.

Things are seldom what they seem in the world of Mr. Walker. For instance, those who attack the John Birch Society are really striking at the military establishment. The Bermuda talks is a cover-up for what is going on in Cuba.

In the world of Mr. Walker, sentences have no beginnings, no endings, no verbs. As yesterday wore on, the "muzzled" martyr's answers got longer and longer. No matter where they started, they always ended with his declaration that what is wrong with the world is the "no-win" policy of the administration, a policy of which he and the country are victims. He said it over and over again.

Aids Supply Ammunition

Mr. Walker is not completely alone in this world of his. Yesterday he was flanked by two aides who kept him supplied with ammunition. On his right was his counsel, C. J. Watts of Oklahoma City; on his left, his consultant, Medford Evans of Dallas. They scribbled prompt-cards for him, whispered in his ear, furiously marked up booklets and pamphlets for his attention.

One member of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, Senator Jackson, Democrat of Washington, was able to elicit a yes-or-no answer from Mr. Walker, who is now a candidate for governor of Texas.

Senator Jackson mildly suggested that the former general's zealous political activities while he was a division commander in Germany had been excessive. Possibly, the Senator said, Mr. Walker had made a mistake—everyone does from time to time.

"No, sir," replied the witness with an uncharacteristic lapse into military briskness. "I made no mistake. If you think what I did was a mistake, we will lose the cold war."

Combat Record Praised

Mr. Walker is a tall, dark-haired, erect man with an outthrust underlip and a long chin that might tempt caricaturists. He seemed nervous in the Caucus Room, although he was treated with great respect by the Senators, who praised his combat record but could not always agree with or even fathom his psychological warfare tactics.

Senator Symington, Democrat of Missouri, asked him, for instance, what he had against "What You Should Know About Communism," a book by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet which was recommended by former President Eisenhower.

"President Eisenhower got help in writing 'Crusade for Europe' from Joseph Barnes," said Mr. Walker with one of the lightning-quick non-sequiturs which were characteristic of his testimony.

"I'm afraid you've lost me, General," said Senator Symington.

Hasn't Read Book

The Senator returned to the Overstreet book, pressing the witness for his objections to such a generally admired study of the enemy. Mr. Walker, it developed, had not read the book, but had "heard it discussed many times," and understood it had "insinuations of pacificism."

It was Senator Symington who indicated that Mr. Walker was perhaps a pathetic, rather than a sinister figure.

"I find it rather sad in some ways we are having this hearing," he said.

Mr. Walker, having given Washington a glimpse of his world, did not appear downcast. On the way out, he exchanged V-for-Victory signs with some of his fans.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
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UPI-192

ADD 5 MUZZLING WASHINGTON

IN HIS TESTIMONY, WALKER SAID SYLVESTER ONCE WORKED FOR A NEWSPAPER WHICH ADVOCATED ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

TO THIS, MCNAMARA SAID: "THIS BASIS, IF ANY, FOR MR. WALKER'S CHARGES AGAINST ARTHUR SYLVESTER IS WHOLLY UNCLEAR TO ME FROM THE RECORD. LEST THERE BE ANY DOUBT ON THE ISSUE, HOWEVER, I WISH TO STATE THAT I HAVE COMPLETE TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN HIM."

MCNAMARA ALSO TOOK NOTE OF WALKER'S TESTIMONY THAT HE HAD SENT A VOTING RECORD OF CONGRESSMEN COMPILED BY A CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION TO GEN. LYMAN L. LEMNITZER, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND HAD RECEIVED AN APPRECIATIVE REPLY.

"THE IMPLICATION THAT GEN. LEMNITZER HAS GIVEN TACIT APPROVAL TO PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IS WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIED," MCNAMARA SAID. "I CAN STATE OF MY OWN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE THAT GEN. LEMINITZER, A LIFE-LONG PROFESSIONAL MILITARY OFFICER, WOULD NEVER SUPPORT ANY ACTIVITY OF A PARTISAN POLITICAL NATURE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Mentions Stilwell

Mr. Walker, discussing the Secretary of State, said it was his understanding that Mr. Rusk served on the staff of the late Gen. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell at the time of what he called "the agrarian reformist highlights" in China. He also said that Mr. Rusk had been connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations, which he described as being "greatly influenced" by Owen Lattimore.

Mr. Walker described Mr. Rostow as having "been in control of the operation arm" of the Central Intelligence Agency since 1954.

Before taking his present State Department position, Mr. Rostow was deputy special assistant to President Kennedy for national security affairs. What connection, if any, he has had with the CIA was not pursued by the subcommittee. Before joining the Kennedy administration, Mr. Rostow was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Wants Unity

In discussing the role of the military in warning about the menace of communism Mr. Walker said:

"The only reason that we are threatened with war and dire peril is that we have been infiltrated, disunified and our causes and purposes intentionally headed in many and various directions."

He said he wanted "a unified cause and country" and added that this is "the only circumvention of war."

The 52-year-old infantry officer climaxed seven hours as a witness yesterday with an attack on Mr. Yarmolinsky reminiscent of the days of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

Mr. Walker charged Mr. Yarmolinsky with having close connections with the Communists and said his activities have aided the Communist movement.

Parents Named

The former general also named Mr. Yarmolinsky's father and mother as having been active in left wing movements.

Mr. Yarmolinsky told the Associated Press he had nothing to do with the Walker case and that Mr. Walker's charges were irresponsible. "It happens that I have a public record as an anti-Communist," he said. "My whole public record goes in the opposite direction from these charges."

He said it was true, as Mr. Walker charged, that he had attended some Young Communist League meetings.

He was a junior in high school at the time, he said, and went—against his parents advice—because "I was curious."

"I went to a couple of meetings and saw what it was, and I didn't go again," said Mr. Yarmolinsky.

Attacks Sylvester

The former general, who resigned from the Army after being admonished on allegations that he had sought to influence the outcome of the 1960 congressional elections, also leveled an attack on Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. He named Mr. Sylvester as one who had taken a part in actions that led to his resignation from the Army.

The former officer identified Mr. Sylvester as a reporter who had worked with a New Jersey newspaper. Mr. Sylvester was Washington correspondent of the Newark News before he was named to his Pentagon post.

Mr. Walker's charges against Mr. Sylvester fell far short of those he leveled against Mr. Yarmolinsky. He said that the Assistant Defense Secretary, as a reporter, had taken the position of "down with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

McNamara Statement

In his statement defending Mr. Yarmolinski, Secretay of Defense McNamara said:

"Prior to his employment, I reviewed the security file of Mr. Yarmolinski as I did the files of others holding positions of trust and confidence in this department. Mr. Yarmolinski's record is one of strong and active anti-Communist activity. I have no question about his loyalty to the United States.

"The basis, if any, for Mr. Walker's charges against Arthur Sylvester is wholly unclear to me from the record. Lest there be any doubt on this issue, however, I wish to state that I have complete trust and confidence in him."

Mr. Walker's accusation against Mr. Yarmolinsky came near the end of the long days of hearings.

Mr. Walker contended files would show that Mr. Yarmolinsky's father, Avrahm, has had Communist connections and that his mother, Babette Deutsch, belonged to many Communist front groups.

Parents Deny Charge

In New York, Mr. Yarmolinsky's parents categorically denied Mr. Walker's charges. The father said "there's not a particle of truth in these allegations," the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Yarmolinsky himself said of his parents that "their anti-Communist position in the literary world is well known."

Mr. Yarmolinsky said his own record includes a 1948 fight against Communist efforts to "move in" on the American Veterans Committee. He said he worked for the committee for six months after he got out of the Army.

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REC-72

ATTACK FROM RIGHT

Walker Says Rusk Aids Soft-on-Reds 'Apparatus'

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker told Senators today he considers Secretary of State Rusk aligned with a mysterious "control apparatus" be held responsible for a "soft line on communism."

Mr. Walker also said Walt W. Rostow, chief of the State Department's policy planning staff, was influential in the "apparatus" which he said is following a "no-win" policy.

The former general flung out the names in the second day of his appearance in the Senate's inquiry into whether military officials are being "muzzled" in their speeches about communism. The subject arose when Mr. Walker was challenged by Senator Bartlett, Democrat of Alaska, to identify members of a "control apparatus" he alluded to in the course of his seven hours of testimony yesterday.

"Apparatus" Is at Fault

In his testimony before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, he blamed the "apparatus" for his removal as a combat commander in Europe and his subsequent resignation from the Army. It all came about, he said, because he was following "a hard line on communism."

Mr. Walker said he could not identify those completely in control of the "apparatus." But he testified that they can be identified by what has been done in Cuba, the Congo, Korea and other places. He added:

"I question the following with respect to our constitutional system, our sovereignty, our security and our independence."

Then he named Mr. Rusk and Mr. Rostow. Asked to identify others, Mr. Walker replied:

"I believe their responsibilities will cover all the others."

He said the "apparatus" uses the United Nations as its propaganda front. He described the U. N. as "the nearest thing to a Tower of Babel that has ever been built."

May Call Rusk

Subcommittee Chairman Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, said it appeared to him that the Walker charges were "very general in nature." He said he would look at the record before determining weather Mr. Rusk and Mr. Rostow should be called as witnesses.

"It is a matter of judgment on how revealing this testimony is," said Senator Stennis in referring to the Walker statements.

He emphasized that any person whose name is mentioned in the hearing would be given an opportunity to testify if he desires.

He said his remarks also applied to Adam Yarmolinsky, one of Secretary of Defense McNamara's top assistants, who was attacked by Mr. Walker in testimony yesterday.

The State Department said it would have no comment on Mr. Walker's charges.

Mr. Rusk was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the foreign aid bill, and Mr. Walker's assertions were called to his attention there.

Senator Symington, Democrat of Missouri, told Mr. Rusk he understood Mr. Walker had declared in effect that "you did not have the best interests of the United States entirely at heart."

Senator Symington expressed regret at Mr. Walker's assertions, and told Mr. Rusk he had "a very high opinion of your character and your devotion to the country."

Mr. Rusk made no comment except to thank Senator Symington for his remarks.

Story Called "Mess"

Retired Gen. James A. Van Fleet, former commander of U. N. forces in Korea, said to Senator Symington later in the presence of reporters that he thought Mr. Walker was "completely out of line" with his charges against Mr. Rusk and Mr. Rostow.

Gen. Van Fleet added a comment that Mr. Walker had made a complete mess of the thing.

At the Pentagon, Secretary McNamara issued a statement saying, "I have complete trust and confidence" in Mr. Yarmolinsky.

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New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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gress seemed yesterday to be pitiful as much as anything else. It turned out that only a handful had bothered to pay any attention to his heavy handed advice.

The General's performance naturally raises the question of whether there are any more like him still on active duty. The letter of commendation for the right wing voting list which Walker produced yesterday, a letter from the current Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, was not very encouraging.

Maybe Khrushchev worries too much when he talks about the possibility of some individual American general going haywire and starting a nuclear war. Probably General Walker, for all his "hard-line" talk, is so imbued with the military chain of command that he would never fire a shot unless ordered. He did stick to his orders in Korea despite his frustrations there.

Still, there was nothing in Walker's performance yesterday to make anyone want to see him back in uniform. Indeed, there was much to make one hope anybody else like him will follow his example and resign, too.

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Walker an Inarticulate Leader . . .

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Senators Patient but Unenlightened

At the end of a long day in the Senate caucus room yesterday it was evident that the best thing that retired Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker has yet done was to resign from the Army and submit himself to the voters in his home state of Texas.

Roberts

The Senators who listened patiently for long hours seemed uniformly frustrated save perhaps Sen. Strom Thurmond, the one-time Dixiecrat Presidential candidate who was responsible for the hearings at which the General appeared.

To put it bluntly, Walker was inarticulate, his speech was fumbling. His sentences did not parse; his thoughts ran wild; he could not seem to answer a question. Trying to pin him down was like trying to pick up quicksilver. Even Chairman John [illegible], whose patience was monumental, never was able to come to grips with the General.

That Walker has some firm ideas, at least, was evident. He said he favors "military actions" but would not say where. He certainly left the impression he would send the troops into Cuba, for instance, if he did not make his points well. The fact is that Walker is an exceedingly poor spokesman for the Radical Right. Certainly he is not the man on horseback the Right has been hoping would turn up. Yesterday his two aides spent so much time prompting him that Senators began to ask him to answer for himself.

Still, it is useful that his views, however confused, should be put to the test of the electorate. Walker is a candidate in the current free-for-all for the Democratic nomination in Texas for Governor. Texas polls uniformly now make him an also-ran but yesterday he told reporters he was doing so well there might not even have to be a runoff; he might very well capture the necessary 50 per cent plus in the May 5 primary.

If he loses, Walker doubtless will rack it up to the never named higher-ups who, he thinks, conspired to get him relieved of his command in Germany and who are always trying to sell out the country.

It is too bad, in fact, that Walker is so inarticulate. It would be useful to have some public debate about some of the things in which he so deeply and so passionately believes. He is for what he calls "the hard anti-Communist line"; he wants to inculcate the troops with "a hard-line program."

People who vote for him in Texas, and for men like him who are running in the California Republican primary on June 5, will be voting for action—against Cuba, against Nikita Khrushchev, against some Communist somewhere, anywhere.

Yet at the same time Walker was testifying, most other Senators were sitting in a joint session of Congress to hear the President of Brazil say that the East-West conflict "cannot and must not be decided by military action." This is what the argument is all about: Walker and those who think like him see military action as the only real way to resolve our troubles; the Administration and a lot of people in the Free World such as the Brazilian President believe that would lead to nothing less than incineration of the Northern Hemisphere at the least. Fight if challenged, yes, but first negotiate.

Unhappily, the senatorial questions yesterday never really got at this fundamental question. Nor has debate in either house of Congress done much to illuminate it.

Walker's efforts to proselyte his troops by suggesting they check a right-wing rating of members of Con-

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Walker Ca... Self Policy Scapegoat

Charges Collusion With International Red Conspiracy

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

Edwin A. Walker declared yesterday that he was a "scapegoat" of an "unwritten" American policy of "collaboration and collusion with the international Communist conspiracy."

The former major general told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that "our armed forces are paralyzed by our national policy of 'no win' and retreat from victory."

He also said that "iniquities" committed by Government officials had led the United States to "dire peril."

General Walker proves inarticulate spokesman at hearings. Page A4.

Communists, Walker added, have "infiltrated this country in every profession."

When asked to identify the persons who made him a scapegoat and are endangering the country Walker named Adam Yarmolinsky, a special assistant to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and Arthur G. Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Walker was also asked whether he included McNamara in the group of what he called conspirators.

The former general never answered the question directly, but he did say that McNamara was responsible for following "this kind of thinking" to be followed by Yarmolinsky and Sylvester.

Walker, who resigned from the Army last November after he was admonished for allegedly seeking to influence the votes of solders and is a candidate for governor in the Democratic primary in Texas, testified for more than six hours.

His long-awaited appearance before the subcommittee, which is investigating charges of military "muzzling," filled the Senate caucus room with spectators.

A trim, taciturn man, Walker took more than an hour to read a 31-page prepared statement. Then, in measured, often halting tones, he answered questions through the afternoon and into the evening.

Walker's hands shook as he began his testimony and he nervously smoked cigarettes as he answered questions. Many of his answers took five to ten minutes and frequently were rambling.

Seated beside him at the witness table were his lawyer, Clyde J. Watts of Oklahoma City, a retired Army general, and Medford Evans of Dallas, who described himself as a consultant to Walker.

Watts and Evans frequently conferred with Walker before he answered questions and at times handed him comments which they hurriedly wrote out on file cards and sheets of yellow lined paper.

Throughout his testimony Walker continually came back to two basic points:

- The United States has a "no-win" foreign policy which has been dictated by a conspiracy of public officials and other influential Americans.
- He was treated unfairly in the investigation of the charges made against him when he was an Army commander in Germany.

Walker defended all his activities, maintaining throughout his testimony that he was merely seeking to carry out established Army policies to train men to know their enemy.

"With this Nation's survival at stake," he declared, his deep, resonant voice rising in anger, "our armed forces are paralyzed by our national policy of 'no win' and retreat from victory.

"I, myself, am a victim of this 'no win' policy," he added. "I was charged with nothing. I have been found guilty of nothing. I have been punished for nothing."

He went on to say that as a result of the investigation of his activities "there is today no effective program of psychological warfare training in the United States armed services."

"The traditional civilian control of the military," he asserted, "has been perverted and extended into a commissar-like system of control at all major echelons of command.

"Our will to resist communism is fast being sapped . . . behind this unprecedented move to undermine our American way and convince the military that they must support collusion, are individuals whose actions endanger the security of our country."

Sen. Stuart W. Symington (D-Mo.) questioned Walker closely about the persons he had in mind, but the former

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The National Observer
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general mentioned ... molinsky and Sylv...

Sylvester's name ... quently come up ... committee investig... testified early in the ... which began in January. Critics of Pentagon efforts to censor speeches by the military have blamed Sylvester for a more rigid censorship policy.

In amplifying his remarks about Sylvester, Walker said that Sylvester used to work for the Newark Evening News, which, the former General added, has criticized the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and the FBI. Sylvester is a former Washington correspondent for the Newark paper.

This is the first time Yarmolinsky's name has figured in the hearings. He helped recruit talent for the Kennedy Administration and also aided in the establishment of the new civil defense program in the Pentagon.

In answer to a question from Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) Walker said that Yarmolinsky's "connection with the Communists has certainly been close and his activities have certainly aided communism."

Walker said that Yarmolinsky had admitted attending meetings of the Young Communist League as a guest, but had never been a member.

Yarmolinsky told The Washington Post that he "had nothing to do with the Walker case" and that his "entire public record points in the opposite direction" from communism.

Other questioning by Symington showed that Walker had not read a book which he had denounced in his prepared statement for encouraging coexistence with communism.

The book is, "What ... Should Know About C... munism" by Henry and ... naro Overstreet.

Symington noted that ... he and his wife had read the book and found it to be a valuable discussion of communism.

But when Symington asked ... tly what was wrong with ... book, Walker said, "My knowledge of the book is hear... y, sir. I have not read it."

He promised Symington that he would read it.

Nearly all of Walker's lengthy prepared statement was devoted to a resume of the charges made against him by the Overseas Weekly, a private publication distributed to American servicemen overseas, and the way the Defense Department handled the charges against him.

Walker was particularly bitter in his comments about the Overseas Weekly, which he said was "subversive" as well as "immoral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destructive."

In defending his recommendation to his troops in October, 1960, that they consult a voting guide published by the right-wing Americans for Constitutional Action, Walker noted that he had sent a copy of the guide to Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, who is now Army Chief of Staff.

Lemnitzer told him, Walker said, that the guide was "most interesting and useful."

Walker will return to the witness stand at 10 a. m. today for further questioning. The hearing will be in the Senate Caucus Room.

United Press International

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, at right, is shown at the hearing on alleged military muzzling with his attorney, Clyde J. Watts, of Oklahoma City.

—UPI Photo

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker testifies before the Senate Armed Service sub-committee as his attorney, Clyde J. Watts of Oklahoma City, right, sits by his side.

—UPI Photo

George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the so-called "American Nazi Party," in Arlington, left, was asked to leave the Senate Caucus room by Capitol Police Lieut. Louis Disney during the Edwin Walker muzzling hearing, because he was wearing his swastika in his lapel. Rockwell said he would leave only if he was breaking a law wearing the emblem and when Lieut. Disney couldn't convince him the Senate Rules Committee forbids such emblems, he took him by the arm and led him out.

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

The General Was Quite Unmuzzled

By TOM KELLY

Gen. Edwin A. Walker, quite unmuzzled, took the stand before the Senate's Preparedness sub-committee yesterday and gave his adverse and often bewildering opinion of "a conspiracy" against the armed forces.

The General appeared, purposely or not, to be one of the most evasive witnesses ever to sit in the Senate's big caucus room.

His answers often appeared to have alight connection with the questions asked, and his questioners sometimes found themselves saying over and over things like "That was not my question, General."

Occasionally, they'd try to help him along with interpretations, beginning ". . . What you're saying is . . ."

But sometimes the flow staggered the listener.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), as gentle and patient as Travelers Aid on Ellis Island, said on one occasion: "I want to be frank, General. You're losing me."

CLEAREST

The General was at his clearest in an hour-and-fifteen-minute opening statement which he read and in which he said: ". . . our armed forces are paralyzed by our national policy of 'no win' and retreat from victory. I, myself, am a victim of this 'no win' policy. I was charged with nothing. I have been found guilty of nothing. I have been punished for nothing . . . The result of what happened to me is that there is today no effective program of psychological warfare training in the United States Armed Forces.

"The traditional civilian control of the military has been perverted and extended into a commissar-like system of control at all major echelons of command . . . I was a scapegoat of an unwritten policy of collaboration and collusion with the international communist conspiracy which had superseded all written directives . . ."

RAPS McNAMARA

He also attacked with vigor Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, a publication called Overseas Weekly, the press in general and the "unwritten policy established by unknown persons at a high level in the Defense and State Departments."

Sub-committee counsel James Kendall opened the questions with a resume of the General's alleged partisan political activities as Commanding Officer of the 24th Infantry Division in Western Germany and his resignation after he was officially admonished for them.

Mr. Kendall introduced an editorial which was printed in the Division paper, the Taro-Leaf, which Gen. Walker admitted was approved by him and reflected his opinion. The editorial, printed just before the 1960 general election, told troops "one of the easiest ways of determining your senator's or congressman's record is by consulting the ACA index . . . A copy of this is available to you all. You can phone Flak Military 813 to have your representative's record determined before your vote is cast."

The General admitted after some persistent questioning that the Americans for Constitution Action Index had a "conservative bias." But he insisted thruout the afternoon that his action was not in violation of Army Regulations forbidding attempts to influence soldiers' voting.

"That is not voting material," he said of the editorial.

IN AFTERNOON

In the afternoon session Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.), the chairman, took over the questioning and asked the General if he "could point out the more grave subversive threats to which our troops are exposed in Western Europe."

The General replied in part: "The most vital are the cause and purpose of the implementation of a national policy which has been losing for 15 years . . . this is obvious when we wind up in Korea in 1955 . . . this is true thruout, a retreat from victory. Someone said we sit 3000 miles away and look backward at Cuba . . . Maybe someone decided here, you have Cuba without a shot fired. My point is it is going to take a lot of indoctrination."

Sen. Stennis said, pleasantly, "General your time is not limited but my time is limited. I'd like to get your opinion on Western Europe. What ideologies the troops may be exposed to there."

REPLY

The General replied: "We know the communists have infiltrated every country in the world. Our people are exposed to them. They are also exposed to the Overseas Weekly . . . I have asked many senior officers if they had heard 'Moscow Molly!' Thirty per cent of them hadn't . . . My driver listened every night . . . There are great influences coming from the United States, to what we're standing for. It doesn't have to be communistic . . ."

Sen. Stennis said, "We will come back to that and spell it out if we may."

Sen. Stennis and several other questioners tried thru the afternoon to get the General to admit that Commanding Officers should not suggest that troops consult ANY partisan voting index at election time. The General refused to admit it.

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AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

The General Led From the Right

By TOM KELLY

Gen. Edwin A. Walker yesterday hit me in the eye.

It was the high point of his appearance before the Senate Preparedness sub-committee, for me. Maybe not for him.

To use one of the General's own favorite words, I'll try to clarify what happened.

The General who'd been testifying all day Wednesday, returned yesterday to add a few words.

INFINITE PATIENCE

The sub-committee members also tried to clear up a few questions that had occurred to them overnight. Gen. Walker had, for example, denounced a number of books which can be found in Army libraries as being in accord with "competitive coexistence, which is fundamentally the communist line."

Sen. Howard Cannon (Dem., Nev.) asked, one by one, if the General had read any of them. The General said he had not.

"I've had discussions about certain ones of them," he said.

Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D., Ala.) asked who belonged to the "apparatus" that the General said controlled the policy of the United States and which would "not tolerate militant anti-communist leadership by a Division Commander."

TWO TARGETS

The General said he would name people "who are opposite to my line of thinking regarding the Constitution" and after some rambling he named Dean Rusk and Walt Rostow, "head of CIA operations."

The General then took over all by himself. He said he would like to make a statement "to clarify" some of his statements yesterday.

He talked at great length—not notably any more clearly than he had talked the day before.

"I was framed in a den of iniquity represented by a 'no-win' hidden policy of the State Department," he said at one point, a statement he'd made repeatedly before.

TOOK HIS BOWS

When the General was finished and allowed to step down he shook hands with the sub-committee members and several friends in the audience.

I tried to approach him with a question but he walked away.

A few minutes later when he was scribbling on a paper, apparently polishing a statement for the TV cameras, I approached him again.

I told him George Lincoln Rockwell, the head of the so-called American Nazi Party, had been quoted on the radio, praising him, and I asked the General if he'd like to disavow Rockwell.

"Go away. Can't you see I'm busy," he said, so I went away. A few minutes later he came out, read his statement for the TV cameras and walked off. I walked beside him and started to ask him once more about disavowing Rockwell. He turned and hit me in the left eye with his right fist.

His lawyer grabbed him and hustled him off.

And that, for whatever it means, is that.

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ST-103

is just one more addition to the file.

Nor is the President [illegible] ing of having selected [illegible] J. Stahr as Secretary of the Army. Mr. Stahr, it is understood, will soon return to the academic world with a pro forma letter of regret from the White House. The vacancy will give the President his chance to help Mr. McNamara produce in that sector of the Pentagon a really new Army look.

Mr. McNamara has been [illegible]le to move with as little [illegible]reworks as he has because the President removed from the scope of Army reforms the real time bomb. This is the Army Corps of Engi- [illegible], the patronage protege [illegible] Congress, particularly the [illegible]. Even Franklin Roosevelt, at the height of his power, could not shake the congressional protection of the Army Engineers, who know more about the political ins and outs of House districts than the national chairman of either party.

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DORIS FLEESON

Gen. Walker's Day in Court

Long, Hard Look at Army System That Elevated Him Is Favored

Ex-Major General Edwin A. Walker has had his day in court. About all that he managed to make really clear is that the Army system which made him a major general needs a long, hard look.

Mr. Walker is not a menace. He will not even do as a man on horseback despite a fine record for daring in World War II. He wants to talk at length, not be a figurehead, but he is confused in his thinking and inarticulate in expression.

He was on the stand because he insisted upon it. His sponsors drew back after his limitations had been brought home to them in private talks during which they vainly tried to persuade him not to run for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas. The Senate subcommittee deliberately delayed his appearance so a Walker rescue operation could be attempted, but he waved it aside and demanded to be heard.

Opponents of his views could hardly get a handhold on him; actually they thought it unnecessary to attack. He got free rein and it was sufficient.

The big question now is how representative is he of today's Army. It is unlikely that Congress will want to explore it in any public way, but it is a pressing job for Defense Secretary McNamara.

It is known that Mr. McNamara is aware of the problem and has set in motion reforms of the system of organization which floated Mr. Walker to an important command and showed every evidence of being willing to cover up for him. If this is true, the command officers themselves are due for scrutiny.

Mr. Walker produced at the hearing a letter commending him for his famous right-wing voting list, signed by Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This could have been routine; if so, Gen. Lemnitzer should do some office-cleaning on his own.

President Eisenhower nominated Gen. Lemnitzer for his high post last summer, and the then Democratic nominee for President, having much else on his mind, let it slide through. Mr. Kennedy has had other reasons for wishing he had not; the letter to Mr. Walker

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Amendment restricts American participation in the World Court.

Questioned on Authors

Under questioning by Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) Walker admitted that he had read no books by five authors whom he had accused of "encouraging accomodation with the enemy." They are Walter Millis, John Gunther, Max Lerner and Harry and Bonaro Overstreet.

Walker was praised by Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.), chairman of the subcommittee that is investigating charges of "muzzling" of the military, as a soldier with a fine record.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.), whose "muzzling" charges led to the hearings, said that "while I may not agree with Gen. Walker on all of his statements . . . he is a great American."

Thurmond began calling for an investigation last summer after Walker was relieved of his command in West Germany. Walker was admonished by the Army for trying to influence the votes of his soldiers in the 1960 elections. In November Walker resigned his commission.

When the hearing ended Walker nervously paced in the Senate Caucus Room, where the subcommitte met, before going out to face the television cameras. Stennis has refused to allow cameras or microphones in the hearing room.

After being questioned by television reporters, Walker was reminded by reporter Kelly that George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Va., leader of the American Nazi Party, had said on Wednesday that Walker was the only man in the United States who would defend him. Rockwell and some of his followers were ejected from the hearing Wednesday.

When Kelly asked Walker for comment on Rockwell's statement, Walker answered with a punch.

On Wednesday Walker had said that Adam Yarmolinsky, a special assistant to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and Arthur G. Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, had made him a "scapegoat" for an unwritten American policy of "collaboration and collusion with the international Communist conspiracy."

Yesterday McNamara issued a statement saying that he had "complete trust and confidence" in both Yarmolinsky and Sylvester.

The Armed Services subcommittee is not expected to call Rusk, Rostow, Yarmolinsky or Sylvester to question them about Walker's charges unless any of the officials demands a hearing. None of the four is expected to do so.

the former general said. "I believe their responsibility (a reference to Rusk and Rostow) will cover all the others."

Throughout two days of testimony Walker maintained that a secret "apparatus" has led the Nation to "dire peril" by following a "soft-line policy" toward communism.

Walker went on to charge that the CIA determines national policy through its estimates of the capabilities of the Soviet Union.

"The CIA," he said, "figures [illegible] estimates in conformance with the soft-line policy already determined by the State Department."

Without "a complete reversal of the 'no-win' policy," Walker stated, the United States will be digging its own grave.

He said that the grave is now three feet deep, that approval of the purchase of United Nations bonds will aid "six more inches," repeal of the Connally Amendment "another foot," and the State Department program for disarmament "three more feet—all that is necessary." The Cardinal Wednesday.

Associated Press

Walt W. Rostow | Arthur G. Sylvester | Adam Yarmolinsky

. . . assailed by General Walker at hearing

6-21 (Rev. 2-2-62)

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Walker Ac... Rusk to Hi... 'Sell-out' List

Ex-General Names Rostow as Another 'Apparatus' Member

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

Edwin A. Walker charged ...rday that Secretary of ... Dean Rusk is a member of a mysterious "apparatus" seeking to "sell out" the United States.

Walker also said that Walt W. Rostow, State Department counselor and chairman of the Department's policy planning staff, is part of the apparatus.

The former Army major general made his charges in a final appearance before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee.

After testifying for 90 minutes, Walker repeated some of his statements before television cameras outside the hearing room and then struck a reporter who sought to question him.

Walker jabbed Tom Kelly of the Washington Daily News ... with a quick right in the left eye after Kelly asked him a question.

Then Walker, who at 52 still looks to be in fighting trim, strode from the Old Senate Office Building to return to Texas to resume his uphill campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor.

While Walker was testifying Rusk was across the street in the New Senate Office Building at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on foreign aid.

When reporters informed ... of Walker's charges he ... that it was "not worthy ... comment" and that he was ... happy to be linked to Mr. ... Walker."

Neither the State Department nor Rostow had any further comment on Walker's testimony.

Walker appeared somewhat haggard as he resumed his testimony after spending more than six hours before the subcommittee on Wednesday. He was again accompanied by Medford Evans, his principal campaign adviser, and Clyde J. Watts, his lawyer.

Relies on Advisers

Once again Walker relied heavily on both Evans and Watts, who sat at his elbows, for answers to questions from subcommittee members.

Sen. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D-Alaska) asked Walker to identify the persons who make up what the former general called "the real control apparatus."

This apparatus, Walker alleged, is seeking "a sellout of our traditions, our independence, our sovereignty."

"I cannot identify those that are completely in control of the apparatus," Walker began. Then, speaking slowly and deliberately, he went on to say:

"Mr. Dean Rusk. It's my understanding he was on Stillwell's staff during the agrarian reformer highlights of that day. He was a member and supporter of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which was greatly influenced by Owen Lattimore."

The late Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stillwell was a controversial Army general who served in China during World War II. In the 1920s and 1930s, Chinese Communists sometimes were referred to as agrarian reformers.

Both the Institute of Pacific Relations and Lattimore ... Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigations of a decade ago. Lattimore was once a target of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy.

Bartlett pressed Walker for additional names. Walker looked at Evans, who pushed a card in front of him.

Rostow Mentioned

Like Walker, Evans is a member of the John Birch Society. He is also active in other right-wing groups.

Walker glanced at the card and said, "Mr. Walter — Walter, I believe it is—Rostow, who has been in control of the operating arm of the CIA I believe since 1954."

Rostow, who was named after the poet Walt Whitman, is a former professor of economic history at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became a White House adviser on foreign policy to President Kennedy in Jan., 1961.

Since November Rostow has been in the State Department. He has never worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Names No Others

When Bartlett sought additional names from Walker,

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Gen. Walker's 'Case'

After two days of testimony by former Major General [redacted], we are inclined to [redacted] Senator Symington that it [redacted] some ways that the hearing [redacted]

It is too bad because of the adverse effect which General Walker's own testimony will have on his own standing. General Walker believes that Secretary of State Dean Rusk is aligned with an unidentified "control apparatus" responsible for a "soft line on communism." He thinks the United States has a "no-win" foreign policy dictated by a conspiracy of public officials, and that our armed forces have been "paralyzed" by this policy. He thinks that he himself is a "scapegoat" and a victim of "an unwritten policy of collaboration and collusion with the international Communist conspiracy."

There is much more of the same throughout the pages of General Walker's testimony, but none of it helps his case. For all of these extravagant charges are singularly lacking in proof, and the inescapable conclusion is that the conspiracies exist, not in fact, but in General Walker's overwrought imagination.

It is too bad to have to say this of a man with his distinguished military record. But it is better to have the picture brought into the open, through General Walker's own words, than to leave any basis for belief that he has been gagged or denied opportunity to air his charges. At least the American people now are in a position to judge for themselves, and we have no doubt what the judgment of most of them will be.

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Walker Reports Murder Attempt

DALLAS, Tex., April 10 (AP)—Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker said tonight he was the victim of an attempted rifle assassination while he sat at a desk before a window of his home.

Walker said he was working on his income tax report when a rifle bullet slammed through the window.

Asked if he had any idea who shot at him, the former General replied: "There are plenty of people on the other side. You don't have to go overseas to earn a Purple Heart."

He added: "I've been saying the front was right here at home."

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Walker Says Shot to Spur His Crusade

DALLAS, April 12 (AP). — [redacted]er Maj. Gen. Edwin A. [redacted] says that Wednesday [redacted]'s attempt to kill him will spur on his anti-Communist crusade.

Police, meanwhile, say they are without important clues in the shooting at Mr. Walker's home.

"Whoever shot at the general was playing for keeps," said Detective D. E. McElroy. "The sniper wasn't trying to scare him. He was shooting to kill."

Mr. Walker was sitting in a room at the rear of his home working on his income tax when the bullet missed him by an inch. It sprayed him with slivers of glass and metal from the window, causing some cuts on his right forearm.

A youngster told police he saw several men jump into a car and speed away from the area in a swank part of Dallas.

"The shooting here is going to speed me up," said Mr. Walker. "You know I said when I came back home that the front lines were right here at home—in Dallas."

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I've been thinking, instead, of the people who support him, including the 50 or so loyal Walker disciples who took pen in clenched first to drop me obscene, incoherent or hysterical lines.

Most Pleasant.

Most of the letters that came in about the incident were pleasant. Many praised me, as if being unexpectedly poked in the eye were a virtue, which it isn't. (Many thought there was a gleam of slapstick comedy in the affair. I share this feeling.)

However, while a few defending the general and his works presented their arguments well and intelligibly, most of the mail sympathetic to him simply spewed filth. It was easy to see that the writing of them brought a kind of mean joy to many of the authors.

Sick People.

I wonder how many sick people like these there are throughout the land? How many frustrated sadists? How many with the souls of storm troopers? How many who feel lost without a master, and unsure without a brainless slogan on their lips? How many who, simply and instinctively, fear the personal responsibility of freedom?

It seems to me that the question which should be worrying average, do-nothing loyal Americans like me is this: Which should dominate our actions—tolerance or morality—when bands of political garbage distributors shout that every man who becomes Secretary of State or President—even the man who

led our country in war to victory—is either traitorous or a spy?

Decent Americans all will agree it is not patriotic to say, without a splinter of proof, that a man whose name you have to be helped to remember is part of some kind of sinister "apparatus."

Well then, what is it?

Abolish Symbols?

Nor is it patriotism to insist that real and living symbols of America — free speech, a free press, equal justice under the law and equality of opportunity—are treacherous schemes and, by inference, ought to be abolished.

If not patriotism, what, then, is it? And what, if anything, should the rest of us do about it?

Do we do nothing? Do we grant them the freedom to mutilate the face of freedom? If so, how far do we let them go? Do we let them cripple her, or merely disfigure her? Do we stand up and get counted only when she is about to be murdered? By that time, will it be too late? It seems to me we need to be thinking about the line that divides tolerance from complaisance, or morality from criminal negligence.

America is still, of course, a great barrel of good things; full of liberty, riches and health and still the hope of a troubled world.

The question is: What do we do about the rotten apples in the barrel?

Walker Supporters Obscene to Reporter He Hit

REC-42

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. World Telegram & Sun

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DATED 4-14-62

PAGE 3

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

Editor

Lee J. Ward

The reporter who took a jab in the eye the other day from former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker has been getting a lot of mail about it. In the following story, Tom Kelly of the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, does an analysis of the specimens.

By TOM KELLY,
Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Since Gen. Walker poked me in the eye, at the end of one of the Congressional "muzzling" hearings, I've been brooding a bit about the political-mental health of the nation.

I haven't been thinking about the general himself; one confused man is not significant.

His explanation, which took him several days to make, was that I had elbowed him in the ribs before he threw his dainty jab. The timing of his explanation merely bolsters my impression that the general simply says whatever pops into the minds of his advisers.

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UPI-144
(WALKER)
MILWAUKEE, WIS.--FORMER ARMY MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER CHARGED LAST NIGHT THAT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY WAS A "COVER SHOP" FOR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

WALKER ALSO ATTACKED SECRETARY RUSK AND OTHER TOP STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, CLAIMING THEY WERE TO BLAME FOR "POLICIES DAMAGING TO AMERICAN NATIONAL INTERESTS."

WALKER SAID WALTER W. ROSTOW, COUNSELOR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY PLANNING COMMITTEE "WAS SECRETLY THE HEAD OF THE OPERATING ARMY OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SINCE 1954 AND WAS SECRETLY ON THE PAYROLL WHILE ON THE FACULTY OF MIT."

" RUSK SINCE WORLD WAR II HAS SUPPORTED OR GREATLY PARTICIPATED IN LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS RESULTING IN THE TRANSFER OF LARGE ARES OF THE WORLD TO THE SOVIET UNION, WALKER TOLD AN ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY.

IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS., JAMES MCCORMACK, A VICE PRESIDENT OF MIT DESCRIBED WALKER'S CHARGE AS "NONSENSE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker Sa... U.N. Helps Reds In Cuba

"The United Nations supported Khrushchev in taking Cuba," former Major Gen. Edwin A. Walker charged in an interview in Salt Lake City Tuesday evening.

Gen. Walker, who is in Salt Lake City on an anti-Communist speaking tour, said that if we made any overt acts toward Cuba we would be opposing U.N. policy."

In regard to his controversial stand in the integration problem at the University of Mississippi last fall, Gen. Walker said that the rioting was "communist-inspired."

"Kennedy troops attacked the sovereignty of Mississippi and the constitutional rights of one million Mississipians," he claimed.

When asked if he felt Negroes were denied their rights, Gen. Walker replied: "There are places in the United States where white people are denied their rights."

"I oppose integration by force," he said. "They should let it develop from a community level."

Gen. Walker and evangelist Billy James Hargis will lecture at Highland High auditorium Wednesday at 7:45 p.m. in an "Operation Alert" campaign.

Sponsor of the tour is the American Christian Crusade Committee, chairmaned locally by Dr. Reese Hunter.

Edwin A. Walker
. . . speaks in SLC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah

Date: 5/15/63
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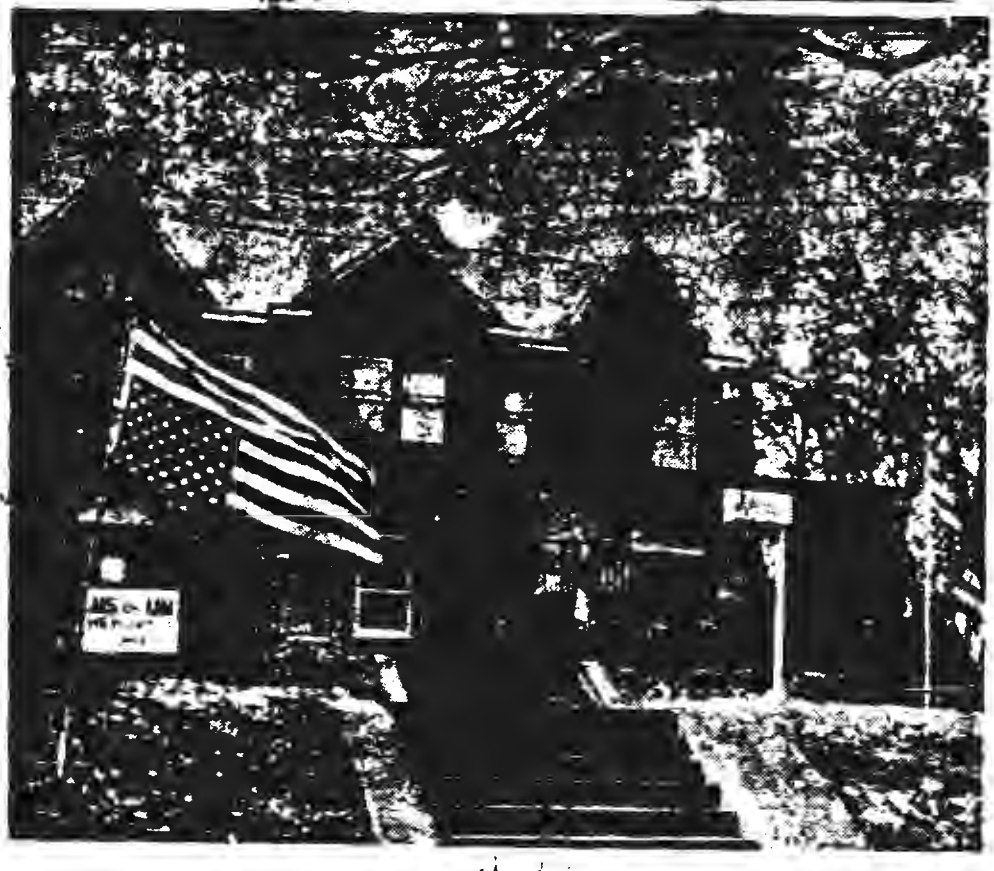

Associated Press

Gen. Walker Flies 'Distress Signal'

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker flew a group of American flags upside down in front of his home in Dallas, Tex., this week to protest the apologies of Dallas city officials for the manhandling received by Adlai E. Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations, in the city last week. "Flying the flag upside down is a distress signal—a distress signal which is certainly warranted when any other flag takes precedent over the flag of the United States," Walker said.

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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date NOV 2 1963

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

THE GENERAL IS DISTRESSED—Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker flies distress signal at Dallas home. He said he was flying this and four other upside down flags to indicate his shame over the apologies by the city of Dallas to UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, who was spat upon by the anti-UN demonstrators there recently.

around," he said. "They asked for this by sending demonstrators into the South.

"I say they deserve the protests of the country, when they come down here to represent the UN as falsely as it was represented. And it's not only heredid you hear about that procession in Michigan, 100 cars covered with crepe?"

This, said Mr. Walker, all stemmed from American anger at the fact that "Mr. K controls the UN."

"I've got a students' map of the world right here that they had printed and it shows China, right in the UN."

The statements that stirred the pickets, he said, were sponsored by "the invisible government, that same invisible government that is running Dallas."

As a matter of fact, he said, right at this moment the UN influence was reaching into his city.

"The way the Communists do with the kids, all these kids are running around collecting money for UNICEF, and you can read in the papers about that money going to Castro.

"Communism isn't in Cuba. It's right here in Dallas and in every city in the nation."

Did he have any personal Hallowe'en plans?

"Oh, we'll just give the youngster some candy, what holiday's supposed to be. You know Adam Clayton Po said the other day there's no such Santa Claus anymore."

As for himself, Mr. Walker said, he'd devote the day to "keeping the little ones happy."

"I'm all for Hallowe'en," he said. "I'm all for Santa Claus."

6-15 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Why Gen. Walker Flies Our Flag Upside Down

DALLAS, Texas.

At the sprawling, gabled house with the mailbox out front that still says "General Edwin A. Walker," there were five American flags flying upside down yesterday.

Somebody had said this was because the former general was ashamed of the way pickets here had manhandled Adlai Stevenson last week.

"That's an absolute lie," said Mr. Walker.

What he was ashamed of, he said, was the fact that city officials were ashamed of what had happened.

"Adlai," he said, "got what was coming to him."

"He represents the UN, and since the people can't get to the UN, they got to him. He shouldn't be so small as to take it personally. After all, we don't just go around whacking each other with signs in this country.

"You know what that sign said, don't you? It said 'Get us out of the UN.'"

Mr. Walker, the man who left the Army in 1961 after he came under fire for his Right-wing oriented "troop education" program, the man who subsequently turned up at the University of Mississippi during the tense and bloody attempts to integrate the school, the man who was seized by Federal authorities and sent for a mental test, only to be freed and officially certified as not insane or incompetent, had an intricate explanation for his upside-down flags:

"I see these headlines saying 'Texas City Ashamed.'

"Well, the nation ought to be ashamed because we've given away Cuba and because of this wheat sale and because things are falling apart in Viet Nam and we've already lost Laos.

"It's all because of the UN. I'm flying the flags upside down in line with the shame of the city which is in line with the shame of the nation because people are beginning to realize, now with Cuba and Madame Nhu's visit, that we are in dire peril."

Mr. Walker expressed a minimum of sympathy for Mr. Stevenson's trouble with the pickets here last Thursday night.

"The Administration asks for it whenever it comes

NOT RECORDED
141 NOV 8 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

68 NOV 12 1963

6-28 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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UPI-115
(WALKER)
DALLAS.--RESIGNED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER SAID TODAY THAT IT IS UP TO THE POLICE AND FBI AND MR. ROBERT KENNEDY" TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE MAN ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY TOOK A SHOT AT HIM LAST APRIL 10.

THE SHOT, WITH A HIGH-POWERED RIFLE FROM AN ALLEY BEHIND WALKER'S HOME, MISSED HIS HEAD BY INCHES. IT WAS LEARNED IN WASHINGTON THAT OSWALD'S RUSSIAN-BORN WIDOW TOLD THE FBI HER HUSBAND CLAIMED TO HAVE SHOT AT WALKER.

WALKER SAID DALLAS POLICE CAME IN AND GOT THE SLUG, WHICH, HE PRESUMED, THEY HAD GIVEN TO THE FBI. OTHERWISE, HE SAID, HE HAD NO COMMENT ON THE INVESTIGATION AND NO IDEA WHAT EVIDENCE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED.

THE BULLET FIRED AT WALKER WENT THROUGH A WINDOW FRAME AND A NINE-INCH WALL AND FELL IN AN ADJOINING ROOM. POLICE SAID WALKER, MAKING OUT HIS INCOME TAX REPORT, MUST HAVE BOBBED HIS HEAD AT THE TIME OR HE WOULD HAVE BEEN HIT.

THE RIFLE THAT KILLED KENNEDY WAS A 6.5 MM, ITALIAN MADE CARCANO RIFLE.

12/6--JD158PES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

116-16544 A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 7 1964

XEROX
JAN 7 1964 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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UPI -17
(OSWALD)
CHICAGO.--THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD FIRED A RIFLE BULLET AT FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER IN DALLAS SEVEN MONTHS AGO, THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES SAID TODAY.
DALLAS POLICE SAID THE DAY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION THAT THEY WERE CHECKING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ASSASSIN AND WALKER'S SNIPER WERE THE SAME PERSON.
HOWEVER, NO POLICE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AND OFFICERS WERE RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE UNTIL AFTER THE FBI REPORT GOES TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE CASE.
12/6--JD918AES

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-184
(WALKER)
ATLANTA--ATLANTA NEWSPAPERS INC. AND ATLANTA CONSTITUTION PUBLISHER RALPH MCGILL TODAY ASKED A FEDERAL COURT TO DISMISS A $10 MILLION LIBEL SUIT LODGED BY FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER FOLLOWING THE 1962 UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI INTEGRATION RIOT.
THE DEFENDANTS FILED AN INCH-THICK ANSWER IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TO WALKER'S CHARGES THAT HE WAS LIBELED IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTS OF HIS ACTIVITIES ON THE "OLE MISS" CAMPUS DURING THE RIOTING.
ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENDANTS LISTED NUMEROUS INDIVIDUAL DEFENSES, AND REQUESTED THAT THE CASES AGAINST THE PUBLISHING FIRM AND MCGILL BE HANDLED AS SEPARATE ITEMS.
THEY ALLEGED THAT PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF WALKER'S UTTERANCES AND ACTIONS ON THE "OLE MISS" CAMPUS WERE IN GOOD FAITH AND IN KEEPING WITH LEGAL AND ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF NEWSPAPERING AS PROTECTED BY THE CONSTITUTION.
12/18--N711PES

NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 31 1963

66 JAN 3 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-101
(WALKER)

ATLANTA--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER SAID TODAY THERE IS A "CAMPAIGN OF DECEIT AND FALSEHOOD ACROSS THE LAND TO DESTROY THE TRUTH AND CHRIST."

WALKER SPOKE BEFORE THE FACTUAL EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL, A GROUP THAT REFERS TO ITSELF AS THE "CONSTITUTIONAL UNDERGROUND."

WALKER CRITICIZED THE "APPEASEMENT, SUMMITRY BADMINTON POLICY PLAYED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT" WITH SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV AND COMPLAINED OF "ONE-WORLDERS" AND THOSE WHO SUPPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS OVER THE UNITED STATES.

WALKED ALSO ATTACKED WHAT HE CALLED "THE LEFT-WING MANAGED AND CONTROLLED PRESS," CUBA, COMMUNISM, THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE BERLIN SITUATION.

1/18--WJ624PES

1116-16 4 1 1-F
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 23 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Ex-Gen. Walker Awarded $3 Million in Libel Suit

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 28 (AP)—Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker was awarded a $3-million libel judgment today against the Associated Press and the New Orleans Times - Picayune Publishing Corp.

A Caddo Parish (county) civil court jury said Walker was libeled in an AP account of his activities during the 1962 desegregation riots at the University of Mississippi.

Defense lawyers immediately moved to have the jury's verdict set aside and also moved for a mistrial, on the ground that the award exceeded damages alleged in Walker's complaint.

District Judge William Woods reserved decision on the motions and discharged the jury.

The AP said any judgment lodged against it will be appealed.

It was the second award Walker has won as an outgrowth of the University of Mississippi riots. The Associated Press, currently is appealing a $500,000 libel judgment outstanding in Fort Worth, Tex., in favor of Walker.

Walker, 55, claimed the Associated Press falsely described him as assuming command of Ole Miss rioters and leading them on a charge against U.S. marshals.

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Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street...
The National Cha...
People's World
Date

(1) 100-428000-

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5 NOV 5 1965

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SUBJECT EDWIN WALKER (MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES)

FIELD OFFICE DALLAS

C.A. # 82-2130

Odum 12.2

FILE (89-43) 12/5/63

SAC AHSNKLIN

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY;
EDWIN A. WALKER,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to Bureau radiogram, 12/4/63.

At 8:15 AM, 12/5/63 I furnished Chief of Police JESSE CURRY with the pertinent information concerning the Laboratory's findings on the bullet, as reflected in this radiogram.

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM was authorized to furnish the pertinent information to Captain W. P. JONES, who gave him the bullet, and no one else in the Police Department is being advised.

2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Dallas (157-218)
JGS:mfr
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-83 BY SP1 GSK 108
SCU 8009 #7331

157-218-47
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FBI — DALLAS

7-1a (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

December 9, 1963

Airmail

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
SHOOTING INTO HOME OF
EDWIN A. WALKER, APRIL 10, 1963

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060
LAB. NO. PC-78378 BX HB

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter 12/2/63

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic

Specimens:

Q188 Bullet from Edwin A. Walker's residence

Results of examination:

The remaining physical characteristics of the bullet, Q188, are the same as those of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the same as those of 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano bullets manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company. The mutilation of Q188 prevents stating that it is of Western manufacture to the exclusion of all other sources.

(2) - FBI, Dallas (157-218)

157-218-49
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
DEC 10 1963
FBI - DALLAS

cc: 100-10461

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-23-12 BY SP1 [illegible] Scu Log #734

(continued on next page)

Specimen Q188 was fired from a barrel rifled with four lands and grooves, right twist. Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of the type used in the assassination of President Kennedy (described as specimen K1 in Laboratory report PC-78243 BX) are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on specimen Q188.

Because of the extreme mutilation and distortion of Q188 and because the individual microscopic marks left on bullets by the barrel of the K1 rifle could have changed subsequent to the time Q188 was fired, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q188 was fired from K1.

There are no specimens presently being maintained in the National Unidentified Ammunition File which could have been fired from the K1 rifle or which logically should be compared with Q188. Further, no bullets or rifles which logically should be compared with specimen Q188 have come to the attention of the FBI Laboratory since March, 1963.

The copper jacket and the lead core of the Q188 bullet were determined to be slightly different in compositions from the copper jackets and lead cores of the Q1 and Q2 bullets.

Although the differences in composition between the Q188 and the Q1 and Q2 bullets were small and do not indicate that these bullets represent two different types of bullets, it was not possible to determine if these bullets came from the same box. It is to be noted that there is no assurance in the fabrication of ammunition that all the ammunition ending up in one box possesses bullets from the same batch of metal, that is, with the same composition.

The bullet, Q188, is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for comparison with any additional bullets which may be received.

ADDENDUM TO DALLAS

This report confirms the teletype to the Dallas Office on 12/4/63.

(continued on next page)

Dallas should endeavor to locate and forward to the Laboratory any bullets determined to have been fired by Oswald's rifle from the time of purchase until the time of its recovery. In this connection, it is pointed out that if any area is located where such bullets may have been fired, cartridge cases recovered at this area should be forwarded to assist in determining whether Oswald's rifle was fired.

You may wish to alert the Dallas Police Department to the possibility of recovering bullets previously fired in Oswald's rifle.

December 28, 1963

F. B. I.

Gentlemen: [redacted] Dallas, [redacted] cancelled her account with E. M. Kahn and Co. because of the advertisement the store ran welcoming the President to Dallas. She notified them to close her account and enclosed a copy of the ad.

I think this display of animosity by one who accompanied the General to Oxford, Miss., should be called to your attention. I have this information from an authoritative source. Resenting the store welcoming the President is a little unreasonable--did she cancel the account in the few hours between the publication of the ad and the President's murder? Or did she carry her hatred over and cancel after his murder? I think this is just another facet of the General Walker story that could be of some significance.

I am sorry I must be anonymous, but I have a job to hold.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-20-83 BY [redacted]

157-218-10

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ... SERIALIZED ... FILED ... JAN - 2 1964 FBI DALLAS

DALLAS, TEX.
00 PM
31 DEC
1963

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-83 BY

Dallas, Texas

January 3, 1963

b7c [redacted] also known as

An anonymous letter, dated December 28, 1963, and received January 2, 1964, reflected that [redacted]

b7c [redacted] cancelled her account with E. M. Kahn & Company because of an advertisement the store ran welcoming the President to Dallas. [redacted] notified the store to close her account and enclosed a copy of the ad.

The anonymous writer stated that [redacted] had accompanied the General to Oxford, Mississippi, and

b7c stated, "Resenting the store welcoming the President is a little unreasonable -- did she cancel the account in a few hours between the publication of the ad and the President's murder? or did she carry her hatred over and cancel after his murder? I think this is just another facet of the General Walker story that could be of some significance."

b7c [redacted]

Index

File

S[redacted]

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-30-83 BY SP2 [illegible] #7331

1 - Secret Service

2 - DL (62-3372)(157-218)

b7c [redacted]

(3) [redacted]

Info rec'd from 157-218-10,36 & 55.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

157-218-59

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) 7c with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

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☐ For your information: _____

_____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-218-59 p. 2

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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12th Floor, 1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

January 3, 1963

Mr. Forrest V. Sorrels
Special Agent in Charge
U. S. Secret Service
P. O. Box 2089
Main Post Office
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Sorrels: RE: Mrs. [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted]

b7c

Enclosed herewith is a letterhead memorandum concerning information on the above-captioned individuals.

Very truly yours,

J. GORDON SHANKLIN
Special Agent in Charge

KMCS.-2

1 - Addressee
3 - DL (62-3372) (157-218) (100-10952)

b7c [redacted]
(4)

Sec (2)
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4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-83 BY SP2 [illegible]
DC 4 Seq # 733

NY 7-218-60

Walker Claims Communist Cell Active in Dallas

SHREVEPORT, La. (UPI) — Former Gen. Edwin A. Walker said today there was a "Communist cell" in Dallas and government investigators know about it.

He said "it is perfectly clear" that Lee Harvey Oswald, who was charged with assassinating President John F. Kennedy, "was working with a Communist cell in Dallas."

Walker said he did not know if Oswald was questioned or arrested in connection with an attempted shooting of the former Army general.

In an interview on Radio Station KWKH last night, Walker said he had never been questioned by a federal officer in connection with the attempt on his life. He said no other law enforcement agent had contacted him since he called them and had them remove a bullet from a wall at his home.

Teletype and Bureau
of copy to NO
+ copy to SS 7-216
encl 6-10-64
m 2-14-64 PBJ

Dallas Times Herald
2-13-63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-98 BY SP1 [redacted] c
Sub dog #7351

157-218-68
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
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FBI
DALLAS
[redacted]
67c

Gemberling

2/14/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - C.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD OF FEB. THIRTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CARRIED A UPI RELEASE CAPTIONED QUOTE WALKER CLAIMS COMMUNIST CELL ACTIVE IN DALLAS, WHICH RELEASE WAS DATELINED SHREVEPORT, LA.

THE ARTICLE INDICATED THAT A RADIO INTERVIEW WAS HAD BY RADIO STATION KWKH ON THE EVENING OF FEB. TWELVE LAST, WITH FORMER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT WALKER HAD STATED THERE WAS A COMMUNIST CELL IN DALLAS WHICH GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS KNEW ABOUT AND THAT QUOTE IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR UNQUOTE THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD QUOTE WAS WORKING WITH A COMMUNIST CELL IN DALLAS UNQUOTE. THIS ARTICLE STATED THAT WALKER HAD SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF OSWALD WAS QUESTIONED OR ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH AN ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF WALKER.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WALKER STATED IN HIS RADIO INTERVIEW THAT HE HAD NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED BY A FEDERAL OFFICER

1 - NEW ORLEANS (INFO)(100-16601)(AM)
(1) - DALLAS (157-218)
RPG:LAC
(3)

Time _____
_____
_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-83 BY SP1 [illegible]

157-218-759

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE AND THAT NO OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENT HAD CONTACTED HIM SINCE HE CALLED THEM AND HAD THEM REMOVE A BULLET FROM HIS HOME.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION BUREAU, TO WHOM GENERAL WALKER WELL KNOWN.

AM COPY TO NEW ORLEANS FOR INFORMATION.

P.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/9/63

b7c

Detective IRA FREDDIE VAN CLEAVE, 226 South Shore Place, Louisville, Texas, telephone numbe[redacted] advised that he failed to mention the fact that he had received a letter from an individual in Miami, Florida, concerning the attempted shooting of General EDWIN WALKER back in April of 1963. Detective VAN CLEAVE advised that he had been reading the local newspapers and had read an article concerning the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD may have been connected in some way with the shooting of General WALKER. He went on to say that he was one of the detectives who had investigated the shooting of General WALKER and felt that this individual in Florida had possibly seen his name in the newspapers and for this reason had directed the letter to him.

Detective VAN CLEAVE advised that he has no personal knowledge concerning the connection between President KENNEDY's assassination and the attempted shooting of General WALKER, but felt that he would make available the letter that he received on April 25, 1963, concerning the shooting of General WALKER.

Detective VAN CLEAVE made available a letter dated April 22, 1963, from an individual by the name of [redacted] which is set forth as follows:

b7c

"MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 22, 1963

"MR. IRA VAN CLEAVE
"C/O DETECTIVES OFFICES
"POLICE DEPARTMENT
"DALLAS, TEXAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-20-83 BY SP1 [illegible]

"DEAR MR. VAN CLEAVE

"I BELIEVE THAT CASTRO'S COMMUNIST SECRET AGENTS (RED ARMY SECURITY OFFICERS) WHO HAD BEEN TRAINED IN SILENT MURDER, ARSONISM, TERRORISM, SABOTAGE, REVOLUTIONARY WARFARE BY HIGHLY COMPETENT SOVIET UNION 'K.E.B.' INSTRUCTORS AT THE 'KUCHINO SCHOOL IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA', THEY FIRED THE ASSASIN'S BULLET THAT WANTED TO KILL FORMER U.S. ARMY GENERAL MR. WALKER.

157-218-53

on 12/7/63 at Dallas, Texas File

by Special Agents ALTON E. BRAMBLETT and LANSING P. LOGAN - gj Date dictated 12/7/63

SEARCHED [illegible] INDEXED
SERIALIZED [illegible] FILED
DEC 17 1963
FBI — DALLAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"CASTRO'S RED SECRET AGENTS THEY OPERATE FROM THE CUBAN EMBASSY AT MEXICO CITY, AND I BELIEVE THEY WILL TRY AGAIN TO KILL HIM, PLEASE TELL MY NEWS TO THE MR. WALKER. THANK YOU.

"VERY TRULY YOURS.

[redacted]

b7c

"[redacted]
MIAMI, FLA."

Detective VAN CLEAVE made available a photograph which had the name [redacted] on the reverse side of the photograph.

b7c

Detective VAN CLEAVE made available the envelope which he had received the letter in. The envelope was addressed to Mr. IRA VAN CLEAVE, C/O Detectives Office, Dallas Police Dpt., Dallas, Texas. The return address that appeared on the reverse side of the envelope was [redacted] Miami, Fla. This envelope was stamped by the Dallas Police Department indicating that it was received April 24, 1963.

b7c

Although Detective VAN CLEAVE did not place any significance to this letter, he felt that he would make it available to the FBI for whatever action they deemed appropriate.

SAC, MIAMI 12/16/63

SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (RUC)

b7c [redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - MIAMI

There are enclosed herewith ten copies of an FD-302 prepared at Dallas, Texas concerning captioned matter. Also enclosed is an envelope, letter and photograph received from [redacted]

b7c Dallas indices are negative with reference to [redacted]

For your information, it is noted that a shot was fired at General Edwin A. Walker on the night of April 10, 1963 while he was in his house at 4011 Turtle Creek, Dallas, Texas. WALKER was not injured.

b7c In the event that [redacted] is interviewed or a search of your indices reflects any information which would be of interest, it would be appreciated if same would be forwarded to the Dallas Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-83 BY [redacted]

157-218-54

2 - Miami (Enc. 13)
1 - Dallas
b7c [redacted]
(3)

Serialize
Index
File
Search

CITY OF DALLAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT
DALLAS 1, TEXAS
C-1

DALLAS, TEX.
DEC 12
5-PM
1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas 1, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-30-13 BY SP1 JMK/RCW #439

FBI

NEW YORK, N.Y.
MAY
1 PM
1963

Major General Edwin A. Walker
4011 Turtle Creek Blvd
Dallas Texas

VIA AIR MAIL

We understand that after the death of the President none of the right wingers could be located. Its natural for cowards to hide at a time like this but you arnt going to hide from us much longer walker.

You got just 6 more months to live as of the date you got this letter. Some time after that 6 months, maybe a day, maybe 3 months you are going to get yours too.

That nut could want capable of the crime he committed. It took bigger nuts than him to do it and the only other nuts in the Dallas area are the right wingers incuding you.

Dont waste any time thinking this is a crank letter and there aint no use in wiggling and squirming and going to the cops they aint going to help you.

Its garbage like you and your so called right wingers who were either directly involved in the murder of the President or if not directly involved assisted in pulling the trig or with your hate-mongering.

Dont forget walker you got 6 more months to go so tidy up your affairs and say a few prayers not that it will help any. You aint going quick like the President did. You going to have 6 more months to sweat it out.

And you stay the hell away from the garden city hotel or the rest of your family will get it too.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-23 BY SP1 [illegible]
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original in 9-

159-218-51

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
DEC 1 0 1963
FBI — DALLAS

TRUE COPY

4-24-63

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have not heard any public reports that the FBI is investigating the attempted ASSASSINATION of ex-Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, Texas. Due to Mr. Walker's many public patriotic activities (recent nation-wide lecture tour against Communism, etc.) IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THIS IS A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE and in your Dept. What is the FBI doing about it?

Sincerely,

b7c

/s/ [redacted]

Return address:

b7c

[redacted] ALASKA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-13 BY SP1 [redacted]
DCH Log #7331

157-218-13

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 1 - 1963
FBI — DALLAS

[redacted]
b7c

April 30, 1963

b7c

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted] Alaska

b7c

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your communication of April 24th has been received. In response to your inquiry, the matter about which you wrote concerning Major General Edwin A. Walker does not come within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(1) - Dallas - Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-23-93 BY SP1 [illegible]
Dallas Log #733

157-218-14

b7c

[redacted]

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
MAY 1 1963
FBI - DALLAS

[redacted]

Dallas, Texas
June 6, 1963

EDWIN A. WALKER

On June 6, 1963, WILLIAM M. DUFF, 5420 Lewis Street, Apartment 123, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is a British citizen, born January 4, 1931, in Scotland, who entered the United States on May 11, 1957, at New York City, Alien Registration No. A11330675. DUFF advised he was employed by former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER for about four months as a driver and aide and that he resigned this position about three months ago due to a misunderstanding with MRS. ALTA EDMONDSON, WALKER's secretary. DUFF stated that following an attempt to shoot EDWIN A. WALKER, he was questioned at length by the Dallas Police Department as a suspect.

DUFF stated that last night, June 5, 1963, he was approached by two individuals from Oklahoma City who reside at the same address as he does, Apartment 115, concerning a possible attempt to assassinate EDWIN A. WALKER. These two individuals asked DUFF to give them a diagram of WALKER's house and to assist them on Tuesday, June 11, 1963, in an attempt to assassinate EDWIN A. WALKER. DUFF stated that one of these individuals showed him a 30.06 rifle. One of these individuals was named BILL, last name unknown, who drove a Chevrolet Corvair, Oklahoma license AE 3502, the other was named CLIFF, last name unknown, who drove an Oldsmobile, Oklahoma license XE9530. These two men indicated that unknown individuals from New York City wished to kill WALKER.

The above facts were immediately furnished to Lieutenant E. L. CUNNINGHAM, Dallas Police Department, who is investigating the attempted assassination of EDWIN A. WALKER, and he advised that the above named individuals from Oklahoma are known to him to be private detectives hired by EDWIN A. WALKER to investigate the alleged attempt to kill WALKER. Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM advised that on this date these two individuals advised him that DUFF whom they consider to be a

8 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (157-218)
[redacted]
(10)

b7c

Serialize NT
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-23-93 BY SP1 [illegible]

DL Log #7331
157-218-17

prime suspect in this attempted killing was the one who wished to assassinate WALKER on June 11, 1963. Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM stated that this is obviously a case of entrapment by the two private detectives. Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM stated he will interview these two individuals today and keep the Dallas Office advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6/6/63

PLAIN TEXT

AIR-TEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (Encl.8)(RM)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 4/30/63.

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

The Dallas Office will follow this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

SHANKLIN

3 - Bureau (Encl.8)(RM) 67545
2 - Dallas (157-218)
b7c [redacted]
(5)

6-6-63

Serialize
Index
File
Search

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-85 BY SP1 [illegible]
FBI Log #7331

157-218-18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS

DATE: 10/22/63

b7c FROM : IC [redacted]

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
b7c [redacted] - Complainant
b7D

On the above date [redacted] appeared at the Dallas Office and advised that he received the attached post card during [redacted] 1963. [redacted] stated he read in the Dallas News, dated 10/20/63, that the FBI was currently conducting investigation concerning post cards being mailed in the Dallas area concerning Alger and Nixon.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] stated he received this attached card upon his returning to Dallas af[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-83 BY [redacted]

Subject # 157-218-34

orig. in 9-1882

SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 22 1963
FBI — DALLAS

[redacted]

SAC, RICHMOND (62-New)(RM) 11/4/63

SAC, DALLAS (62-3422)(RUC)

FRIENDS OF WALKER
MISCELLANEOUS

Re Richmond airtel 10/25/63.

For the information of the Richmond Office, [redacted]

b7c [redacted]

b7c [redacted]

It should be noted that the Dallas press has reported that followers of former GENERAL WALKER were involved in the recent incident in Dallas when United States Ambassador ADLAI STEVENSON was physically accosted. Because of the delicate nature of any inquiry regarding the activities of former GENERAL WALKER and in view of the strong interest of the press, any investigation or inquiries concerning EDWIN A. WALKER must be very discreet.

b7D [redacted]

2 - Richmond (62-New)(RM)
2 - Dallas (157-218)
1 - Dallas (62-3422)

b7c [redacted]
(4) VIA [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2083 BY SP1 [illegible] #7331

157-218-39

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS (157-218) DATE: 12/4/63

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN called at 3:10 AM and instructed he receive a return telephone call and be filled in on the details relating to the alleged bullet being shot into the home of General EDWIN A. WALKER.

I returned the call and advised Mr. SULLIVAN that the General WALKER shooting details are not contained within the Dallas files. However, I mentioned that a slug obtained from the Dallas Police Department had been sent to the Laboratory for examination, and the transmittal letter reflects the slug was recovered from WALKER's home on 4/10/63 by the Dallas Police Department. Reportedly, the bullet was fired into WALKER's home through a window and that no one has been identified as firing the bullet.

Mr. SULLIVAN then instructed that Agents review Dallas newspaper morgues first thing Wednesday morning, 11/4/63, and the details be obtained and furnished him by teletype. Mr. SULLIVAN cautioned this be done discreetly since no one knows of OSWALD's possible involvement in the shooting.

LEAD (AM, 11/4/63)

Immediately review morgues for news articles on or about 4/10/63 relating to General WALKER shooting. Prepare detailed teletype, attention: Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN.

ADDENDUM:

In connection with the WALKER case, KEN HOWE advised that [redacted] called him (HOWE) on evening of 11/3/63 and said an unidentified [redacted] mentioned "I suppose you [redacted] know about it -- OSWALD taking a shot at WALKER -- he admitted to it in a letter to his wife."

b7c
b7D

157-218-45

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
DEC - 4 1963
FBI — DALLAS

(2) - Dallas

b7c [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-20-93 BY SP1 [illegible] #7

b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

12/2/63

SAC, DALLAS (157-218) (P)

EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed under separate cover for the Laboratory is a rifle slug obtained by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM on 12/2/63 from Lieutenant CARL DAY, Dallas Police Department.

It is requested that an immediate comparison be made between this slug and the test slugs fired from the rifle used to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas.

In the event that the slug is battered to the extent that no adequate comparison of the rifling marks can be made, it is requested that an analysis be made of the metal in this slug with the metal in the slugs involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY, unless such analysis would destroy this slug or the other slugs involved.

For your information, this slug was recovered from the home of EDWIN A. WALKER, Retired Major General, U. S. Army, on 4/10/63, by the Dallas Police Department, following a report of a bullet being fired into WALKER's home through a window. No one has ever been identified as firing the bullet.

WALKER is a well-known controversial figure, generally associated with Right-Wing Activities in Dallas, Texas, and other points, since his retirement from the U. S. Army.

Investigation in the matter entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, AFO", discloses that the rifle used in that case was shipped to OSWALD at Dallas, Texas, on 3/20/63. OSWALD continued to reside in Dallas until 4/29/63, when he left Dallas reportedly going to New Orleans, Louisiana. He did not return until 10/3/63. Major WALKER's name appears in the address book taken from the person of OSWALD at the time he was arrested.

It is requested that the slug be returned when the examination is completed, so that it can be returned to the Dallas Police Department, contributor.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Package (RM)
2 - Dallas
EDO:mam
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-83 BY SP1 [illegible]

ICC-ICC-1045

157-218-44

DL #157-218

This remark would indicate that the story of OSWALD possibly being involved in WALKER case is out and the press may soon have the details.

MARINO HAS BEEN interviewed at Arlington (Six Flags Inn) by Secret Service and FBI.

Assistant Director SULLIVAN has cautioned case should be handled discreetly.

ADDENDUM:
INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

At approximately 7:00 AM, I talked to DON MOORE, Domestic Intelligence Division, concerning the foregoing. MOORE was advised that in connection with the above, I wanted to make sure that he was aware of developments that occurred yesterday before going off on any tangent and doing unnecessary work.

MOORE was told that at approximately noon yesterday, we received a note in Russian which had been translated by a Secret Service representative and that this note was dictated to Mrs. HENLEY, Secretary in Mr. BELMONT's office. MOORE advised he did not see any memorandum concerning this, but would make arrangements to get a copy.

I advised MOORE that at some time between 3:30 and 5:00 PM yesterday, a memorandum was dictated to a secretary in General Investigative Divisinn, which was prepared from ROSEN to BELMONT, convering information obtained from Mrs. OSWALD wherein she stated that she had been shown this note by Secret Service and had said that it was a note which she had retained in her possession that her husband had prepared sometime last April and that this memorandum covered in some detail the fact that Mrs. OSWALD was aware that her husband had shot at General WALKER on the night of April 10th for the purpose of trying to kill him and missed.

MOORE was also advised that the rifle slug found at General WALKER's residence had been submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for examination on Dec. 3rd.

DL #157-218

In connection with newspaper publicity on the General WALKER shooting in April, I advised MOORE that this office did have some newspaper clippings and that in all probability if any inquiry of any nature were made of the newspaper morgue, immediate publicity would follow.

MOORE was told that Secret Service was aware of possible connection of OSWALD with the General WALKER shooting, and that the Arlington, Texas P olice Department had inquired of one of the Dallas Agents on the evening of Dec. 3rd if he was aware that OSWALD might be tied in with the shooting of General WALKER, and that the Dallas Police Department was aware that we were trying to tie it up, inasmuch as we had picked up the rifle slug from the Police Department for examination purposes. He was also advised that the Dallas Police Department stated that they had been considering turning the slug over for examination inasmuch as they felt that there was some possibility that OSWALD might have shot at General WALKER.

MOORE was told that Agent BOGUSLAV was translating the note written in Russian to see if his translation would compare favorably with that of the Secret Service Agent, that the note would be shown to Mrs. OSWALD today by Bureau Agents for further identification by her, following which the note would be transmitted to the Bureau for fingerprint examination, as well as handwriting examination.

MOORE was told that until we heard from him, nothing further would be done relative to the General WALKER angle.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261) DATE: 2/14/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (105-1280)(P)

SUBJECT: "MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(IS)
(OO: KANSAS CITY)

CONFIDENTIAL

Rebuairtel 1/16/64 to SAC, Albany.

A review of the files of the Dallas Office, and investigation conducted to date through informants, sources, and reliable contacts, has revealed no evidence of any unit or organized activity on the part of subject organization in the Dallas Division either currently or in the past.

As a consequence no report is being submitted at this time but investigation is continuing in this case, and in what may be related cases as mentioned hereinafter.

There follows possibly pertinent information gleaned from a review of the Dallas files and current investigation which will serve as a basis for continued investigation to determine specifically whether captioned organization is active in any manner, or has any adherents of moment in this territory making effort, overt or otherwise, to establish activity here.

2 - Bureau
2 - Kansas City (62-7797)
1 - Houston (62-1802)(Info)
1 - El Paso (Info)
10 - Dallas (2 - 105-1686)
(2 - 105-1264)
(2 - 105-1475)
(2 - 157-218)
(2 - 105-1280)

67c 901 907 908 9[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] AND [illegible] EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

67c [redacted]

b7c [redacted] (16)

CONFIDENTIAL

Serialized ✓
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Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
5-20-83
226.590

157-218-70

DL 105-1280

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information concerning JOHN THOMAS MASEN is derived from case captioned "JOHN THOMAS MASEN - IS - CUBA; NEUTRALITY MATTERS" Bufile 105-125147, Dallas file 105-1686, and is set forth here inasmuch as unsubstantiated reference has been made that MASEN [redacted]

b7c (FBI)

On the morning of November 22, 1963, [redacted] ATTU, Dallas, Texas, advised that [redacted] was arrested on November 20, 1963 for violation of the Federal Firearms Act, in that he was selling parts which converted M-1 semi-automatic carbines into M-2 automatic carbines.

b7c (ATF)

b7c (ATF)

[redacted] further advised that he has determined that [redacted] is apparently a member of the "Minutemen" organization, or is strongly sympathetic to this group, and is possibly selling firearms to members of the "Minutemen", or a similar type organization.

b7c b7d (FBI)

[redacted]

JOHN THOMAS MASEN has been described as a white male, U. S. citizen, approximately 23 years of age, 5' 5" tall, 130 lbs., receding hairline, sandy hair, sallow complexion, prominent nose, slender build, married with two children, and operator and owner of Masen Sporting Goods, Harry Hines or Hymes Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

The file on JOHN THOMAS MASEN in the Dallas Division

b7c (FBI)

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 b7c b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
DALLAS 157-218-70p.3

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

b1
b7c
b7D

The Dallas file in the case entitled "UNNAMED ORGANIZATION OF DALLAS, TEXAS, PATRIOTS; INFO CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY); OO: DL; Bufile 100-439412, Dallas file 105-1475, is being reopened for a determination of the present status of this group [redacted] Any information pertinent to instant investigation which is obtained will be reported in the instant case, as well as in the Unnamed Organization file.

b7c
b7D

On [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that they had no information concerning the "Minutemen" organization and that this organization was unknown to them.

b1
b7c
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 On [redacted] was contacted by SA [redacted] and reported no knowledge of the "Minutemen" organization operating or organizing in this area.
b7c
b7D

On [redacted] and [redacted] advised SA [redacted] they had no information to the effect that there was any organization known as "Minutemen" in this area. Both advised that in the event information of this kind was obtained it would be transmitted to the Dallas Office of the FBI.
b2
b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

b1 [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [redacted]

(C)

b1 [redacted]

(C)

It would appear the above information is probably with regard to some of the same groups involved in the "Unnamed Organizations of Dallas, Texas, Patriots" and it will be considered with respect to bringing that investigation up to date as mentioned hereinbefore.

On [redacted] furnished the following information to the Dallas Office.

b7c
b7D [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

It will be recalled the NIC (Bufile 100-436567; Dallas file 105-1264) was formed in Dallas in October, 1962,

b7c

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

The file on the National Indignation Convention, Misc.-Info Concerning (IS), (Bufile 100-436567; Dallas file 105-1264), is being reopened for a current determination of its status and any connection or identification it may have with subject organization.

The "Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, Texas, a daily newspaper, on 9/1/63, contained an article entitled "'Wanted' Posters Put Up Calling Khrushchev Killer." It stated the long dormant "Minutemen", an anti- communist organization, or an organization using the same name, cropped

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

up in Dallas, Texas, on August [illegible], 1963, with the appearance of numerous "Wanted for Murder - Khrushchev" posters on downtown business windows. It stated the posters imitated the police and FBI wanted persons posters and described the Soviet Premier as "an extremely vicious criminal who should under no circumstances be trusted," which the article stated was a pointed attack on the proposed nuclear ban treaty. The article stated the militant "Minutemen" group in 1961 gained national recognition when it conducted guerrilla field maneuvers near Collinsville, Illinois. The leader of that organization in 1961 was identified as ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH, of Norborne, Missouri. It stated that the "Minutemen" have dropped out of sight since 1961, and said the posters taped to several downtown Dallas business windows on August 31, 1963, constituted the first indication that organization, or one using that name, had made any appearance in Dallas. The article quoted Lieutenant JACK REVILL, head of the Dallas Police Department, Intelligence Bureau, as knowing of no "Minutemen" organization in Dallas, although said "there might be some sympathizers." A photograph of the poster appeared with the article.

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

b2
b7c
b7D

individuals as LORAN EUGENE HALL and WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR. HALL is subject of Bufile 105-78016, entitled "LOREN EUGENE HALL, INTERNAL SECURITY - NICARAGUA, REGISTRATION ACT - NICARAGUA," Dallas file 2-68. Communications mentioning SEYMOUR have also been directed to the Bureau in the HALL case.

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HALL is also subject of Bufile 2-1693, entitled "WALLACE H WELCH, JERRY PATRICK HEMMING, LORENZO HALL, NEUTRALITY MATTERS", Dallas file 2-65.

The present whereabouts of HALL and SEYMOUR are unknown, but it would appear, from information available concerning them, they are adventurers and mercenaries, and it is not believed they warrant attention at this time with respect to subject organization, or until or unless some more specific information identifying them with subject organization is received.

LEADS:

KANSAS CITY

AT KANSAS CITY, KANSAS. Will furnish to Dallas any information available indicative of activity or membership of subject organization in the Dallas Field Division.

EL PASO, HOUSTON, and SAN ANTONIO

Information copy being furnished to show status this investigation in Dallas Field Division because of possible relationship between the Dallas investigation and the investigation in those Divisions.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will contact [redacted] ATTU, to determine specifically what information he has of possible connection between subject organization and [redacted]

b7c (ATF)

Will consider interview of [redacted] upon final adjudication of ATTU prosecutive action against him.

b7c b7d (FBI) [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Will report results of inquiry being made through established sources and reliable contacts throughout the BA territories as to the existence of any units or known adherents of subject organization in those areas.

Will correlate information obtained through checking the current status and activity of the organizations on which Dallas files are being reopened, and report this as pertinent in instant file.

b1
b2D

(C)

b7C
b2D

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-280 (Rev. 8-28-58)

DECODED COPY

☐ Radio 12-4-63 ☒ Teletype

TO : SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

FROM: DIRECTOR (62-109,060).

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURLET DECEMBER TWO, AND URTEL DECEMBER FOUR.

BULLET SUBMITTED AS RECOVERED FROM WALKER'S HOME HAS SAME PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AS THE BULLET AND BULLET FRAGMENTS RECOVERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. WALKER BULLET IS SIX POINT FIVE MM, CALIBER BULLET, FIRED FROM FOUR LAND AND GROOVE, RIGHT TWIST BARREL. MANNLICHER HYPHEN CARCANO RIFLES OF TYPE USED IN ASSASSINATION ARE AMONG THOSE WHICH PRODUCE RIFLING CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS ON WALKER BULLET. NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT WALKER BULLET FIRED FROM RIFLE USED IN ASSASSINATION DUE TO EXTREME DISTORTION AND MUTILATION AND BECAUSE INDIVIDUAL MICROSCOPIC MARKS PRODUCED BY BARRELL MAY HAVE CHANGED SUBSEQUENT TO TIME WALKER BULLET FIRED.

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO RELEASE THE ABOVE INFO. TO DALLAS PD,

IN VIEW OF SEVEN MONTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TIME WALKER BULLET FIRED AND ASSASSINATION, DALLAS OFFICE ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND FORWARD TO LAB ANY BULLETS WHICH CAN BE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN FIRED FROM ASSASSINATION RIFLE AFTER PURHCASE BY OSWALD. REPORT FOLLOWS

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Dallas

LJH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-83 BY SP1 MAD

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157-218-46

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157-218

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DCH Log #733

157-218-71
INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 2 [redacted]
b2

3737 Van Ness Lane
Dallas 20, Texas

Dear Fellow American:

This letter presents to you an urgent appeal for personal financial assistance.

The necessity for such an appeal arises from the fact that during the time which elapsed between October 13, 1961 and November 15, 1963 I voluntarily assumed financial obligations the cumulative total of which exceeds fifty thousand dollars ($ 50,000.00.) This money is either due now or in the immediate future; therefore as the situation now stands fifty thousand dollars is the price which I personally must pay for accepting the responsibility of operating the National Indignation Convention and for assuming the responsibility of traveling the length and breadth of our Republic in an attempt to establish at the precinct level political coordinating committees manned by politically astute American patriots regardless of their political party affiliation.

In all of this work I have never asked anyone for personal assistance. I have been generous to a fault with everything I have because I love our people, our Way of Life, and our Republic. Now I need your help. Won't you please be generous with me? If you give, let us say, ten dollars ($ 10.00), then raising the amount of money needed will be individually painless.

If your contribution is by check please make it payable to the Frank Mc Gehee Fund, 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas 20, Texas. All who contribute will be notified of the success of the drive which will close when the money is raised or when it becomes apparent that it cannot be raised.

Please assume the responsibility for showing this letter to all interested persons.

Yours for God and Country,

Frank P. Mc Gehee

P. S. The outcome of the greatest struggle ever engaged in by free men for the preservation of individual liberty and in defense of the dignity of the human person is not yet determined. Since a dedicated Marxist-Communist has now assassinated the Chief Executive of our Republic we must realize that the battle for survival is not only being waged in every corner of the free world but now is being fought WITHIN the borders of the United States as well. Obviously it is not a "Cold War." That is a phony expression. It is World War III, the hottest war in which we ever have engaged! It is my sincere prayer that our Lord Jesus Christ will protect and sustain you and yours now and always as the battle rages around us.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [redacted] BY [redacted] #7331

157-218-22
SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
[redacted]

0-9 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

AMERICAN EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
FRANK B. MC GEHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for your information is a copy of a circular entitled "The Assassination Story" printed by the American Eagle Publishing Company of Dallas, Texas, along with a copy of an accompanying circular letter prepared by Frank B. McGehee which have been furnished to the Bureau. They were postmarked Dallas, Texas, 2/6/64.

A search of Bureau files does not reveal any information relating to American Eagle Publishing Company, Frank B. McGehee, or the National Indignation Convention other than that already contained in your files.

By return mail furnish brief summary of any information in your files re American Eagle Publishing Company. Include in the summary any pertinent information re McGehee or the National Indignation Conventions in connection with that company.

Enclosures (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-23-83 BY SP1 [illegible]
DCN Log #73[illegible]

157-218-14

FEB 22 1964

cc and to 157-1180
157-277
105-1064

17c

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/5/64

WARREN REYNOLDS, part owner, Johnny Renolds Used Car Lot, 500 East Jefferson Boulevard, who was previously interviewed by FBI Agents on January 21, 1964, telephonically advised as follows:

After being interviewed by FBI Agents on January 21, 1964, concerning his having observed certain activities immediately after the shooting of Dallas police officer J. W. TIPPIT on November 22, 1963, he (REYNOLDS) was shot on the night of January 23, 1964.

REYNOLDS stated that he was contacting the FBI to determine if the FBI investigation had determined anything that would indicate that his being shot was connected in any way with the OSWALD case.

Mr. REYNOLDS was asked if he had any such information to indicate such was the case and he stated he did not, but wanted to advise the FBI that on the afternoon of March 2, 1964, General EDWIN A. WALKER had telephonically contacted him at his place of business, at which time General WALKER read an article from some Boston newspaper to him. According to REYNOLDS, this newspaper article was written by BOB CONSIDINE and indicated that it was unusual that REYNOLDS had been shot because he had "fingered" OSWALD. REYNOLDS stated that actually he did not "finger" OSWALD.

REYNOLDS stated that General WALKER asked REYNOLDS if he would come to see General WALKER because General WALKER did not want to talk on the telephone. REYNOLDS stated that he does not know whether he will contact General WALKER or not, but that in the event he does he will advise the FBI of the results of such contact.

REYNOLDS added that in connection with his having been shot, that a man known only as "DAGO" had been picked up by the Dallas Police Department as a suspect in the

157-218-74

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR - 9 1964
FBI - DALLAS

DL 100-10461
DL 157-218

on 3/3/64 at Dallas, Texas

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/ds [redacted] Dictated 3/4/64

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-20-83 BY SP2 [illegible] #[illegible]

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shooting, but was later released because of his alibi, which was provided by a woman by the name of NANCY J. MOORE, who recently hanged herself while in jail in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. REYNOLDS stated that he was merely making the above information known to the FBI for any use it might be, and that in the event he received any factual information indicating that his having been shot was related to the OSWALD case he would so advise.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date February 20, 1964

General EDWIN A. WALKER was interviewed in the presence of his attorney, JOE MATTHEWS, at 812 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas. This interview was based on a United Press International Release captioned "WALKER Claims Communist Cell Active in Dallas", appearing in the February 13, 1964 issue of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper. In response to a question concerning the alleged Communist cell active in Dallas, WALKER stated that people's definition of Communism differs. He then mentioned the Fair Play for Cuba Committee as possible Communist activity. He stated there must be Communists in Dallas and stated people will know about Communism and indicated he will tell them about it. In connection with a question concerning the alleged Communist Party activity of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WALKER stated in substance that MRS. OSWALD was bound to be a Communist as she came from Russia but it would take a lot of investigation in Minsk, Russia to establish this.

WALKER mentioned that he had been unable to obtain any information regarding his case, meaning the attempt on his life and that he had had no report from the authorities regarding this matter. He said according to news accounts all of this information had been turned over to the FBI and the President's Commission. He said he had been unable to get information from the Dallas Police concerning their investigation of the matter as he had sent a representative there for this purpose. He said that since he could not get the information from the FBI, the Commission, or local authorities, he would have to conduct his own personal investigation of this matter. WALKER then mentioned three other deaths which he stated had occurred in Dallas since April, 1963, and said he would like to see someone investigate these deaths. He referred to one as a Southern Methodist University law professor name not recalled, a Dr. DEEN, a doctor at Timberlawn and the owner of a used car lot in Dallas, not further identified. In connection with the used car lot owner, he stated a Mexican had been seen running away from the lot.

At this point during the interview, attorney JOE MATTHEWS interrupted the interview, and requested he be allowed to consult with his client before continuing the interview. After a brief consultation with WALKER, MATTHEWS advised that WALKER would review his files and papers and discuss the matter with CLYDE WATTS, his attorney in Oklahoma City and thereafter would contact the FBI if he was able to furnish any information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-82 BY SP4 [illegible]

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___ SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___ MAR 18 1964 FBI

157-21875

on 2/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-[illegible]

by Special Agent PAUL L. SCOTT and Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/mc

b7c

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261) DATE: 4/1/64

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-1280)(P)

SUBJECT: "MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

OO:KANSAS CITY

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 2/14/64; Bureau airtel to Denver, et al, 2/24/64; Kansas City airtel to Bureau, 3/3/64; Oklahoma City letter to Dallas, 3/11/64.

Investigation conducted to date through reliable contacts, informants and sources has reflected no evidence of any organized activity on the part of subject organization in the Dallas Division. Therefore, no report is being submitted at this time; however, investigation is continuing in an effort to determine specifically whether captioned organization is active or has adherents in this territory making efforts to establish units.

There follows the results of investigation conducted throughout the Resident Agency territories as to the existence of captioned organization.

The following investigation was conducted by SA

b7c [redacted]

AT AMARILLO, TEXAS

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[redacted] advised as far as he knew there were no members of the above organization anywhere in the Panhandle area of Texas. He advised that [redacted] had received some of their literature but stated as far as he knew this literature was unsolicited or merely for study purposes.

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Kansas City (62-7797)(RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (100-6949)(RM)
1 - Houston (62-1802)(RM)
1 - El Paso (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2356)(RM)
7 - Dallas
(2 - DL 105-1686)
(3 - DL 105-1280)
(2 - DL 157-218)
[redacted]

4/1

157-218-84

[redacted]

The following were contacted on dates indicated as to the existence of captioned organization or any known adherents in their respective areas with negative results:

The following were contacted by SA [redacted]

[redacted] 2/4/64

2/5/64
2/6/64

2/6/64

2/6/64

2/8/64

2/3/64

b7c
b7D

The following were contacted by SA [redacted]

[redacted] 1/23/64
1/23/64
1/24/64
1/27/64
2/7/64
2/7/64

/7/64

The following were contacted by SA [redacted]

[redacted] 1/23/64
1/23/64
1/27/64
1/27/64

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
DL 157-218-84 pages 3-7

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[redacted]

b7d
b7c
(FBI)

On 2/11/64 [redacted] ATTU, Dallas, Texas, advised [redacted] that subsequent to the arrest of [redacted] on 11/20/63 for violation of the Federal Firearms Act, [redacted] was taken to the ATTU offices for questioning. During this questioning it was determined that [redacted] was of strong "right-wing" beliefs and inclinations. [redacted] stated that there was in the Dallas area a small "elite group" of patriots who were arming for the defense of the country inasmuch as the Government was being infiltrated by Communists and a patriot could no longer look to his Government for protection. [redacted] did not state the name of this "elite group", but left the definite impression it was local in nature.

b7c
b7d
(ATF)

[redacted] advised subsequent to the above conversation [redacted] has obtained attorneys, led by [redacted] Dallas, who are noted for strong right-wing inclinations. [redacted] has not

permitted interview on advice of his attorneys and has even declined to interview by parole authorities.

On 3/17/64 [redacted] advised [redacted] is still awaiting trial and [redacted] trial will probably commence about the first of May, 1964. b7c (ATF)

[redacted]

b7c b7d (FBI)

On 2/28/64, [redacted] conducted the following investigation:

[redacted] advised that he had no further information concerning the activities of "Minutemen" type organizations in the Dallas area. [redacted] advised ever since the assassination of former President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on 11/22/63, these individuals have been extremely quiet and it is not known whether they have ceased their activity, or they are merely restricting their activities following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

[redacted]

Concerning [redacted] enough data on this individual is missing so that he cannot be identified.

b7C

Concerning [redacted] aka. [redacted] the following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] on 3/17/64:

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

b7C

A check of current Dallas City Directory and telephone directory reflects no listing for a [redacted] or [redacted]

For information of the Bureau, Oklahoma City Office by letter 3/11/64, advised as follows:

On 2/19/64, [redacted] Oklahoma, advised SA

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

It is noted referenced Kansas City airtel

b7c

[redacted]

LEADS

HOUSTON, EL PASO and SAN ANTONIO - INFORMATION

Information copies furnished above offices to advise of the status of investigation in the Dallas Field Office because of possible relationship between Dallas investigation and the investigation in those divisions.

OKLAHOMA CITY

b7c
b7D

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA [redacted]

DL 105-1280

b7c
b7D [redacted] Furnish Dallas results of this contact.

KANSAS CITY

b7c AT KANSAS CITY, Will consider [redacted]
b7D

DALLAS

AT LUFKIN, TEXAS.

b7c [redacted]
b7D

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

b7 [redacted]
b7D

SAC, DALLAS (100-10402) 4/28/64

SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
IM

b7c
b7D

[redacted], Dallas, Texas (protect identity, request), on 3/26/64, telephonically contacted this office and reported to SA KUYKENDALL information as follows:

[redacted] Dallas, a few days previously engaged in a discussion with Dr. ELIZABETH LIVERMAN, also known as Dr. ELIZABETH L. RHODIFER, 1220 Brook Valley Lane, Dallas, while [redacted] was on a business call to that address. LIVERMAN had in her possession at her residence a book entitled "Assassination of President Kennedy", and after he noticed same, several comments were made. The book was published by American Eagle Publishing Company, the president of which company was said by her to be R. A. SURRY. She commented that DEAN RUSK, U. S. Secretary of State, is "one of the top Communists in the country". She claimed she learned about that from reading that book. She also said the common people do not know much about how the Communists are taking over the government. She said a Secret Service man was shot in the Texas Book Depository Building on the day of the assassination but that "this was hushed up". She said President KENNEDY had a lot of information he was going to tell about top Communists in government but that a conspiracy existed and the conspirators decided to "bump off KENNEDY" and after that OSWALD was "bumped off" too "shut him up". In the book appeared a photostatic copy of the diary in which OSWALD said he had shot at General WALKER.

LIVERMAN claimed she had on a previous occasion made a record of ADLAI STEVENSON's speech in Dallas. She showed SCHUTTE a part of a "Daily Worker", Communist newspaper, which

1 - DL 100-10402
1 - DL 157-218 (EDWIN WALKER)
1 - DL 100-1264 (National Indignation Convention)
1 - DL 100-10461 (OSWALD)
EDK:rmb
(4)

157-218-87

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she said she obtained just to read up on how Communists operated.

Complainant could not furnish LIVERMAN's physical description and does not know if she is affiliated with any particular organization.

The above data is channelized to various files to which it could possibly relate.

No action is considered necessary.

ACTION

None.

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN (89-43) 5/15/64

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 14, 1964, FORREST V. SORRELS, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, advised that investigation by his agency had established that ROBERT A. SURREY, described as a right-hand man of retired Major-General EDWIN A. WALKER and a salesman for the Johnston Printing Company, 2700 N. Haskell, Dallas, Texas, had been established as having placed the order and printed the "Wanted for Treason" pamphlets which were distributed, immediately prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, in the Dallas vicinity.

Mr. SORRELS stated his agency was going to interview SURREY, results of which would be made known to the Dallas FBI Office.

In view of the fact that no active investigation was conducted by the FBI to establish the source of such posters, and the fact that the U. S. Secret Service has conducted investigation in this regard and is reporting same, no reporting of this information is being made in any FBI report.

1 - 89-43
1 - 157-218
1 - 62-3372
1 - 157-291
RPG/ds
(4)

157-218-92

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DATE 5-20-83 BY SP1 Lodd
Tcu Log # 33

SAC, DALLAS (170-1A-4A) 6/18/64

SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL

[redacted]

b2
b7D

[redacted] on 5/24/64, furnished an oral report to SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL. It was dictated on 5/26/64, to steno EVALYN MIDDLETON. It was typed on 6/1/64, and was authenticated on 6/3/64, by source in presence of SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL. The original is filed as [redacted] Source

Source in this report advised that at about 7:30 PM, Saturday, 5/23/64, approximately 40 persons were present at the Central Baptist Church, Plano, Texas. The pastor of the church, name unknown, introduced the first speaker, Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS. Some patriotic songs were sung. As persons entered the building literature of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade was distributed.

HARGIS was the first speaker, reviewing material contained in leaflets distributed to those present. His discussion indicated objection to CASTRO in Cuba and indicated his anti-communist sympathies. HARGIS introduced CARLOS BRINGUIER as the person who debated LEE HARVEY OSWALD in 1963, on a radio program in Louisiana. HARGIS told about BRINGUIER finding out OSWALD was a "Communist Agent working with CASTRO," and said BRINGUIER has turned all of his information over to proper investigating authorities. He said this was two or three months prior to the day of President KENNEDY'S assassination.

CARLOS BRINGUIER then took the floor as the next speaker. He said his uncle, name unknown, was some kind of an official in Cuba before BATISTA was President in Cuba.

b2
b7D
1 - [redacted]
1 - New Orleans (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, IS - C)(105-1095)(RM)
1 - 105-1354 (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities)
1 - 157-218 (Edwin A. Walker)
1 - 105-569 (NSRP)
1 - 100-10461 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
EDK:em
(6)

157-218-115

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
JUN 19 1964
FBI - DALLAS

[redacted]

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DECASSN #7331

BRINGUIER said he was in Cuba at the time of the overthrow of the Batista Government by CASTRO and told how FIDEL CASTRO personally assassinated a relative of BRINGUIER by shooting him. BRINGUIER, in broken English, spoke about his leaving Cuba and coming to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he got into a store business with his brother-in-law. Then in the middle of 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD walked into his place of business and told him he was against FIDEL CASTRO and was interested in helping CARLOS BRINGUIER train exiled Cubans in a nearby training camp near New Orleans. BRINGUIER said he was suspicious of OSWALD already because a few days before that incident BRINGUIER and his friends had received information from someone in Mexico who was connected with Cuban activities, that there was a spy in the New Orleans area (pro-CASTRO). He said OSWALD, from his conversation, already knew about the existence of the secret training camp for exiled Cubans near New Orleans, where Cubans in exile were being trained to be returned to Cuba to fight the CASTRO Government. BRINGUIER stated he felt sure OSWALD was the CASTRO spy who had been reported to be in the New Orleans area. He claimed he told OSWALD his only interest inthe organization known as "Cuban Student Directorate" was for the propaganda angle and not actually to help train people at the camp; that BRINGUIER'S associates would not need OSWALD. BRINGUIER claimed he was suspicious of OSWALD and did not want his services. OSWALD then left that store.

A few days later a friend of BRINGUIER told BRINGUIER he had seen OSWALD a few blocks away carrying a sign announcing he was for CASTRO. BRINGUIER went to the place where OSWALD was carrying the sign and both recognized each other. He said OSWALD seemed surprised to see BRINGUIER there. BRINGUIER added he got mad and called OSWALD a traitor and communist; whereupon, OSWALD turned his face to him and told him to go ahead and "hit him." BRINGUIER claimed he then realized OSWALD was trying to be a martyr and wanted BRINGUIER to hit him in order to gain sympathy. By that time a crowd had gathered. BRINGUIER claimed he told OSWALD he was through and might as well leave New Orleans. This occurred in about August, 1963, according to BRINGUIER.

A few days after the above incident OSWALD sent a Marine training book to BRINGUIER by some other individual as a present. He said that inside the cover was the same name that reportedly was the name in which a rifle was purchased by OSWALD that was used to assassinate President KENNEDY. That name was HIDELL (phonetic). BRINGUIER claimed

he turned this book over to investigative authorities and that he has told his full story to authorities about his associations with OSWALD. He said that just before OSWALD left New Orleans, he challenged OSWALD to a debate on radio concerning CASTRO. They thereafter debated on a radio program, with OSWALD being for CASTRO and BRINGUIER being in favor of overthrowing CASTRO'S Government. Following that radio program OSWALD departed from New Orleans and BRINGUIER claimed he has not had any contact with him since. BRINGUIER suspected that OSWALD had entered Mexico shortly thereafter.

BRINGUIER talked about having helped train exiled Cubans in the New Orleans area. He said "we" and "our people" had recently burned some sugar cane fields or mills in Cuba. He said the exiled Cubans are still planning to slip back into Cuba and burn and blow up things. He said "they" are now ready to revolt against CASTRO and are awaiting the command to go ahead, but said August 1, 1964, is the deadline by which time this action would take place. He said the Cuban exiles are all prepared, ready and willing. He talked as if this training program is still being carried on, although, was not specific in stating where it is carried on presently. He said it was quite a program.

BRINGUIER had a record for sale for $4.00, which allegedly contained a conversation between himself and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in which OSWALD allegedly admitted being a Marxist or Communist and admitted working as an agent for CASTRO in the United States. BRINGUIER was also selling leaflets for 25 cents per copy. He did not specify any efforts toward recruiting anyone to help overthrow CASTRO'S Government, but was selling the above described items in an effort to raise money.

BILLY JAMES HARGIS then took the floor and talked more. He criticized the civil rights bill that was up before Congress.

He spoke about four books he had written that were for sale. He took up a collection from the group with contributors placing the names, addresses, and amounts of contributions on envelopes enclosing same. HARGIS said the money being raised by him was to begin 100 new radio broadcasts with the object of having 1,000 radio broadcasts regularly in Texas

dealing with his Christian Anti-Communist Crusade activities. HARGIS mentioned that CARLOS BRINGUIER works for him on a salary basis. HARGIS said nothing about recruiting persons for activities in Cuba. HARGIS said BRINGUIER was there for the purpose of telling the story about communists being right "on top of us" and how communism was responsible for killing President KENNEDY. HARGIS said BRINGUIER and their group were trying to awaken the public to the communist menace. He said his organization was working in Florida a great deal pushing for contributions and selling his material. Several persons apparently made contributions.

BILLY JAMES HARGIS and CARLOS BRINGUIER appeared to have one or two other persons traveling with them in a Dodge Mobile Home (truck and house trailer combination). One young American looking man 19 or 20 years of age served as usher at the meeting. Another Spanish or Cuban looking young man about 30 lead the singing of patriotic songs at the beginning of the meeting, after which he sat down in the audience with a female who did not appear to be Cuban or Spanish. A man named G. P. or T. P. COMER, who claims to have a radio broadcast on station KSKY (Dallas) every Sunday morning, and a male individual named (_____) RUSHING from South Dakota were present at the meeting. It is not known whether they were traveling with the HARGIS group. Also present was one Reverend BURKET (phonetic) of Dallas who was identified by HARGIS as his advance man in Dallas who served to set up his appearance prior to HARGIS' arrival. He did not indicate that BURKET was his advance man elsewhere.

Announcements were made that HARGIS's group next day would make appearance in Garland, Texas, and thereafter would be in Dallas a few days. In early 1964, the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade is to have a national convention at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, with Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama, being one of the speakers, according to an announcement. The meeting adjourned at about 10:00 PM.

Informant further advised that one J. B. DENNIS, 1012 West Saner Street, Dallas, Texas, recently received by mail a copy of "The Thunderbolt" for April, 1964, a publication issued by the National States Rights Party. That publication contains an article that is substantially the same information that was given in the above meeting in Plano. In the article

appeared a photograph of CARLOS BRINGUIER which was shown therein as CARLOS BOINGUIES, and under his name appeared the words "Cuban Student Directorate." That photograph is of the person named CARLOS BRINGUIER, who spoke at the HARGIS meeting at Plano on May 23, 1964.

Source on 6/3/64, furnished to SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL a copy of the April, 1964, issue of "The Thunderbolt." Pages three and four of that publication issued by the National States Rights Party contains an article entitled "Proof OSWALD a Communist Agent" by CARLOS BOINGUIES of the "Cuban Student Directorate." (Pages three and four of that publication have been placed in the 1A section of Dallas file 105-1354. The remainder of that publication has been destroyed.)

Source also furnished to SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL on 6/3/64, a copy of the May, 1964 issue of a magazine entitled "Christian Crusade" published by BILLY JAMES HARGIS, which publication was distributed at the above described meeting at Plano, Texas, on 5/23/64. (Pages 3, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of that publication are being placed in the 1A section of 105-1354).

It is to be noted that pages 18 and 19 of the above described issue of "Christian Crusade" states that the Christian Crusade Anti-Communist Youth University will have on its faculty, Summer, 1964, eleven individuals including Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS, Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER, New Orleans, Louisiana, and General EDWIN A. WALKER of Dallas, Texas. Page 27 of that publication furnishes data concerning the forthcoming national convention of the Christian Crusade, August 7 - 9, 1964, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Pages 30 - 34 contain an article entitled "OSWALD; A CASTRO Agent in the United States" by Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER. Page 32 of that article contains an advertisement about a phonograph album entitled "The President's Assassin Speaks", which is for sale for $4.00 by the Christian Crusade, Box 977, Tulsa, Oklahoma. It states this is a recording of the radio debate between OSWALD and Cuban Freedom Fighter CARLOS BRINGUIER with introductory remarks by BILLY JAMES HARGIS. Photographs of BRINGUIER appear on pages 33, 31, and 19 of that publication. General EDWIN WALKER appears on page 19 of that publication.

Source had no additional information.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b2 b7c b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-218-159 p 1-5

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FBI/DOJ

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA (ANPLA)
also known as the American Nazi Party
Western Division (ANPWD)

[redacted]

b7D

On March 7, 1962, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that HOLSTEIN was one of his leaders in Los Angeles.

At a press conference on May 2, 1963, in Los Angeles, California, RALPH PERRY FORBES stated he is a lieutenant in the ANP and the ninth-ranking officer of the organization. He stated he arrived in Los Angeles May 1, 1963, to take charge of the party's headquarters in the Los Angeles area, which has control over party activities in the Southwestern United States.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL arrived in Los Angeles on May 6, 1963, and was photographed by the local press with RALPH PERRY FORBES. ROCKWELL was quoted by the press as saying he came to Los Angeles because of the arrest of five members of the ANP as a result of an altercation at the Shrine Auditorium on April 28, 1963, where a Salute to Israel rally was being held. He was also quoted as stating local headquarters were to be established in California.

b7c
b7D

SOURCE: [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 26, 1965

AMERICAN UNDERGROUND, also known as
MINUTEMEN
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 5-20-93

CONFIDENTIAL

12 - Bureau (2 - 62-107261)
2 - Kansas City (1 - 62-7797)
3 - Houston (1 - 62-1802)
3 - San Antonio (1 - 105-2357)
2 - OSI
2 - U.S. Secret Service
2 - IRTC
2 - ATTU
8 - Dallas (5 - 105-NEW)
(1 - 105-1280)
(1 - 157-218)
(1 [redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

b2
b7c
b7D

Serialize RLW/jp
Index (36)
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157-218-176

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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157-218-176 p 2,3

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FBI/DOJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157- 28-176 p 5-11, 13-15

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APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provision of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

1

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World," copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader," a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses;" second "the dissemination of our program and the truth about the Party;" third "organizing

CONFIDENTIAL

"the people who have been converted to our propaganda;" and fourth "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

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b7c

On February 17, 1964 [redacted] advised that George Lincoln Rockwell believes that he has completed the first two phases in his struggle for power and is now well into the third phase [redacted] said, however, in his opinion, Rockwell has only completed phase one.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 26, 1965

Title AMERICAN UNDERGROUND, also known as MINUTEMEN FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Character INFORMATION CONCERNING INTERNAL SECURITY

Reference Letterhead Memorandum, dated March 26, 1965, at Dallas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Dallas T-1 is a source with whom insufficient contact has been made to make a determination of his reliability.

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-NEW)(P)

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN UNDERGROUND", aka MINUTEMEN,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

OO-DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 11/16/64; and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/18/65.

Referenced communications and previous information concerning this group in the Fort Worth area have been submitted under caption:

"MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY
(OO: KANSAS CITY)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
5-28-83
226,590

However, investigation by Kansas City, office of origin in Minutemen case and subsequent and continuing investigation in the Dallas Division have failed to establish a definite connection between captioned organization and Minutemen other than mutually sympathetic goals. This would lend credence

7 - Bureau (RM)(Enc. 12)
(2 - 62-107261)
2 - Kansas City (RM)(Enc. 2)
(1 - 62-7797)(Info)
3 - Houston (RM)(Enc. 3)
(1 - 68-1802)(Info)
3 - San Antonio (RM)(Enc. 3)
(1 - 105-2356)(Info)

7 - Dallas
(4 - 105-NEW)
(1 - 105-1280)(MINUTEMEN
(1) - 157-218)(WALKER)
(1) - [redacted]
(22)

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Serialized
Indexed
File
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CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

157-218-122

to the likelihood that the Fort Worth Group is probably autonomous to the area and is more closely related to the activities of retired General EDWIN WALKER rather than ROBERT DE PUGH.

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is captioned and dated as above and will contain a summary of pertinent investigation of this group to date. This information has previously been furnished Bureau and interested offices and agencies under "Minutemen" caption. Subsequent information developed in regard to this group will be submitted under caption "AMERICAN UNDERGROUND, FORT WORTH, TEXAS; and in addition, information copies will be furnished Bureau and Kansas City for their respective case files re "Minutemen". In view, of similar organizational structures and goals apparently fostered, however, by separate leaderships, ATTU, INTC, OSI, and U.S. Secret Service are each being furnished two copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Informants

b1
b2
b2D

[redacted] (C)

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the information could...

1. have an adverse effect on national defense interest of this country

2. and reasonably result in identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

LEADS:

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

b7c

Will verify residence and employment of [redacted] and thereafter interview him re any knowledge of activities

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of captioned organization or any organization similarly orientated in the Fort Worth area. [redacted]

b2
b7D

SAN ANTONIO

AT NORTH FORT HOOD, TEXAS

Interview [redacted] re knowledge of captioned organization or similar organization in the area.

b7C

DALLAS

AT BOWIE, TEXAS

Identify (FNU) [redacted] and ascertain his [redacted]

b7C

AT MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS

1. [redacted]

b7C
b7D

2. Will check this or other sources in a further effort to ascertain [redacted] place of employment.

[redacted]

b2
b7D

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Interview [redacted] for any information concerning captioned organization or a similar type organization in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. [redacted]

b2
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
October 2, 1965

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Reference is made to memo captioned as above and dated September 27, 1965.

A weekly newspaper published at Zephyrhills, Fla., in its edition of September 30, 1965, contained a detailed summation of the remarks made by captioned individual on September 25, 1965 at the Pasco County Fair Grounds, Dade City Fla. A copy of this detailed summation is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-23-83 BY SP1 [illegible]
PCU Log #7331

157-218-220
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ..... FILED ....
OCT 7 - 1965
FBI — DALLAS

b7c

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Report Is 'Fraud', Says Gen. Walker In Pasco Address

"The Warren Commission Report on the assassination of Pres. John Kennedy is false, a sham, a fraud and an insult to the American people."

With allegations such as that Gen. Edwin A. Walker, controversial national figure, kept an audience of more than 300 persons attentive Saturday night when he made a public address in the auditorium of the agriculture building at the Pasco County Fairgrounds, Dade City.

Almost half of the audience, a survey would have indicated, was from Zephyrhills and surrounding rural community.

The appearance of Gen. Walker, who recently resigned his military commission and sacrificed his pension in order to be able to speak out on controversial matters, was sponsored here by the Pasco County Supporters of Constitutional Government.

"While you may read about my speech in your local papers, I venture there won't be a word about it in the big dailies of your area; the liberal blackout of my remarks is complete, and nationwide," Walker said.

Ranging over a variety of topics in a 90-minute talk, the general covered such items as:

● His lawsuits against the Associated Press and various newspapers (more than $20 million worth, none of which has been settled either in or out of court; in the only case to have come to trial, Walker was awarded an $800,000 judgement against the AP, reduced to $500,000 by an appellate court and now appealed by the AP to the Texas Supreme Court.

● The United Nations (he asserted that American soldiers fighting in Vietnam are doing so for the UN, and that Pres. Kennedy sent two divisions of troops to Oxford, Miss., during the James Meredith enrollment incident at the behest of the UN and to prove to the One Worlders that the US is loyal to the UN).

● Racial integration (he said the US is following orders of the UN as expressed in an 11-article statement adopted in 1963 which says the whole world will "integrate or else" regardless of race, color or ethnic origin, which Walker defined as "our common everyday culture." He said: "If LBJ is so all-fired eager to integrate, why doesn't this great, ridiculous, corny president integrate the Greeks and the Turks, or the Jews and the Arabs, or the Chinese and Japanese?")

● The Ku Klux Klan (Walker was greeted by applause when he charged that Pres. Johnson lied when he said his father and grandfather had always fought the KKK. "We have heard his relatives back in Texas state that LBJ's folks were always first at Klan meetings," Walker said. "I'll tell you one thing; the Klan will outlast the Great Society.")

● The Vietnam war (Ambassador Lodge directs our activity in Vietnam, not in our interest, but for the interest of the UN, Walker said. He asserted efforts by Lodge over the past three years to form a coalition government in Vietnam and bring a halt to fighting there are secretly designed "to sell out" Vietnam to the Communists.)

● The National Council of Churches (Walker charged, and his remarks brought heavy applause, that "instead of a revolution for morality led by the clergy we are confronted by preachers in our pulpits who are members of the National Council of Churches selling out your re-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5

Zephyrhills News

Zephyrhills, Fla.

Date: September 30, 1965
Edition: Weekly
Author: Bernard Y. Wickstr
Editor: Bernard Y. Wickstrom
Title: Maj. Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RM
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
OCT 8 - 1965
FBI — DALLAS

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ligion; it's all part of the master plan," he said).

● The US State Department ("The most disgraceful thing about Vietnam, and this is not to belittle our boys who have died there, is the fight between the Vietnam generals, patriotic men about 35 years of age who want to save their nation from the Reds, and our own State Department, wanting us to surrender." Walker asserted that hundreds of CIA men, hundreds of USIA men and hundreds of State Department "meddlers" are like a swarm of bees, each with a direct line to his agency back in Washington, and each trying to end the war by surrender, while our generals are trying to win it. "The boy coming home in a box represents our fight to surrender, not a fight for victory," Walker said.)

On the Warren Report

The speaker said the Warren Commission Report "is one big lie from cover to cover." He charged that the report bases its conclusions on a belief that Ruby and Oswald did not know each other, "but this is false, as hundreds of Dallas people will tell you the two were known pals and were seen together regularly."

He said Oswald is termed "a loner" and "an eccentric", yet Oswald knew more national and international figures personally, particularly leftist ones, than any other man his age.

Walker implied that a conspiracy exists to play down the role of the Communists in the assassination, and noted that Sen. Robert Kennedy has never visited Dallas.

"We're still waiting for him to come to Dallas to view the scene of his brother's murder," Walker said, "as any of us would do. I would leave no stone unturned to pin the exact guilt on my brother's murderer, but Bobby has never even come to Dallas as we have expected him to do."

"President Johnson's Revolution" was the title of the general's address, and on this subject he charged that history will record the current revolution as "the greatest ever known; JFK already is being acclaimed the hero of the revolution, and scrapping for leadership of it are an assortment of headline hunters."

"But LBJ is the real leader, and even he is a puppet," Walker asserted. He said LBJ is "deliberately corny at times so you will laugh at him and not notice him steal another of your freedoms away."

"I don't say you should arm yourselves for the revolution," the speaker said, "but you'd better keep the guns you have cleaned and oiled; you might need them."

The general concluded his speech with an appeal for a revival of patriotism:

"Let me tell you one thing sure. If every third home in this nation would have been flying the American flag on Nov. 22, no one would have dared to shoot your president.

"We need to show these trouble makers around the world, and on our own street corners, that there is still some patriotism left in our once-great nation," Walker said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5

Zephyrhills News

Zephyrhills, Fla.

Date: September 30, 1965
Edition: Weekly
Author: Bernard Y. Wickst
Editor: Bernard Y. Wickstro
Title: Maj. Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RM
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 10/2/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI ~~Attn: Civil Rights Section~~ ~~General Investigative Division~~

From: SAC, TAMPA (157-2001) (RUC)

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
RM
(OO:DALLAS)
☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Also enclosed are two copies FD 376.

Dissemination has been made to INTC Orlando, Secret Service, Jacksonville, ONI Charleston, S.C., and OSI Robins AFB, Ga.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-83 BY SP1 [illegible] #7331

DC 3 Log

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) 10 (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Tampa
(1-80-139)

157-218-221

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
OCT 7 - 1965
FBI — DALLAS

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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157-218-222

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Birmingham, Alabama
November 1, 1965

RE: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

[redacted]

b7D

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1 Xerox copy to 157-218 (Edwin Walker) 11/8/65

157-218-225

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 5 1965
FBI — DALLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-24-83 BY SP1 [illegible]

[redacted]

87

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, the Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (The organization is directed by Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South, with units in several Southern states.)

Second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Third source advised on August 4, 1965, that the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, is currently an active organization, with Klaverns in several Southern states. This source said that Robert M. Shelton is the Imperial Wizard of this organization, and was last elected to this position on September 5, 1964, at a National Klonvocation in Birmingham, Alabama. Source said that the activity of the UKA is increasing and that the national office remains in Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Birmingham, Alabama
November 1, 1965

Title: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Reference: Letterhead memorandum of SA [redacted], at Birmingham, dated November 1, 1965.

b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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11-1-65

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-370)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (105-722) (P)

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM - KLAN)

Remyairtel, 10-16-65.

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned organization.

b2
b7D

[redacted]

This letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies and Secret Service, Birmingham.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-24-83 BY SP1 [illegible] #1331

1 Zerox Copy to 157-218 (Edwin Walker) 11/18/65 gcg

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM-RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (AM-RM)
1 - El Paso (Enc. 1) (INFO) (AM-RM)
1 - San Antonio (Enc.1) (AM-RM)
2 - Birmingham (105-722)
[redacted]
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157-218-226
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
NOV
FBI — [redacted]

b7c

FD-350 (4-3-62)

mail 12-10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Importance Of Report Downgraded

Police "long ago" downgraded the importance of reports that men fled in cars from the vicinity of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker's home the night of April 10 after a sniper shot at the former military commander, police sources agreed Saturday.

A newspaper story Saturday recounted a young boy's account last April of seeing three men leaving hurriedly after the shot was fired. That report clouded a possibility that the Walker sniper was Lee Harvey Oswald, pro-Marxist accused of murdering President Kennedy.

A high-powered rifle bullet, fired from the alley, slammed into the wall barely an inch above the ex-general's head as he sat at a desk.

Renewed interest in the case was stirred Thursday by a federal source's disclosure that Oswald's Russian-born widow had told the FBI her husband boasted of trying to kill Walker.

The attempt on Walker's life came two days after he had returned to his home at 4011 Turtle Creek from a cross-country "Crusade Against Communism" tour with evangelist Billy Hargis.

One investigator, on the Walker case from the beginning, said Saturday he doubted the accuracy of reports by persons who related seeing men dash off in cars the night of the sniper attack.

The investigator said the youth's version was discarded, along with others, mainly because all reports failed to agree on the facts, such as color of the cars.

ALSO, A DALLAS man said Saturday the FBI has recently taken pounds of expended shells from his public gun range in an attempt to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald practiced firing there prior to the presidential assassination.

Floyd Davis, operator of the Sportsdrome Gun Range near Grand Prairie, said three different individuals had informed him they had seen Oswald at the range as recently as five days before the assassination.

Davis said, however, that neither he nor his wife, Virginia, had ever seen the accused slayer.

The Dallas FBI office refused comment.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg 29, Sec. 1
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/8/63
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Krueger

Character:
or
Classification: 157-218
Submitting Office: ~~Dallas~~

157-24-

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
DEC - 1963
FBI — DALLAS

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker's Friend To Testify

A close friend of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker was in Washington Tuesday to testify before the Warren Commission investigating the death of President Kennedy.

He is Robert A. Surrey, a printing salesman who lives at 2926 Lindenwood. He left for the nation's capital Monday afternoon after being subpoenaed to appear before the commission at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Mrs. Surrey said Tuesday morning she had "not the vaguest idea" what her husband would be questioned about.

However, it is presumed Mr. Surrey will be asked questions in connection with the April 10, 1963, incident when a sniper fired at Gen. Walker through the window of his home on Turtle Creek Drive.

Mrs. Surrey said the former general telephoned her husband immediately after the shooting and asked him to come over. Mr. Surrey told police at that time he had seen two men in a car in the alley behind Gen. Walker's house two nights before the shooting.

Accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was suspected of firing the bullet at Walker as the former general sat working on his income tax. Police ballistics tests showed the bullet came from a rifle like that owned by Oswald, but the tests were not conclusive.

Oswald's widow, Marina, has said her husband talked about shooting at Gen. Walker.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas
Section A
Page 16

Date: 6-16-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 157-218
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

157-218-[illegible]

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED
SERIALIZED ____ FILED
[illegible] 1964
FBI - DALLAS

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker Sees U.S. Tyranny In Mississippi

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker charged Monday in a speech to Southern Methodist University law students that the U.S. Department of Justice is engaged in a "continuing tyranny" in Mississippi civil rights activities.

In a talk before the SMU Student Bar Association, Mr. Walker linked the department with what he called an illegal attempt by the Freedom Democratic Party to unseat congressmen in Mississippi.

The Freedom Democratic party, predominantly Negro, seeks to gain control of the party machinery in Mississippi, he said.

Mr. Walker said Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach's position is "indefensible."

"In his close association with Robert Kennedy (former attorney general and now U.S. senator from New York) Mr. Katzenbach is a handicap to the administration," Mr. Walker said.

"He is a temporary administrator who will go the route of his predecessors," Mr. Walker said.

He said that while the attorney general is in Dallas this week "he might look into the background of the conspiracy of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, which has been completely whitewashed by the Warren Commission report."

He was introduced by Ronald Clowers, secretary of the Student Bar Association.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

19
"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 3-8-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

157-218

SERIALIZED ARCHIVED INDEXED FILED

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER 9-41583

12-1-63

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

UNSUB. MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, VICR.

REURTEL DECEMBER ONE INSTANT.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE THREAT ON GENERAL WALKER'S LIFE, YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW WALKER AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ORIGINAL LETTERS RECEIVED BY HIM FOR SUBMISSION TO FBI LABORATORY. THIS MATTER SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO APPROPRIATE USA FOR PROSECUTIVE OPINION. IN INTERVIEWING WALKER, YOU SHOULD ADVISE HIM THE FBI CANNOT AFFORD HIM PROTECTION AND ADVISE HIM HE SHOULD, IF NOT ALREADY DONE, NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES. IN EVENT LOCAL POLICE NOT NOTIFIED BY WALKER, YOU SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION RE THREAT TO APPROPRIATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. COPY TO NEW YORK BY MAIL.

1 - NEW YORK (AIR MAIL) - MCT-7

PJN:cac
(4)

NOTE: Major General Edwin A. Walker, a resident of Dallas, Texas, a notorious figure involved in "right wing" activities, received threat on his life from anonymous source in New York City. Anonymous threat accuses Walker of being brains behind Oswald and threatens to kill Walker in six months. Dallas being instructed to conduct investigation in this matter.

FBI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 1 1963
TELETYPE

DEC 6 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

DATE: 12/3/63

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (9-1892) (P)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION
OO: DALLAS

137844

Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised that on 11/29/63, he received through the U.S. Mail, an envelope addressed "Major General" Edwin A. Walker, 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas, postmarked New York, New York, 10 p.m., November 27, 1963, bearing an eight cent air mail stamp. A letter inside reads as follows:

"We understand that after the death of the President none of the right wingers could be located. Its natural for cowards to hide at a time like this but you arnt going to hide from us much longer walker.

"You got just 6 more months to live as of the date you get this letter. Some time after that 6 months, maybe a day, maybe 3 months you are going to get yours too.

"That nut oswald wasnt capable of the crime he committed. It took bigger nuts than him to figure and the only other nuts in the Dallas area are the right wingers including you.

"Don t waste any time thinking this is a crank letter and there aint no use in wiggling and squirming and going to the caps they aint going to help you.

"Its garbage like you and your so called right wingers who were either directly involved in the muder of the President or if not directly involved assisted in pulling the trigger with your hate-mongering.

"Dont forgot walker you got 6 more months to go so tidy up your affairs and say a few prayers not that it will help any. You aint going quick like the President did. You going to have 6 more months to sweat it out.

9-41500

3- Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2- New York (Enc. 2)
2- Dallas (Enc. 2)
CRH/wvm

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ST-105

68 DEC 17 1963

DL 9-1892

"And you stay the hell away from the garden city hotel or the rest of your family will get it to.

The envelope and letter were typewritten.

The original envelope and letter are transmitted to the Bureau, along with a Verifax copy. It is requested that the envelope and letter be processed for any latent fingerprints. Following this, the Laboratory is requested to examine the original envelope and letter in an effort to determine the make and model typewriter used in typing, and examine the stationery for any watermarks, indented writing, or other information of value. The letter should also be searched through the anonymous letter file. New York and Dallas should be advised of the results of these examinations.

General WALKER stated he handled this letter, and it was received by his secretary, MRS. TED (JULIA) KNECHT. He said six or eight other people handled the letter, but he declined to furnish their names. General WALKER has ASN 0-18552. He said he was also fingerprinted while confined in the Federal Institution at Springfield, Illinois, for psychiatric examination.

Two Verifax copies of this letter and envelope are enclosed for New York, for use in subsequent investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12-6-63
mlb

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

9-41583

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

File #
Lab. # D-637344 XEI

CO: Dallas

LATENT

Examination requested by: Dallas (9-1583) 12-6-63

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Date received: 12-6-63

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

LFPS [illegible] 1, 2 [illegible] 12/9/63 10:15 AM

Rec'd 2:10 12/9/63

Handled 9 cot Cy LFPS 12/12/63 [illegible]

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 One envelope bearing typewritten address "'Major General' Edwin A. Walker 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd Dallas Texas," postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y. NOV 27 10PM 1963"

Q2 Accompanying one-page/letter typewritten beginning "We understand that..." ending "...got it to."

9-41583-2

"Major General" Edwin
4011 Turtle Creek Blvd
Dallas Texas

VIA AIR MAIL

he understand that after the death of the President none of the right wingers could be located. Its natural for cowards to hide at a time like this but you arnt going to hide from us much longer walker.

You got just 6 more months to live as of the date you get this letter. Some time after that 6 months, maybe a day, maybe 3 months you are going to get yours too.

That nut oswald wasnt capable of the crime he committed. It took bigger nuts than him to figure and the only other nuts in the Dallas area are the right wingers incuding you.

Dont waste any time thinking this is a crank letter and there aint no use in wiggling and squirming and going to the cops they aint going to help you.

Its garbage like you and your so called right wingers who were either directly involved in the muder of the President or if not directly involved assisted in pulling the trigger with your hate-mongering.

Dont forget walker you got 6 more months to go so tidy up your affairs and say a few prayers not that it will help any. You aint going quick like the President did. You going to have 6 more months to sweat it out.

And you stay the hell away from the garden city hotel or the rest of your family will get it to.

Q2 D-437344 IH

9 -41583 2

ATTACHED ENCLOSURE
BEING RETAINED.
ROOM 1224A

2 Encls

Laboratory Transmittal Form

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (9-1892) Date: December 9, 1963

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER -
VICTIM
EXTORTION

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

OO: Dallas

FBI File No. D-437344 IH
Lab. No.

Dallas

Examination requested by:

Letter 12-3-63

Reference:

Document - Fingerprint

Examination requested:

Remarks:

A separate report is being furnished to you on the latent fingerprint examination of Q1 and Q2 at which time those specimens will be returned to Dallas.

9 -31583 3

REC-52 9-41582-3

Dallas
Colonial

DATE 19 DEC 10 1963

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

58 DEC 12 1963

RHB:slb (4)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT
of the
FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: FBI, Dallas (9-1892)

Date: December 9, 1963
FBI File No.
Lab. No: D-437344 IK

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

Specimens received: 12-6-63

Q1 One envelope bearing typewritten address "'Major General' Edwin A. Walker 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd Dallas Texas," postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y. NOV 27 10PM 1963"

Q2 Accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "We understand that..." ending "...get it to."

9 -41599 8

Result of examination:

Q1 and Q2 were searched in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. Copies have been added to this file for future reference.

The typewriting on Q1 and Q2 corresponds to a standard for Underwood Distinctive Pica style of type spaced ten letters to the inch. The standard for this style of type indicates that this style of type is used on all models.

Q1 and Q2 were examined for watermarks and indented writing with negative results. Q1 and Q2 have been photographed and are being returned to Dallas separately.

FJD:slb (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED
12-6-63
mlb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

File #
Lab. # D-437344 IH

CO: Dallas

LATENT

Examination requested by: Dallas (9-1892) 12-3-63

Examination requested: 12/9/63 Document - Fingerprint

Date received: 12-6-63

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 One envelope bearing typewritten address [redacted] " 'Major General' Edwin A. Walker 4011 Turtle Crook Blvd Dallas Texas," postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y. NOV 27 10PM 1963"

Q2 Accompanying one-page/letter (typewritten) beginning "We understand that..." ending "...got it to."

PHOTOGRAPHED
DEC 09 1963

9-41582-8

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

12/5/63

This matter involves an anonymous letter postmarked 11/27/63 at New York City addressed to Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. The letter accused "right wingers" of being cowards and implied that Walker and other "right wingers" were responsible for assassination of the President. The letter also indicated that Walker would be killed in 6 months' time and ordered him to stay away from the Garden City Hotel. Dallas was instructed to interview Walker and to present this matter to the U. S. Attorney.

FBI

Date: 12/3/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via: AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, DALLAS (9-1892) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

Office of Origin
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and New York, 12/1/63; Bureau teletype to Dallas, 12/1/63; and telephone call from Supervisor [redacted] of the Bureau to ASAC KYLE G. CLARK, Dallas, 12/2/63.

The original envelope and letter received in this case have been forwarded to the Bureau for examination.

On 12/1/63, victim was interviewed, at which time he advised that he had mailed copies of this letter to the FBI, the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and to both newspapers (The Dallas Morning News and The Dallas Times Herald), in Dallas, Texas. He reported he has no suspects in this matter. He said that on November 9, 1963, he had a speaking engagement scheduled for the Garden City Hotel in New York City, but this speech had been cancelled by the sponsoring organization. General WALKER declined to furnish the name of the individual or group who invited him to deliver this speech, or the name of the individual or group who cancelled the speech.

The Sheriff and the Chief of Police of Dallas, Texas, have been advised of the receipt of this letter by General WALKER, and of the contents of this letter. Victim has been advised that the FBI cannot afford him protection, and that he should, if not already done, notify the Police Department or Sheriff, or both, in Dallas, Texas. He stated at this time

3- Bureau
2- New York
2- Dallas
CRB/wvs

REC 27 9- [illegible]

DEC 5 1963

60 DEC 16 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

that he had furnished a copy of this letter to the Chief of Police in Dallas.

On 12/2/63, AUSA D. H. TIMMINS, JR., Dallas, Northern District of Texas, was contacted, and after reading this letter he advised that in his opinion, the language and tenor of the letter may convey a possible threat to injure or kill the person of the addressee, Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, within the meaning of Title 18, Section 876, U.S. Code. MR. TIMMINS was of the opinion that an investigation should be conducted to attempt to determine the identity of the person depositing the letter in the U.S. Mail; and the intent of such person with regard to whether it was his intent to convey a direct, unqualified, and unequivocal threat to injure or kill EDWIN A. WALKER, rather than an attempt to place EDWIN A. WALKER in fear and apprehension of his welfare for a period of time.

A UPI news dispatch in the Dallas Times Herald newspapor, 12/2/63, indicated that L. W. OSTERSTOCK, manager of the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, New York, reported that hotel had received several threatening telephone calls about WALKER's scheduled appearance, and the address had been cancelled for "security" reasons, as the matter had become "too controversial" and the hotel could not guarantee the "proper security" for its permanent guests or WALKER himself. OSTERSTOCK's remarks were contained in a telegram to EDWARD WERNER, chairman of a group called the Long Island Friends of General WALKER, which had sponsored the address. WERNER report about 1,200 persons had been expected for the talk.

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK. Will interview L. W. OSTERSTOCK, manager of the Garden City Hotel, and MR. EDWARD WERNER sponsor of General WALKER's speech at that hotel, for any information as to suspects.

9 -4158 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/8/63	12/1 - 5/63

TITLE OF CASE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Major General EDWIN A.
WALKER - VICTIM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jt

CHARACTER OF CASE

EXTORTION

REFERENCE

Dallas tel to Bureau and New York, 12/1/63;
Bureau tel to Dallas, 12/1/63;
Dallas airtel to Bureau 12/3/63.

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

Will conduct investigation, as set forth in Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/3/63.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

9 -41582 - 5

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE

1 - Bureau
1 - USA, Pt. Worth
3 - New York
2 - Dallas (9-1892)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

7-41573-5

DEC 12 1963

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

DL 9-1892

Will report results of examination of original envelope and letter in this case, by Identification Division and FBI Lab.

9 -41

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Ft. Worth

Report of: [redacted] Office: DALLAS

Date: 12/8/63

Field Office File No.: 9-1892 Bureau File No.:

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Major General EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM

Character: EXTORTION

Synopsis: On 11/29/63, WALKER received a letter through mail, postmarked 11/27/63, New York, N. Y., telling him he had just six more months to live, and sometime after that six months, "you are going to get yours too." AUSA, Dallas, Texas, of opinion letter may convey possible threat, within meaning of Title 18, Section 876, USC, and requested investigation to determine identity of UNSUB and the intent of UNSUB in writing this letter.

- P -

DETAILS:

On December 1, 1963, an envelope addressed to Mr. J. GORDON SHANKLAND, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Texas, bearing the return address of EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, and postmarked at Dallas, Texas, November 30, 1963, 12:30 p.m., was received at the Dallas, Texas FBI Office. Inside this envelope was a Thermofax copy of an envelope and letter, and the contents of these are set forth under the interview of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/6/63

On December 1, 1963, Major General EDWIN A. WALKER was interviewed at his residence, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. His attorney, Mr. JOE MATTHEWS, Dallas, Texas, was present during the interview. General WALKER furnished an envelope and letter, which were typewritten, as follows:

Envelope bearing an eight cent air mail stamp, postmarked New York, New York, November 27, 1963, at 10:00 p.m. The envelope was addressed to '"Major General" Edwin A. Walker, 4011 Turtle Creek Byld., Dallas, Texas.'

One sheet of paper came in the envelope, with a typewritten message as follows:

"We understand that after the death of the President none of the right wingers could be located. Its natural for cowards to hide at a time like this but you arnt going to hide from us much longer walker.

"You got just 6 more months to live as of the date you get this letter. Some time after that 6 months, maybe a day, maybe 3 months you are going to get yours too.

"That nut oswald wasnt capable of the crime he committed. It took bigger nuts than him to figure and the only other nuts in the Dallas area are the right wingers including you.

"Dont waste any time thinking this is a crank letter and there aint no use in wiggling and squirming and going to the caps they aint going to help you.

"Its garbage like you and your so called right wingers who were either directly involved in the murder of the President of if not directly involved assisted in pulling the trigger with your hate-mongering.

On 12/1/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 9-1892

by SAS [redacted] & [redacted] jt Date dictated 12/2/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"Dont forget walker you got 6 more months to go so tidy up your affairs and say a few prayers not that it will help any. You aint going quick like the President did. You going to have 6 more months to sweat it out.

"And you stay the hell away from the garden city hotel or the rest of your family will get it too."

General WALKER stated this letter was received at his residence, opened, and delivered to him by his secretary, Mrs. TED (JULIA) KNECHT. After he read the letter, it was handled and read by six or eight other people. General WALKER said he did not desire to disclose the identity of the other people who had handled and read this letter.

With reference to the mention in the letter of the Garden City Hotel, General WALKER stated that he had been scheduled to deliver a speech at this hotel in Garden City, New York on December 9, 1963, but the speech had been cancelled. He said he knows no one personally in New York who arranged for this speaking engagement, and he did not desire to disclose the name of the organization sponsoring this speaking engagement or the names of any persons connected with it.

General WALKER stated he has no idea who may have sent this letter to him, and knows of no one who might have any idea who may have sent the letter.

After the letter was received, he had copies of it made, and in addition to notifying the FBI, he sent copies of the letter to Chief of Police JESSE CURRY, Dallas, Texas, the Mayor of Dallas, Texas, and to both of the Dallas newspapers, The Dallas Morning News and The Dallas Times Herald.

The following description was obtained:

Name	EDWIN A. WALKER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	54, born November 10, 1909, Center Point, Texas
Height	6 feet

Weight	190 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Scars and Marks	None
Army Serial Number	O-18363

General WALKER was advised by SA [redacted] b7c that the FBI could not afford him protection, and it was suggested that even though he had mailed copies of this letter to the Chief of Police in Dallas, he might wish to personally discuss the matter with someone with the Police Department, Dallas Sheriff's Office, or both. General WALKER stated he was aware that the FBI could not afford him protection.

DL 9-1692

On December 1, 1963, SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN telephonically advised Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas, Texas of the report from General WALKER, that he had received the letter in this case, and furnished Sheriff DECKER the details of the letter.

b7C

[redacted] On December 2, 1963, Special Agent [redacted] contacted Chief of Police JESSE CURRY, Dallas, Texas, who advised that he had received a copy of this letter from General WALKER, and was aware of its contents.

On December 2, 1963, a copy of the envelope and letter received by General WALKER was shown to Assistant U. S. Attorney B. H. TIMMINS, Jr., Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas. Mr. TIMMINS advised that, in his opinion, the language and tenor of the letter may convey a possible threat to injure or kill the person of the addressee, General WALKER, within the meaning of Title 18, Section 876, U. S. Code. He was of the opinion that an investigation should be conducted to attempt to determine the identity of the person depositing the letter in the U. S. mail, and the intent of such person with regard to whether it was his intent to convey a direct, unqualified, and unequivocal threat to injure or kill EDWIN A. WALKER, rather than an attempt to place him in fear and apprehension of his welfare for a period of time.

The December 2, 1963, issue of The Dallas Times Herald has an article, a UPI dispatch from Garden City, New York, as follows:

"The hotel here where Maj. Gen. EDWIN WALKER was to have spoken Dec. 9 has canceled the reservation for his address for 'security' reasons.

"L. W. OSTERSTOCK, manager of the Garden City Hotel, said that since President KENNEDY's assassination the hotel had received several threatening telephone calls about WALKER's scheduled appearance.

"OSTERSTOCK said the matter had become 'too controversial' and that the hotel could not guarantee the 'propor security' for its permanent guests or WALKER himself.

"His remarks were contained in a telegram Saturday to EDWARD WERNER, chairman of a group called the Long Island Friends of General WALKER, which had sponsored the address.

"WERNER, who said about 1,200 persons had been expected for the talk, was not certain what arrangements would be made for other facilities."

By letter dated December 3, 1963, the original letter and envelope were forwarded to the Bureau for fingerprint and Laboratory examination.

9 -41539 -5

December 1, 1963

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Dallas Office has been instructed to interview General Walker and obtain original letters received by him for submission to Laboratory for examination. Dallas was also instructed to present facts of this case to USA for prosecutive opinion. In interviewing Walker, Dallas was instructed to advise him we cannot afford him protection and to notify appropriate local authorities regarding the threat on his life.

6

DEC 1 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-1-63 12-36 PM CST WD

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC DALLAS 3 P

~~UNSUB~~ MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, ~~VICTIM~~.

ON THIS DATE, AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO ME, CARE OF FBI, DALLAS, TEXAS, POSTMARKED TWELVE THIRTY P.M., NOVEMBER THIRTY, LAST, WITH THE RETURN ADDRESS "EDWIN A. WALKER, FOUR ZERO ONE ONE TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, DALLAS NINETEEN, TEXAS, WAS RECEIVED THROUGH THE MAIL. INSIDE THIS ENVELOPE WAS A THERMOFAX COPY OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN ENVELOPE POSTMARKED NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN LAST, AT TEN P.M. ADDRESSED TO "MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, FOUR ZERO ONE ONE TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, DALLAS, TEXAS." A THERMOFAX WHICH IS APPARENTLY THE LETTER RECEIVED IN THIS ENVELOPE IS AS FOLLOWS 9-41539

"WE UNDERSTAND THAT AFTER THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT NONE OF THE RIGHT WINGERS COULD BE LOCATED. ITS NATURAL FOR COWARDS TO HIDE AT A TIME LIKE THIS BUT YOU ARNT GOING TO HIDE FROM US MUCH LONGER WALKER.

REC. 50 9-41539-6

"YOU GOT JUST SIX MORE MONTHS TO LIVE AS OF THE DATE YOU GET THIS LETTER. SOME TIME AFTER THAT SIX MONTHS, MAYBE A DAY, MAYBE THREE MONTHS YOU ARE GOING TO GET YOURS TOO.

58 DEC 17 1963

CC: Investigative Div.

"THAT NUT OSWALD WASNT CAPABLE OF THE CRIME HE COMMITTED. IT TOOK BIGGER NUTS THAN HIM TO FIGURE AND THE ONLY OTHER NUTS IN THE DALLAS AREA ARE THE RIGHT WINGERS INCLUDING YOU.

"DONT WASTE ANY TIME THINKING THIS IS A CRANK LETTER AND THERE AINT NO USE IN WIGGLING AND SQUIRMING AND GOING TO THE CAPS THEY AINT GOING TO HELP YOU.

"ITS GARBAGE LIKE YOU AND YOUR SO CALLED RIGHT WINGERS WHO WERE EITHER DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE MUDER OF THE PRESIDENT OR IT NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED ASSISTED IN PULLING THE TRIGGER WITH YOU HATE-MONGERING. 62-41583 5

"DONT FORGET WALKER YOU GOT SIX MORE MONTHS TO GO SO TIDY UP YOUR AFFAIRS AND SAY A FEW PRAYERS NOT THAT IT WILL HELP ANY. YOU AINT GOING QUICK LIKE THE PRESIDENT DID. YOU GOING TO HAVE SIX MORE MONTHS TO SWEAT IT OUT.

"AND YOU STAY THE HELL AWAY FROM THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL OR THE REST OF YOUR FAMILY WILL GET IT TO."

THERE WAS NO COMMENT OR ANYTHING ELSE IN THE LETTER. MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER IS WELL KNOWN TO THE BUREAU AS HE IS PROBABLY MENTIONED IN BUREAU FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN - FOUR ZERO ONE, TITLED "DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI," OO MEMPHIS.

PAGE THREE

THIS OFFICE PLANS TO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT GENERAL WALKER AND DETERMINE IF HE DESIRES TO BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER. IF SO, HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY TWO AGENTS. IF HE DECLINES TO BE INTERVIEWED, NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.

END

1-43 PM OK FBI WA MSL FOR RELAY

0

9 -41583 6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT of the LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Identification Division

YOUR FILE NO. 9-1892

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO. 47168

December 13, 1963

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: UNKNOWN.;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

9-41583-7

REFERENCE: Letter 12-3-63

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Dallas

SPECIMENS: Q1 and Q2, envelope and accompanying letter

Three latent fingerprints, one of which is an impression made by the joint area of a finger, of value developed on specimen, designated Q2 in separate laboratory report. No latent prints developed on envelope (Q1).

The latent fingerprints are not identical with the fingerprints of Edwin A. Walker, FBI #299006E, or with the fingerprints of three persons having used the name Julia Knecht.

Two of the latent fingerprints searched through single fingerprint file, but no identification effected. Joint impression deemed not feasible for a search through single fingerprint file.

Q1 and Q2 enclosed.

9-41583-7

REC-31

MAILED 10
DEC 13 1963
COMM-FBI

Bufile (2)
1 - New York

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TELETYPE UNIT

RECORDED
12-6-63
slb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Recorded 12-10-63/10:00AM Received [redacted]

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

File # 9-41583-7
Lab. # D-437344 HM
lc# 47168

CO: Dallas

LATENT

Examination requested by: Dallas (9-1893) 12-3-63

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Date received: 12-6-63

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Q2 (...) to photo 12/10 with
no lab. dev. Ej on
Call'd CI 9-41583 7 NOTED.
Sht. ltr. (...) dev. on Q2 (2 fgrs. - glossy)
12/12
(...)

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 One envelope bearing typewritten address [redacted]
" 'Major General' Edwin A. Walker 4011 Turtle Creek Bvld
Dallas Texas," postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y. NOV 27 10PM
1963"

Q2 Accompanying one-page/letter beginning "We understand
that..." ending "...get it to."
typewritten

ELIM: EDWIN A. WALKER: ASN 0-4852-29 USA
fgrs. Tl. Ej, Q1, Q2
MAR: T. O. KNECHT (JULIN)

Examination completed: 11:50AM 12/12/63 Dictated: 12/12

Pete [illegible]

① Julia Nicht [illegible]

⑥ Julia Nicht 1/24/26 Pittsburg, Pa.

③ Julia Katherina [illegible]

9-41582

DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

12/3/63

SAC, DALLAS (9-1892) (P)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

OO: DALLAS

Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised that on 11/29/63, he received through the U.S. Mail, an envelope addressed "Major General" Edwin A. Walker, 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas, postmarked New York, New York, 10 p.m., November 27, 1963, bearing an eight cent air mail stamp. A letter inside reads as follows:

"We understand that after the death of the President some of the right wingers could be located. Its natural for cowards to hide at a time like this but you arnt going to hide from us much longer walker.

"You got just 6 more months to live as of the date you get this letter. Some time after that 6 months, maybe a day, maybe 3 months you are going to get yours too.

"That nut oswald wasnt capable of the crime he committed. It took bigger nuts than him to figure and the only other nuts in the Dallas area are the righ' wingers including you.

"Don t waste any time thinking this is a crank letter and there ant no use in wigglin; and squirming and going to the cops they aint goin; to help you.

"Its garbage like you and your so called right wingers who were either directly involved in the muder of the President or if not directly involved assisted in pulling the trigger with your hate-mongering.

"Dont forget walker you got 6 more months to go so tidy up your affairs and say a few prayers not that it will help any. You aint going quick like the President did. You goin; to have 6 more months to sweat it out.

3- Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2- New York (Enc. 2)
2- Dallas
CHR/wvs
(7)

"And you stay the hell away from the garden city hotel or the rest of your family will get it to.

The envelope and letter were typewritten.

The original envelope and letter are transmitted to the Bureau, along with a Verifax copy. It is requested that the envelope and letter be processed for any latent fingerprints. Following this, the Laboratory is requested to examine the original envelope and letter in an effort to determine the make and model typewriter used in typing, and examine the stationery for any watermarks, indented writing, or other information of value. The letter should also be searched through the anonymous letter file. New York and Dallas should be advised of the results of these examinations.

General WALKER stated he handled this letter, and it was received by his secretary, MRS. TED (JULIA) KNECHT. He said six or eight other people handled the letter, but he declined to furnish their names. General WALKER has ASN 0-18552. He said he was also fingerprinted while confined in the Federal Institution at Springfield, Illinois, for psychiatric examination.

Two Verifax copies of this letter and envelope are enclosed for New York, for use in subsequent investigation.

FBI

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York (9-3757)

Date: February 3, 1964

Re: UNSUB; MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI/DOJ
EX-108
REC-12A

9-41583
D-441071 IH

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter 1/23/64

Examination requested: Document

Results:

9-41583-8

Enclosures (24) (Q3-Q23, ALSO SUBMITTED, 2 Lab report)

1 - Dallas (9-1892) - Enclosure (Lab report)

MAILED 30
FEB 3 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI/DOJ

FEB 5 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5714

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York (9-3757) Date: February 3, 1964
FBI File No. 9-41583
Re: UNSUB; MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER Lab. No. D-441071 IH
VICTIM
ATTEMPT M

Specimens received from FBI, New York, 1/24/64

Q3-Q23 Twenty-one miscellaneous documents bearing typewriting

ALSO SUBMITTED: Twenty-two miscellaneous items including letters, newspaper clippings, postal cards, etc.

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting on Q1 and Q2 was not prepared on any of the typewriters used to prepare Q3 through Q23.

Q3 through Q23 and the ALSO SUBMITTED material are returned herewith. No photographs of this material have been made.

9 41583 8

FMD:MRH (5)

RECORDED 1/28/64 MRH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: UNSUB; MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
CO: DALLAS

File # 9-41583 - 7
Lab. # D-441071 IH

Examination requested by: New York (9-3757) 1/23/64

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 1/24/64

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

9-41583 8

Specimens submitted for examination

Q3-Q23 Twenty-one miscellaneous documents bearing typewriting

ALSO SUBMITTED: Twenty-two miscellaneous items including letters, newspspor clippings, postal cards, etc.

CC: DALLAS (9-1892)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATT : LABORATORY

DATE: 1/23/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (9-3757) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB; MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
(OO: DALLAS) EXTORTION

Reference Dallas letter to Bureau 12/3/63.

Enclosed are fifty pieces of miscellaneous items of correspondence made available by Mr. WALTER OSTERSTOCK, Manager, Garden City Hotel, Garden City, New York. These items include cards, letters, envelopes, newspaper clippings and other written material concerning Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's proposed talk that was to have been given at the Garden City Hotel on 12/9/63. Mr. OSTERSTOCK related that he did not keep any of these items in any semblance of order, nor does he know how many people have perused these items which he had in his office.

It is realized that the letter received by WALKER in instant case was typewritten. However, the enclosures are being submitted for any possible comparison that might be of investigative assistance in this case. It is requested that the results of this examination be forwarded to the New York and Dallas Offices.

Enclosed for the Dallas Office is a photostatic copy of each of the items sent to the Bureau.

9 -41582 8

ENCLOSURE

REC-42 9-41582-8

EX-FILE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 50)
2 - Dallas (9-1892) (Encls. 50)
2 - New York (9-3757)

ADK:ahd
(7)

SENT JAN 27 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	1/29/64	12/10/63 - 1/22/64

TITLE OF CASE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Major General EDWIN A. WALKER -
VICTIM

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] | TYPED BY: atd

CHARACTER OF CASE

EXTORTION

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] 12/8/63, Dallas

- P -

LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

Will expedite investigation previously requested.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will follow and report results of investigation to identify the unknown subject.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(1) - Bureau (9-41583)
1 - USA, Ft. Worth
2 - New York
2 - Dallas (9-1892)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-40

14 FEB 8 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

66 FEB 7 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Ft. Worth

Report of: [redacted] Office: DALLAS

Date: 1/29/64

Field Office File No.: 89-1382 Bureau File No.: 89-41583

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Major General EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM

Character: EXTORTION

Synopsis: Three latent fingerprints located on letter received by victim. Typewriting on letter and envelope corresponds to a standard for Underwood Distinctive Pica style of type, spaced ten letters to the inch.

- P -

DETAILS:

The Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division, FBI, examined the envelope and letter received by victim in this case. Three latent fingerprints of value, one of which is an impression made by the joint area of a finger, developed on the letter received by victim. No latent prints were developed on the envelope. The latent fingerprints are not identical with the fingerprints of EDWIN A. WALKER, FBI No. 299 052E, or with the fingerprints of three persons having used the name JULIA KNECHT. Two of the latent fingerprints were searched through single fingerprint file, but no identification effected. The joint impression was deemed not feasible for a search through single fingerprint file.

The FBI Laboratory searched instant letter and envelope in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. An examination of the typewriting on the letter and envelope corresponds to a standard for Underwood Distinctive Pica style of type, spaced ten letters to the inch. The standard for this style of type indicates that this style of type is used on all models. The letter and envelope were examined for watermarks and indented writing, with negative results.

1*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	2/20/64	2/14/64

TITLE OF CASE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Major General EDWIN A. WALKER -
VICTIM

REPORT MADE BY

SA [redacted] bc

TYPED BY

emm

CHARACTER OF CASE

EXTORTION

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 1/29/64, Dallas.

bc - C -

9 62158D 10

1

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (9-41583)
1 - USA, Fort Worth
1 - Dallas, (9-1892)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1 - 415 - - - RE

117

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

297

NOTATIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Fort Worth

Report of: [redacted] Office: DALLAS

Date: February 20, 1964

Field Office File No.: DL 9-1892 Bureau File No.: 9-41583

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Major General EDWIN A WALKER - VICTIM

Character: EXTORTION

Synopsis: No suspects developed in New York, where instant letter mailed.

DETAILS:

The New York Office furnished the FBI Laboratory, fifty pieces of miscellaneous items of correspondence, made available by Mr. WALTER OSTERSTOCK, Manager, Garden City Hotel, Garden City, New York, concerning the talk which Major General EDWIN A. WALKER was to have given at the Garden City Hotel on December 9, 1963.

An examination of the typewritten material was conducted by the Laboratory, and it was concluded that the typewriting on the threatening letter and envelope received by victim in this case was not prepared on any of the typewriters used to prepare any of the typewritten messages obtained from Mr. WALTER OSTERSTOCK.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

Mr. [illegible] Osterstock, Manager, Garden City Hotel, 7th Street and Park Avenue, Garden City, New York advised that Edward [illegible], 1 [illegible] Sydney R. [illegible], New York, telephone numbers [illegible] and CV [illegible] made the arrangements for Major General Edwin A. Walker to speak at the hotel [illegible] December [illegible], 1963. Mr. Osterstock stated that after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy the hotel received many telephone calls concerning the fact that Major General Walker was going to speak at the hotel. He said that he made no record of the telephone calls or the names of people [illegible] who called the hotel with regard to this matter. He informed that some of the telephone calls were in favor of the speech to be given by Walker and others were against the speech. He advised that a lot of the telephone calls were from people [illegible] apparently were just angry at Texas or the city of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Osterstock stated that there were articles in the newspapers concerning Walker giving a speech at the hotel and a considerable amount of controversy arose concerning the speech. Mr. Osterstock advised that he had the understanding that the New York Times newspaper quoted him with regard to the speech and he never spoke to that particular newspaper with regard to Walker. He advised that he cancelled the talk by Walker out of courtesy to the guests of the hotel, many of whom have been at the hotel for many years, and he did not desire to have any incident arise that would upset the decorum and routine of the hotel. He said that he did not have any system established at the hotel or security force with which to combat any incident that could arise and place embarrassment to the hotel and its guests.

Osterstock stated that the hotel received letters both of a pro and con nature concerning the speech to be given by Walker. He said that many persons have perused the letters and he never made a count of the number received nor can he associate the letters with the envelopes they came in. He said that he would make available the correspondence received and he did not when they returned. He could think of no suspects who could have written threatening letters to anyone involved in this matter.

On [illegible] at [illegible] File # [illegible]

by SA [redacted] and [illegible] Date dictated 1/9/64

hv

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/23/64

1

Mr. Edward Werner [178 West Drive, Massapequa, New York], advised that he has been active for many years in anti-Communist activities and is a member of the John Birch Society. He related that this has caused many people to know him and to disagree with him, some very strongly. He stated that he was chairman of a committee which was a group of people who called themselves the "Long Island friends of General Walker". He related that these people desired to hear Major General Edwin A. Walker talk on the United Nations. Mr. Werner said that he made the arrangements at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, New York, for Major General Walker to talk on December 9, 1963. He said that this meeting for the talk was cancelled by the Garden City Hotel, but it is still his desire to have Walker give a talk. He advised that it is extremely difficult for him to get a place for Walker to give a speech.

Werner stated that he feels that a threatening letter to Major General Walker could have been written by about anyone of the numerous Communist and Non-Communist Liberals in this area, because of their intense feelings about Major General Walker. He said that beyond this he could not hazard a guess as to the writer of such a letter. He advised that he, himself, received three anonymous telephone calls and a crank letter, which were of an obscene, derogatory and implied threatening nature, when Major General Walker was scheduled to speak at the Garden City Hotel.

On 1/15/64 at [redacted] File # NY 2-3757

by SA [redacted] :mvb Date dictated 1/16/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 9-1892

As logical investigation has developed no suspects, no further investigation is being conducted at this time.

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER 9-41686

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

[illegible]

Dallas [illegible]

police department [illegible]

U. S. Attorney's [illegible]

2 - New Orleans (Enclosed)

RFE:adm

(6)

NOTE: On 12-20-63 Dallas PD advised that General Walker on the same date had received a long-distance telephone call threatening his life. The caller gave his name as Carpenter and the call allegedly came from Houma [illegible], Louisiana, and was made on a telephone credit card.

9-41686-

[redacted] On the night of 12-20-63, person giving name [illegible] [redacted] telephonically advised New Orleans Office he had placed a long-distance call to the victim telling the victim he planned to kill him. Vincent said he did not intend to carry out his threat but would give no reason for call to General Walker.

[redacted] interviewed by Bureau Agents at [illegible] Louisiana. Facts presented to U.S. Attorney who declined prosecution.

MAILED 27 DEC 2 1963 COMM-FBI

MCT-42

9-41686-

19 DEC 24 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 21 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-21-63 9-30 AM CST WB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAC DALLAS 1 P

UNSUB, AKA CARPENTER / GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM

OO NEW ORLEANS.

[redacted] GENERAL EDWIN WALKER - VICTIM. RETEL BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS, DEC. TWENTY LAST, CAPTIONED UNSUB AKA CARPENTER, ET AL, EXTORTION, AND NEW ORLEANS TEL DEC TWENTYONE, INSTANT, BUREAU AND DALLAS CAPTIONED [redacted] ET AL, EXTORTION.

WALKER AND AIDE COLLIER DID NOT CARE TO BE INTERVIEWED ON NIGHT OF DEC TWENTY LAST AND WALKER ADVISED WOULD BE LEAVING EARLY AM, DEC. TWENTYONE, INSTANT, FOR FORT WORTH AND PROBABLY TRIP LATER IN DAY TO OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, WITH RETURN TO DALLAS DEC. TWENTYTWO NEXT, AT WHICH TIME WOULD CONTACT DALLAS OFFICE WHEN WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW.

END ACK IN ORLER

WA 10-35 AM OK FBI WA MET

NO 9-34 AM OK FBI NO NJA

DISC

9 -41686-

REC 108

DEC 27 1963

DOJAN 1 1964

DEC 21 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-22-63 12-56 PM CST FLL

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAC DALLAS /S-NICH/ 2P

[redacted] CARPENTER/ GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, - VICTIM

EXTORTION. OO - NEW ORLEANS

AT NINE TWENTY PM TODAY, [redacted]

[redacted] DALLAS, TEXAS PD ADVISED [redacted]

HAD RECEIVED TEL CALL FROM ONE CARROLL COLLIER, AIDE TO GEN

WALKER, THAT WALKER WAS AT THAT TIME ON TELEPHONE RECEIVING CALL

IN WHICH HIS LIFE WAS THREATENED. ATTEMPTED TRACING BY

DETERMINED ONLY THAT CALL WAS LONG DISTANCE. CALLER APPARENTLY

SAID NAME WAS CARPENTER THEN LATER SAID THAT WAS NOT HIS NAME AND

TOLD WALKER WOULD NOT GIVE HIS NAME. THE CALLER TOLD WALKER HE

WAS GOING TO COME OVER TO KILL HIM AND CALLED WALKER VILE NAMES.

[redacted] SAID WALKER OR AIDE APPARENTLY PARTIALLY SUCCESS-

FUL IN GETTING INFO RE CALL IN THAT IT CAME FROM KEMPLAND, LA.

AND WAS HANDLED THROUGH A NEARBY TOWN LA FAYETTE WHERE

HANDLED BY OPERATOR OR UNIT NUMBER TWO WHOSE PHONE IS TWO THREE

TWO SEVEN ZERO ONE ONE. LA FAYETTE OPERATOR REPORTEDLY TOLD

END PAGE ONE

REC-22 9- 41686-3

DEC 27 1963

X-112

58 JAN 1 1964

PAGE TWO

WALKER OR AIDE CALL WAS MADE ON A CREDIT CARD, THE IDENTITY OF WHICH COULD ONLY BE GIVEN TO POLICE. CALL TO WALKER CAME IN ON DALLAS PHONE LAKESIDE ONE FOUR ONE FIVE.

WALKER ADVISED DALLAS PD DID NOT DEEM PROTECTION NECESSARY.

NEW ORLEANS AT LAFAYETTE IMMEDIATELY CONTACT MTS OF OPERATOR TWO AND OBTAIN CREDIT CARD NUMBER, NAME OF CALLER AS WELL AS ALL INFO RE TIME OF CALL AND IF ANY OF CONVERSATION MONITORED, OBTAIN ALSO NUMBER FROM WHICH CALL PLACED AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. AND CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION.

DALLAS INTERVIEWING WALKER AND AIDE COLLIER AND WILL FURNISH RESULTS INTERVIEW TO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS.

END AND ACK

DA 12-04 AM OK F I DA JS

NO 11-04 PM OK F I NO TJ

TU DISC

0 -47808- 8

DEC 21 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-21-63 12-32AMCST TH

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /9-NEW/ 1 P

[redacted] CARPENTER/ GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, DASH VICTIM. EXTORTION. OO NEW ORLEANS.

RE DALLAS TEL TEN TWENTY SIXTYTHREE, TEN FIFTYEIGHT PM.

[redacted] SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA, ADVISED THAT REFERENCED CALL WAS MADE AT EIGHT THIRTY TWO PM AND LASTED ELEVEN MINUTES AND FIFTYTHREE SECONDS. CALLER GAVE NAME AS MR. CARPENTER AND USED CREDIT CARD NUMBER [redacted] NUMBER FROM WHICH CALL MADE NOT AVAILABLE. CALL MADE FROM KAPLAN, LA. THROUGH LAFAYETTE. TELEPHONE NUMBER TWO THREE TWO DASH SEVEN ZERO ONE ONE IS NUMBER AT TELEPHONE COMPANY WHICH CHIEF OPERATOR GAVE TO WALKER. IDENTITY OF PERSON TO WHOM CREDIT CARD ISSUED NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-55 AM OK FBI WA JAS

DL 12-55 AM CST OK FBI DL VRG

CLEAR T

9-41686-4

REC-ACT 9-41181-4

DEC 27 1963

JAN 6 1964

DEC 21 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-21-63 3:39 PM CST NJA

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS /9-1953/ 3 P

[redacted] GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER [redacted]

VICTIM. EXTORTION. OO, NEW ORLEANS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL DECEMBER TWENTY ONE.

[redacted] SOUTHERN BELL TEL AND TEL CO., LAFAYETTE, LA., ADVISED THAT TELEPHONE CREDIT CARD NUMBER [redacted] IS ISSUED TO [redacted]

[redacted] STATED THIS CARD ISSUED BY THE CAMERON TELEPHONE COMPANY, CAMERON, LA., AN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, CAMERON, LA. AND ABOVE ADDRESS WAS ADDRESS WHEN CARD ISSUED.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED KAPLAN, LA., STATED CALLER GENERAL WALKER NIGHT OF DECEMBER TWENTY AND ACCUSED HIM OF PAYING TO HAVE PRESIDENT KENNEDY SHOT. [redacted] STATED WAS ADMIRER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND CONSIDERED HIM ONE OF GREATEST MEN TO EVER BE PRESIDENT. STATED HE BECOMES

END PAGE ONE

9-41686-5

9-11654-5

102

14 DEC 27 1963

53 JAN 6 1964

6

DL [redacted] 1968

ANGRY WHEN HE HEARS QUOTE CONSERVATIVES UNQUOTE ATTACK PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND HIS FAMILY AND CONSIDERS WALKER A LEADER OF THE QUOTE GOLDWATER CONSERVATIVES UNQUOTE.

[redacted] ADVISED HAD BEEN DRINKING MOST OF THE DAY ON DECEMBER TWENTY AND WAS INTOXICATED WHEN HE CALLED WALKER AND DID NOT RECALL EXACTLY WHAT HE SAID BUT DID NOT BELIEVE THAT HE THREATENED WALKER.

[redacted] STATED HAD NO INTENTION OF ATTEMPTING TO DO BODILY HARM TO ANYONE AND DID NOT OWN ANY FIREARMS.

[redacted] BROTHER OF SUBJECT, STATED THEY DRANK TWENTY FOUR CANS OF BEER FROM ABOUT THREE PM PRIOR TO SUBJECT-S CALL TO WALKER.

STATED SUBJECT HAD BEEN EXTREMELY UPSET AS RESULT OF KENNEDY-S DEATH. STATED HE DID NOT HEAR SUBJECT THREATEN WALKER, BUT DID HEAR HIM STATE THAT WALKER AND HIS FOLLOWERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT-S DEATH.

END PAGE TWO

9 -4166- 5

PAGE THREE
DL 9-1953

[redacted] ADVISED THAT BOTH THE SUBJECT AND HER HUSBAND WERE INTOXICATED WHEN SUBJECT CALLED GENERAL WALKER.

SHE HEARD HIM TELL WALKER ~~QUOTE~~ YOU OUGHT TO BE SHOT ~~UNQUOTE~~ BUT DID NOT HEAR HIM MAKE ANY THREATS TO WALKER AND NO MENTION MADE OF HIS GOING TO DALLAS.

SHE SAID SHE BELIEVES SUBJECT TO BE MENTALLY ILL.

MR. EDWARD V. BOAGNI, ~~AUSA~~, SHREVEPORT, LA., ADVISED AS SUBJECT DENIES MAKING THREAT TO DO BODILY HARM, TO WALKER, AND BECAUSE HIS BROTHER AND SISTER-IN-LAW SUBSTANTIATE THIS, HE BELIEVES THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE SUBJECT WERE ~~QUOTE~~ 'DRUNKEN MOUTHINGS' ~~UNQUOTE~~ RATHER THAN A BONAFIDE THREAT, AS THERE IS NO SPECIFIC EVIDENCE OF A THREAT TO DO BODILY HARM, HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES ANY FURTHER INVESTIGATION WAS NECESSARY AND HE WOULD DECLINE PROSECUTION.

DALLAS FORWARD FD THREE ZERO TWOS.

END AND ACKS IN ORDER PLAS

9-13 PM OK FBI WA OS

4-08 PM OK FBI DLMW

TU DW

9 -41686- 5

12-21-63 12-13 ADDRESSING

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC DALLAS TELETYPE

FROM SAC NEW ORLEANS 8-NEW 1 PAGE

[redacted] GENERAL EDWIN WALKER DASH VICTIM EXTORTION.

AT APPROXIMATELY NINE THIRTY P.M. CST DECEMBER TWENTY

SIXTYTHREE PERSON WHO GAVE NAME [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY

CONTACTED NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, ADVISED THAT HE HAD JUST [redacted] LONG

DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL TO VICTIM, HAD TOLD VICTIM HE PLANNED TO

KILL HIM. [redacted] STATED THAT HE DID NOT INTEND TO KILL WALKER,

STATED THAT HE WANTED TO MAKE THESE FACTS OF RECORD

AND THIS WAS HIS PURPOSE FOR CALLING FBI. [redacted] COULD NOT

GIVE REASON FOR CALLING WALKER BUT STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT

PERSONS SUCH AS WALKER SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO LIVE.

[redacted] GAVE HOME ADDRESS OF [redacted]

KAPLAN, LOUISIANA.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [redacted] TONIGHT.

DALLAS SUTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF WALKER AND AIDE CONCERNING

REPORTED CALL.

9-41686-6

BUREAU AND DALLAS ATTENTION TO DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND

NEW ORLEANS TEN FIFTYEIGHT PM CST DECEMBER TWENTY INSTANT

CAPTIONED [redacted] CARPENTER/ GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, - VICTIM.

EXTORTION. OO - NEW ORLEANS.

MCT 3

INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED, UPON VERIFICATION TWO CASES

RELATED BUREAU AND DALLAS WILL BE ADVISED.

END AND ACK PLS.

14 DEC 27 1963

WA 1-18 AM OK FBI WA JS

DL 12-17 AM CST OK FBI DL VRB

53 JAN 6 1964

Date 12/24/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (9-1906)(RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

OO - New Orleans

Re Dallas teletypes 12/20 and 21/63, and New Orleans teletype 12/21/63.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of FD-302 regarding interview of victim. Efforts to contact and interview victim were made on 12/22/63, without result. In view of WALKER's information that CARROLL COLLIER, his aide, did not hear any of the threats by subject, the declination of prosecution and also in view of COLLIER's being out of Dallas for the holidays, no further efforts to interview COLLIER are being made, UAC.

It should be noted that WALKER was not furnished the name of the subject during the interview, and also that WALKER had his secretary record the names and credential numbers of the interviewing agents.

9-41686-7

REC-102 7-41686-7

14 DEC 27 1963

cc WFO

5 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (9-1953)(Encs. 9)
1 - Dallas
RHH:el
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	1/8/64	12/20-28/63

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted] aka.
Mr. Carpentor;
General EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM

REPORTING AGENT: SA [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

EXTORTION

REFERENCES:

Dallas teletype to Bureau, 12/21/63.
New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 12/21/63.
Dallas teletype to Bureau, 12/20/63.
Bureau airtel to Dallas, 12/23/63.
Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/24/63.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information from the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Lafayette, Louisiana, concerning the telephone call by [redacted] on 12/20/63 furnished by [redacted]

Information concerning the credit card [redacted] furnished by [redacted]

9-41686-8

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

2 - Bureau
1 - USA, Shreveport
1 - New Orleans (9-1953)

9-41686-8 REC-M

14 JAN 13 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

JAN 21 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - U. S. Attorney, Shreveport

Report of: [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS

Date: January 9, 1964

Field Office File No.: 9-1953 Bureau File No.:

Title: [redacted]
General EDWIN A. WALKER - VICTIM

Character: EXTORTION

Synopsis: Individual identifying self as Mr. CARPENTER telephoned General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas, night of 12/20/63 from Kaplan, La. [redacted] admitted making call but stated did not threaten WALKER's life. [redacted] his brother, and sister-in-law all stated he had been drinking and was intoxicated when he made the call to WALKER. AUSA EDWARD V. ROGNI, Shreveport, declined prosecution as subject denied making threat and brother and sister-in-law substantiate statement and he believes that the statements were "drunken mouthings" and no specific threat to do bodily harm.

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated upon information received by the Dallas Office from [redacted], Dallas, Texas, who advised at 9:20 p.m. on December 20, 1963, that his department had received a telephone call from one CARROLL CARLTER, aide to General WALKER, that WALKER was at that time receiving a call in which his life was being threatened. Attempts to trace the call revealed the call was made from a town near Lafayette, La., and the caller gave his name as CARPENTER.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/24/63

1

Lieutenant General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (ret.), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, furnished the following information concerning a threatening telephone call he received during the evening of December 20, 1963:

Sometime during the evening hours of December 20, 19[illegible] a long distance telephone call was received at WALKER's residence. The telephone was answered by WALKER's aide, CARROLL COLLIER, who in turn advised WALKER of the call. Upon answering the telephone the caller asked several times if he was talking to "General WALKER", and when WALKER identified himself, the caller said "If you're General WALKER, I'm coming up there to kill you." The caller threatened to kill WALKER only once, but according to WALKER, the caller also called WALKER a "bastard" and a "dirty skunk" and his tone of voice was threatening. The caller once stated "I intend to get you" and once or twice said "You killed the President - you know you did it." The caller was quite repetitious and sounded as if he were a white male, about 25 to 30 years of age. WALKER also advised that from the tone of the caller's voice, the caller sounded as if he had been drinking, and did not sound like an educated person. The call sounded like it was coming from a residence, rather than a business establishment, and twice during the call WALKER heard another stronger male voice in the background say words to the effect "Get off the phone - you've said enough" and "Quit it."

The caller once referred to his mother during the conversation.

WALKER was of the opinion he could identify the voice if he heard it again.

WALKER advised that during the call, he had COLLIER call the police department and tell them of the threatening call being received, so that they might trace it. Because of this, WALKER tried to keep the caller on the telephone by "egging him on". WALKER believed the call lasted about five minutes, but was vague as to the time the call was received, as well as the length.

WALKER stated he knew no one in Kaplan, Louisiana, and had not received any other threats of any kind from Louisiana.

9 -41686- 8

On 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 9-1094
New Orleans 9-1053

[redacted] Date dictated 12/23/63

2

2

The call was received over telephone number Lilac [illegible]. Also located is the residence is telephone Lilac [illegible] and unpublished telephone Lakeside 1-3006.

The following description of WALKER was [illegible] from observation and interrogation:

[illegible]	KEVIN A. WALKER
[illegible]	November 10, 1938, [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Occupation	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

The [illegible] started at [illegible] p.m. the [illegible] p.m.

[illegible] finding nothing of value [illegible] the [illegible]

9 -41686 8

9-41888-8

[redacted] 12/20/63

Kaplan, Louisiana, was advised that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law, and he had the right of an attorney represent him. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents.

[redacted] advised that he has a telephone company credit card number [redacted] which he obtained when he was working in [redacted] He advised that he recalled on the night of December 20, 1963, that he had made a telephone call to General WALKER in Dallas, Texas, and had on that occasion accused him of paying men to shoot President KENNEDY. [redacted] advised that although he had been drinking and did not specifically recall exactly what was said, he was sure that he did not threaten General WALKER's life. He stated that he recalled asking WALKER how much he paid to have President KENNEDY shot and believed he told him that he hoped he would die [redacted] said that he did not believe, however, that he made a specific threat on the life of WALKER and did not say anything about going to Dallas.

[redacted] advised that he had been a great admirer of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and felt that he was one of the greatest men who had ever been president of the United States. He stated that he had listened to the "Conservative Goldwater Element" and that everything he heard only attacked President KENNEDY and his family and he felt that they were responsible for KENNEDY's assassination. [redacted] advised that he considered WALKER a leader of the "Goldwater Conservative" and felt that [redacted] he was possibly responsible for KENNEDY's death. [redacted] advised that he had been quite bitter because of the continuing criticism of President KENNEDY and felt that the "Goldwater Conservative' did not try to help the country but only found fault with the President and the Government. He advised that he realized it was wrong to call WALKER and to express his criticism of WALKER's actions and would not have done so if he had not been drinking. He said he would apologize to General WALKER

9 - 11638 - 8

12/21/63 Kaplan, Louisiana File # NO 9-1638

SA [redacted] and

SA [redacted] :sab

12/24/63

Date dictated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/24/63

1

[redacted] advised that his brother [redacted] made a telephone call on the night of November 20, 1963, apparently to General WALKER in Dallas, Texas. He advised that he and his brother had drunk about 8 cans of beer between 3 p.m. and the time the telephone call was made, and they were both somewhat intoxicated at the time. He advised he attempted to discourage his brother from making the telephone call but was unsuccessful in doing so. He related that he was present at the time his brother made the telephone call as he was in the same room watching television and added that he did not hear his brother threaten General WALKER although he did hear his brother tell General WALKER that he and his followers were responsible for the death of President KENNEDY.

[redacted] advised that his brother very seldom leaves the house when he is working and usually reads or watches television. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that his brother had always been a great admirer of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and when KENNEDY was killed he became upset and cried a lot for several days. [redacted] said his brother went "haywire" as a result of President KENNEDY's assassination.

9 - 41686 - 8

On 12/21/63 at Kaplan, Louisiana File # NO 9-1988

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/24/63

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FD-36a (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/31/63

[redacted] advised that on November 30, 1963, her husband and [redacted] her husband's brother, drank beer most of the afternoon and by night time were intoxicated. She stated she was in the room when [redacted] called a person on the telephone [redacted] referred to as General WALKER and stated that [redacted] was intoxicated at the time this telephone call was made. She said she heard him make this call but did not carefully listen to everything that was said. She advised that she heard him say, "You ought to be shot," but stated she did not hear him utter any specific threats to General WALKER and made no mention of same to police.

[redacted]

9 -41686- 8

On 12/31/63 at Kaplan, Louisiana File # NO 9-1068

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/31/63
SA

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10

NO 9-1963/sab

On December 21, 1963, the facts of this case were discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney EDWARD V. BOAGNI, Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. BOAGNI advised that as the subject denied making threat to do bodily harm to General WALKER and as his brother and sister-in-law substantiate this, he believes that the statements made by the subject were "drunken mouthings" rather than a bonafide threat and as there was no specific evidence of a threat to do bodily harm, he did not believe any further investigation was necessary and he would decline prosecution.

9 -41686- 8

11

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

Serviceman's Wife Raps Walker Attack As 'False, Malicious'

The wife of a serviceman serving under Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Europe charged in a letter to the Democrat yesterday that the controversial Overseas Weekly publication was presenting a "false and malicious picture of Gen. Walker and the patriotic Pro-Blue and Citizenship in Services programs."

The letter, signed by Ann Flynn, care of M-Sgt. R. T. Flynn of the Headquarters Company, 24th Division, also said:

"Many of us here are deeply concerned lest General Walker become the latest victim of an organized smear and that any patriotic educational programs within our armed services will be abandoned for fear of censure from obscure, if powerful, forces."

Gen. Walker — former commander of the Arkansas Military District — was relieved of his command in Germany pending an investigation of charges in the April 16, issue of Overseas Weekly, a private publication, that he subjected men under his to a "barrage of propaganda" based on John Birch Society publications and that in January 1960 he had termed former President Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt — among others — as "definitely pink."

In an accompanying document, Ann Flynn linked the publication's charges to a post ban against a reporter for the publication and implied that the John Birch Society — currently under charges from certain quarters in this country — gave the publication an excuse for what she termed "smear-charges."

Mrs. Flynn wrote:

"In recent months one reporter from the Overseas Weekly has been banned from all military installations in the 24th Division for attempts to purchase inside information or smear-material from military personnel. Since this reporter was banned and his successor permitted on military reserves only under military escort, the Overseas Weekly has waged a vendetta against Gen. Walker and his division."

She added:

"The Overseas Weekly is a sensational type of magazine which features the crimes, scandals ...

58 MAY 4 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

REC. 88

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
COMMUNIST MATTERS

LRFILE: 100-3396

File 62-104401

ARKANSAS GAZETTE ____
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT XX
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
DATE 4-23-61
PAGE 1A

REC-88 62-104401-A

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 3 1961

EX-112

gripes of American servicemen in Europe . . . is irreverently tagged the 'Over-sexed Weekly' by GI readers here."

Mrs. Flynn sent with her letter and her estimate of the current situation and its background, copies of the Taro Leaf, "authorized army newspaper published by and for the men of the 24th Infantry Division" in Augsburg, Germany. The materials were mailed through the Army Air Force Postal Service and bore eight air mail stamps.

"As a dependent," Mrs. Flynn wrote, "I have the right to correct the false and malicious picture of Gen. Walker and the patriotic pro-Blue and Citizenship in Service Programs without fear of official censure.

"It might interest your readers to know that the men of the 24th Division are not so 'confused' by General Walker's programs as has been alleged. As a matter of fact, the 24th Division has the highest re-enlistment rate in Europe, the lowest number of incidents, the championship marksmanship and boxing teams, and the Taro Leaf won the latest Army award for editorship of its paper.

"Enclosed, you will find . . . some general background material on General Walker written by me which you may feel free to use as you see fit."

Gen. Walker became commander of the 24th Division in November 1959. On April 25, 1960, according to Mrs. Flynn, a 30-man team of officers and enlisted men introduced Citizenship in Service, a six-hour series of lectures supported by skits, charts and tape recordings. Intent of the program, she wrote, is "to inculcate moral and legal responsibility, to teach fundamental principles of citizenship and patriotism, and to motivate members of this command so as to reduce sociological stress in service and generate a desire for the awards of self-discipline and public service."

At the same time, she added, the general began a troop physical training program for conditioning the men to maximum combat readiness.

"Despite gripes about the PT program, it is probable that the men today could stand up to physical stress far better than troops who can't adjust to climatic and weather conditions," wrote Mrs. Flynn. "Much unnecessary loss of life in the Korean war was due to this one factor. Last year the 24th Division chalked up the lowest accident rate for respiratory ailments during rugged training [illegible]

Walker introduced parallel informative programs for dependents of the servicemen and 'those interested dependents' asked the USAREUR libraries to provide special reading shelves on communism for both military and civilians.

"Library books, publications of the U.S. government investigating committees and various periodicals are usually discussed and analyzed at weekly or semi-monthly meetings of study groups," Mrs. Flynn continued. "The paperbound edition of J. Edgar Hoover's 'Masters of Deceit' and the government publication 'Handbook for Americans' are key source books for such groups. There was also much interest in Alan Drury's 'Advise and Consent' and Victor J. Fox's 'The Pentagon Case'."

In autumn of 1960 a series of books was introduced to all company and battery sized units throughout the division including such titles as the Hoover book, "A Guide to Anti-Communist Action" by Anthony Buscarey, "In Every War But One" by Eugene Kinkead, "The Techniques of Communism" by Louis Budenz, "The Techniques of Soviet Propaganda" by U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, "The Life of John Birch" by Robert Welch Jr., Fox's "Pentagon Case" and "The Story of Mary Liz" by Edward Hunter.

The Blue Program derived its name from maps which showed the free world in blue and the Communist world in red with General Walker saying:

"It is in all aspects a pro-freedom cause. This program is a positive approach towards the defeat of open Communist subversion of the American way of life based on the Constitution, belief in God and freedom of man."

The Taro Leaf featured writings by Hoover, Cardinal Spellman, George Washington and Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Flynn added that one issue of the Taro Leaf carried "a direct excerpt of an article by Robert Welch, the Birch Society's head."

The division sponsored showings of the film, "Operation Abolition," the film "Man on a String" which, Mrs. Flynn wrote, "is a dramatization of Soviet espionage methods exposed by American counter-espionage." There was also publicity on the radio series, "If Freedom Falls," described by Mrs. Flynn as "dramatizing what happens to a free and democratic country when the Communists seize power."

Mrs. Flynn said this was the general background leading up to now with "General Walker . . . under fire, both from political and newspaper channels."

In speaking of the Overseas Weekly and its "vendetta against Gen. Walker and his division" she wrote:

"In their issue of April 16 this vendetta reached new heights of retaliation. They accused Gen. Walker of pushing a 'propaganda barrage on the philosophy of the controversial John Birch Society' within the 24th Division. The paper attempted to link the general's Pro-Blue program with the Birch society's book of principles called, they allege, 'The Blue Book.'

"The availability of the 'Life of John Birch' on company bookshelves is interpreted as evidence of a link between the Pro-Blue program and the John Birch Society. (They read no comparable meaning into the availability of other books, such as J. Edgar Hoover's 'Master of Deceit', Kinkaid's 'In Every War but One' etc.)

"The newspaper equated Pro-Blue concern with Communist infiltration and propaganda techniques, the appearance of Edgar C. Bundy (a critic of Communist infiltration in our churches) as a speaker within the division, and the showing of 'Operation Abolition' with parallel interests of the John Birch Society."

Mrs. Flynn added:

"The Overseas Weekly erroneously reported the sale of 'American Opinion' (a magazine edited by Robert Welch) on division newsstands, falsely quoted from a speech that Gen. Walker made in June 1960, inferred opposition to the Pro-Blue program from a general officer on his staff and alleged that the Special Warfare office bears a resemblance to a 'cell taking secret orders to promote front organizations that do [illegible]

Mrs. Flynn said that the current investigation of charges was ordered before his relief from command was ordered and expressed the fear:

"Much of what happens as a result of this investigation will determine whether or not the armed services will be permitted to continue with educational programs that build dedication to American political, religious and moral values and understanding of the aims and activities of organized communism against our dedicated leaders and our way of life."

She declared that Walker is "carrying the ball for a lot of others, both in Europe and in the United States (yet) there are those who would silence such a man as this and damn all such Pro-Blue programs to oblivion."

According to material submitted to the Democrat by Mrs. Flynn, Gen. Walker's program extended to the men, their wives and children in high school. It emphasized value of American citizenship, how to recognize "overt and covert Communist methodology in the Communist attempt to subvert military morals, esprit, prestige and leadership," a working knowledge of the "reciprocal legal obligations and areas of responsibility' of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to identify NATO "as a disciplined force for freedom . . . and the accomplishment of NATO members in halting Communist aggression."

The program enlisted and urged the support of chaplains in "helping the officers, non-commissioned officers, the men, their wives and children to 'Put on the whole armor of God' (Ephesians 6:11)."

It included classes in discipline and order, traffic safety, morale, physical fitness and community relations with the German nationals.

0-20 (Rev. 2-13-61)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

INT. SEC.

File 62-104401

REC 93 EX-113

(WALKER)

WASHINGTON--THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAS BECOME THE TARGET FOR A TELEGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, ACCUSED BY AN OVERSEAS NEWSPAPER OF INDOCTRINATING HIS TROOPS WITH THE VIEWS OF THE CONTROVERSIAL JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN RECEIVING 15 TO 25 TELEGRAMS DAILY, PLUS A SPRINKLING OF LETTERS. SOME HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMITTEE ACT IN BEHALF OF WALKER, WHO HAS BEEN SUSPENDED FROM HIS POST. THE COMMITTEE HAS SAID NOTHING ABOUT ANY INTERVENTION IN THE CASE.

SO FAR THE TELEGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN APPEARS TO BE CENTERED IN THE SHREVEPORT, LA., AND NEW YORK CITY AREAS. IT APPEARS TO BE ORGANIZED TO SOME EXTENT BUT THERE IS NOTHING TO LINK IT TO THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

WALKER WAS RELIEVED AS COMMANDER OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY BY ARMY SECRETARY ELVIS STAHR "PENDING THE OUTCOME OF AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND ACTIONS OF GEN. WALKER."

THE ACTION CAME AFTER THE NEWSPAPER, OVERSEAS WEEKLY, SAID WALKER'S TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM WAS BASED ON THE "PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONTROVERSIAL JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY."

WALKER REPLIED THAT HIS PROGRAM WAS NOT AFFILIATED OR ASSOCIATED WITH ANY ORGANIZATION OR SOCEITY.

FOR THE MOST PART, THE MESSAGES RECEIVED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE URGE WALKER'S REINSTATEMENT. ALL ARE SIGNED AND ARE ADDRESSED TO SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE MESSAGES COMING FROM THE SHREVEPORT AREA STRESS WALKER'S PATRIOTISM. THE NEW YORK AREA MESSAGES HAVE A SIMILAR THEME, BUT SEVERAL SUGGEST IN ADDITION THAT WALKER WAS PREPARING HIS MEN FOR THE SORT OF "BRAINWASHING" ENCOUNTERED BY U.S. TROOPS TAKEN PRISONER IN THE KOREAN WAR.
KORBAWAR.

4/30--DP-&TD417PED

EX-113

REC-93 62-104401

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 4 1961

50 MAY 8 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-20 (Rev. 2-13-61)

Tolson
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Antitrust
5 - Kleindienst

62-104401
62-104401-1
REC-39

UPI-24
(BIRCH)
WASHINGTON.--THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAS RECEIVED ABOUT 200 MESSAGES SUPPORTING A SUSPENDED U.S. GENERAL ACCUSED OF INDOCTRINATING HIS TROOPS WITH THE VIEWS OF THE CONTROVERSIAL JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.
THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN GETTING UP TO 25 TELEGRAMS AND A FEW LETTERS DAILY, SOME SUGGESTING THAT CONGRESS INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER. THE COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, HAS NOT SAID WHETHER IT WOULD STEP INTO THE CASE.
THE TELEGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN HAS APPEARED TO BE CENTERED IN THE NEW YORK CITY AND SHREVEPORT, LA., AREAS. IT HAS APPEARED TO BE ORGANIZED --BUT THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO LINK IT TO THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.
5/1--JD101009AED

57 MAY 10 1961

EX-112

62-104401-12
NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 4 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (Rev. 3-13-61)

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Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

REC 96

CAPITAL REPORT: BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

Pro-Blue General Gets the Boot

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Maj. General Edwin A. Walker is a genuine war hero, decorated many times at Anzio, Cassino and Heartbreak Hill.

As commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany, he has proved a superb administrator. All sources report that the performance of his troops is excellent, their morale high, their reenlistment percentage the highest of any division in Europe.

And yet today Ted Walker stands removed from his post, thanks to an article in a sensationalist European publication called "The Overseas Weekly."

The American press has given the story passing notice, picking up "The Overseas Weekly" charge that Walker indoctrinated his troops with the teachings of the John Birch Society.

What the press did not report is that "The Overseas Weekly" is a lurid rag that specializes in stories of sex and crime. Notorious for its treatment of the news, the publication has won the nickname "The Oversexed Weekly."

Once removed by Army brass from service newsstands for being "almost lewd and pornographic," "The Overseas Weekly" has changed little.

The paper's charge that Gen. Walker was a front for the John Birch Society resulted in his immediate suspension. However,

To date there has been no outside corroboration of the charges found in "The Overseas Weekly." These charges centered on General Walker's "Pro-Blue" educational program, designed to teach the American soldier the values of U. S. citizenship and the evils inherent in the Communist threat.

Critics charge that the general called his program "Pro-Blue" to link it with the so-called Blue Book of the John Birch Society. The allegation is ridiculous. The name was selected as a positive alternative to the negative concept of "anti-Red."

Recognized, responsible books on communism were recommended reading. Lectures to troops on American history were scheduled.

One final clue to "The Overseas Weekly" comes from the Dallas News.

During his time as commander of the 24th, General Walker expelled an "Overseas Weekly" reporter named Siegfried Naujocks, who had sought a pipeline into Walker's headquarters to establish a report that Walker was mentally ill.

Naujocks is still a reporter for "The Overseas Weekly." Report is that Naujocks was an aide in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry before being shipped by the Hitlerites to the Eastern front.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date MAY 20 1961

File 62-104401 5-JAV

REC-99 62-104401-A
NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 1 1961
EX-105
56 JUN 8 1961

0-19 (Rev. 8-1-61)

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REC-72

Walker Probe Is Completed By President

By the Associated Press

President Kennedy has finished reviewing the Army's investigation of charges that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker exposed his troops in Germany to propaganda of the militantly conservative John Birch Society.

Indications are that Gen. Walker will be dealt what amounts to a reprimand in the report, which is expected to be made public Monday.

There was speculation that Gen. Walker will ask to retire. Though only 51, the Texas-born General has completed 30 years of Army service and is entitled to retire if he wishes.

It could not be learned whether Mr. Kennedy made any changes in the report before he left yesterday for Palm Beach, Fla.

Results of the investigation had reached him from Army probers in Germany by way of Secretary of the Army Stahr, Gen. George H. Decker, Army chief of staff, and Secretary of Defense McNamara. The report was understood to have gone back to Army chiefs.

The investigation was ordered by Mr. Kennedy in mid-April after the Overseas Weekly, a privately owned tabloid widely read by American soldiers in Europe, charged that Gen. Walker used a troop information program to subject men of his 24th Infantry Division to "a propaganda barrage" of John Birch Society material. The society is strongly anti-Communist.

The paper also alleged that Gen. Walker, in a speech to a PTA meeting in Augsburg, described as "definitely pink" former President Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. This charge, too, was investigated by the Army.

Gen. Walker has denied both charges. He said the division's information program was linked with no society or organization, but was designed to inform the men of what he called "enemies who would destroy us."

And he denounced the tabloid as "immoral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destructive."

Gen. Walker and the tabloid have filed slander suits against each other in the German courts.

File
62-104401
5-9

EX-116

REC-72 62-104601-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 13 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-2
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

62-104601
63 JUN 15 1961

JUN 9 1961

0-28 (Rev. 8-1-61)

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REC 23

UPI-99

(WALKER)

WASHINGTON--THE ARMY TODAY REBUKED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, FORMER 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDER IN GERMANY, FOR DEROGATORY PUBLIC STATEMENTS ABOUT PROMINENT AMERICANS.

ARMY SECRETARY ELVIS J. STAHR JR. ALSO CANCELED WALKER'S ORDERS TO BECOME COMMANDER OF THE 8TH CORP AT AUSTIN, TEX. HE ASSIGNED MAJ. GEN. THOMAS R. YANCEY TO THE POST.

YANCY NOW COMMANDS THE 2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE AT FT. DEVENS, MASS., AND WILL GO TO AUSTIN IN AUGUST.

6/12--TS1117AEB

EX-116

REC-23 162-10[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 20 1961

50 JUN 21 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-28 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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UPI-61

ADD 2 WALKER, WASHINGTON

PROMPTED BY THE WHITE HOUSE, AN INVESTIGATION OF WALKER'S ACTIONS WAS ORDERED BY THE ARMY AFTER THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY CHARGES. PRESIDENT KENNEDY PRESUMABLY READ THE REPORT ON THE ARMY'S INVESTIGATION BEFORE TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT. DEFENSE SECRETARY ROBERT S. MCNAMARA APPROVED THE ACTION.

WALKER'S FUTURE WAS LEFT IN DOUBT. THE ARMY SAID HE "WILL REMAIN ASSIGNED TO HEADQUARTERS U.S. ARMY EUROPE, PENDING EVENTUAL REASSIGNMENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES."

THE ARMY'S INVESTIGATION, AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, PRODUCED THESE TWO CONCLUSIONS:

--WALKER IN A SPEECH TO ABOUT 200 TROOPS AND THEIR FAMILIES "MADE DEROGATORY REMARKS OF A SERIOUS NATURE ABOUT CERTAIN PROMINENT AMERICANS, THE AMERICAN PRESS, AND TV INDUSTRY AND CERTAIN COMMENTATORS." THE REMARKS LINKED "THE PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS WITH COMMUNISM AND COMMUNIST INFLUENCE."

--THE GENERAL FAILED TO HEED SUPERIOR OFFICERS' CAUTIONS TO REFRAIN FROM PARTICIPATING IN CONTROVERSIAL ACTIVITIES WHICH WERE BEYOND HIS PERQGATIVES AND WERE CONTRARY TO CUSTOMS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE.

THE ARMY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT ITS INVESTIGATION SHOWED WALKER'S "PRO-BLUE" PROGRAM WAS "NOT ATTRIBUTAL TO ANY PROGRAM OF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY." IT SAID THE "PRO-BLUE" PROGRAM WAS A TROOP EDUCATION PLAN OF WALKERS COVERING COMMUNISM AND PATRIOTISM.

IN REBUKING WALKER FOR HIS "INJUDICIOUS ACTIONS," GEN. CLARKE (CORRECT) SAID HE TOOK INTO ACCOUNT HIS SUBORDINATE'S 30-YEAR PROFESSIONAL RECORD, WHICH HE CALLED "COMMENDABLE."

"NO ONE CAN QUESTION GEN. WALKER'S SINCERITY OF PURPOSE," CLARKE SAID, "BUT HIS ACTIONS EXCEEDED THE LIMITS OF PROPRIETY FOR AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY."

THE ARMY SAID THAT ADMINISTRATIVE REPRIMANDS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADMONITIONS ARE NOT GIVEN AS PUNISHMENT OR PENALTY FOR A MILITARY OFFENSE.

6/12--TS1138AED

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UPI-65

ADD 3 WALKER, WASHINGTON

RATHER, THE ARMY SAID, THEY ARE "CORRECTIVE MEASURES MORE ANALOGOUS TO INSTRUCTION THAN TO PUNISHMENT IMPOSED IN A STRICT LINE OF THE COMMANDER'S DUTY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN EFFICIENCY."

NORMALLY ADMONISHMENTS ARE NOT PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED, THE ARMY SAID, AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ONE GIVEN WALKER WAS "GREATLY INCREASED BY PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SUCH ACTION IS BEING TAKEN."

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CORRECTION:

IN 3RD PGH WALKER UPI-59) READ IT YANCY WILL GO TO AUSTIN THIS MONTH.

6/12--TS1151AED

6-20 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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John Birch Society File #62-104401

UPI-103

(WALKER) U.S. Germany

WASHINGTON--THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORTED TODAY THAT A NEW SWARM OF MAIL HAS BEEN STIRRED UP ON BEHALF OF MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER WHO WAS REBUKED BY THE ARMY FOR ACCUSING FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN AND OTHERS OF BEING PRO-COMMUNIST.

CHAIRMAN RICHARD

CHAIRMAN RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., HAS RECEIVED ABOUT 750 LETTERS -- AND PERHAPS 500 TELEGRAMS -- PRAISING WALKER WHO RECEIVED AN "ADMONITION" FOR HIS CHARGES.

THE ARMY'S ACTION WAS THE CULMINATION OF AN INQUIRY WHICH BEGAN WHEN THE TABLOID, OVERSEAS WEEKLY, CHARGED THAT WALKER HAD ACCUSED TRUMAN AND OTHERS OF BEING "DEFINITELY PINK" AND HAD LABELED SOME NEWSMEN, INCLUDING EDWARD R. MURROW, WHO NOW HEADS THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, AS CONFIRMED COMMUNISTS.

THE TABLOID ALSO CHARGED THAT THE "PRO BLUE" ANTI-COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM EMPLOYED BY WALKER IN THE 24TH ARMY DIVISION WAS DRAWN FROM THE CONTROVERSIAL JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY. THE INVESTIGATION REPORT FOUND NO SUBSTANCE TO THAT ASPECT OF THE PUBLICATION'S CHARGE.

WALKER'S PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED ASSIGNMENT TO HEAD THE 8TH ARMY CORPS WAS ALSO CANCELED. THE ARMY IS SEEKING A NEW ASSIGNMENT FOR HIM.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL REPORTED SHORTLY AFTER WALKER WAS RELIEVED OF HIS DIVISIONAL COMMAND IN GERMANY THAT A PRESENT OF TELEGRAMS -- ORIGINATING FOR THE MOST PART IN LOUISIANA AND SUBURBAN NEW YORK CITY -- WAS POURING IN. IT DWINDLED, HOWEVER, TO A STEADY FLOW OF MAIL FROM ALL OVER THE NATION.

LATEST OUTPOURING WAS APPARENTLY TIMED TO HEAD OFF THE ARMY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF WALKER'S "ADMONITION" -- AN OFFICIAL REBUKE WHICH CARRIES NO PUNISHMENT.

ABOUT 350 TELEGRAMS, RECEIVED BY RUSSELL EARLY THIS WEEK WHEN THE ARMY ANNOUNCED ITS ACTION, URGED THAT NO STATEMENT BE MADE ON WALKER'S CASE PENDING A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION BY THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE. THOSE MESSAGES CAME ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS.

SOME SUGGESTED THAT WALKER BE PROMOTED, NOT REBUKED. ALL WERE SIGNED BY INDIVIDUALS. SOME OF THE SIGNERS IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS OFFICIALS OF PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS. THOUGH THE DEMAND FOR A "THOROUGH INVESTIGATION" WAS INCLUDED IN ALMOST ALL OF THE TELEGRAMS, THE MESSAGES WERE NOT IDENTICAL AS IS THE CASE WITH SOME TELEGRAPHIC CAMPAIGNS IN CONGRESS.

EX-116 REC-26 62-104401

RUSSELL HAS DIRECTED THAT THE MESSAGES BE ANSWERED WITH A NOTE TO THE EFFECT THAT WALKER HAS SAID ARMY INVESTIGATORS GAVE HIM A FULL OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT HIS CASE AND THAT NO PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED BY A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

6/17--WO401PED

NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 21 1961

125

50 JUN 23 1961 97 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-16 (Rev. 8-16-61)

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General Faces Suit by Paper In Birch Row

By RUSS BRALEY

Frankfurt, Germany, April 19 (Special)—The Overseas Weekly, a privately-owned American newspaper, announced today that it will sue Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in a German court for [illegible]

Harry Van Kennick, formerly of San Francisco, publisher of the paper, said that she is not seeking damages, but will demand public retraction of statements Walker allegedly made after the paper had accused him of indoctrinating his soldiers along the lines of the controversial John Birch Society.

Relieved of Command

The suit would be the first civil action attempted against a ranking American officer in West Germany since the country became sovereign and civil suits against American soldiers became permissible.

Walker was relieved of command of his 24th Infantry Division pending an investigation after the Overseas Weekly charged that he had launched a program of indoctrination [illegible]

[illegible] teachings of the extreme right wing Birch group, [illegible] alleged statements [illegible] The statement also which the paper objected, allegedly [illegible] If there [illegible] we have Communism and you have the Overseas Weekly. Whether it was of God's blessings to the American people or their soldiers [illegible] overseas.

Walker also is said to have [illegible] the paper "immoral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destruc[illegible]

Birch Member Asks House Probe

Washington, April 19 (UPI)—Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R-Calif.) introduced a resolution today to create a special House committee to investigate [illegible] Birch Society and what he called a "smear campaign" against it.

Hiestand is one of two House members who have identified themselves as members of the ultra-conservative group. He cited as evidence of the alleged smears the Army's relief of Maj. Gen. Walker.

"Since when is it procedure to remove a military officer at his [illegible] for distributing the [illegible] formation of a patriotic society?" Hiestand demanded. [illegible]

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John Birch Society

REC-7

EX-112

62-104401-A

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 25 1961

56 APR 27 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 38
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date APR 20 1961

5-20 (Rev. 2-13-61)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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5- [illegible]

File

62-104401

REC-64

UPI-137

(WALKER) Germany U.S.

A FRANKFURT--THE AMERICAN-OWNED OVERSEAS WEEKLY, WHICH CHARGED THAT MJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER USED A TROOP INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, SAID TODAY IT PLANS TO SUE THE OFFICER FOR SLANDER IN A GERMAN COURT.

WALKER WAS BEEN RELIEVED OF COMMAND OF HIS 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION PENDING AN ARMY INVESTIGATION OF THE WEEKLY'S CHARGES.

MARION ROSPACH, PUBLISHER AND EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY, SAID PAPERS WOULD BE FILED IN THE FRANKFURT DISTRICT COURT CONTESTING A STATEMENT MADE SATURDAY NIGHT BY THE GENERAL.

WALKER IS ALLEGED TO HAVE SAID: "WE HAVE COMMUNISTS AND WE HAVE THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY. NEITHER IS ONE OF GOD'S BLESSINGS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OR THEIR SOLDIER SONS OVERSEAS. IMMORAL, UNSCRUPULOUS, CORRUPT AND DESTRUCTIVE ARE TERMS WHICH COULD BE APPLIED TO EITHER."

THE STATEMENT CAME AFTER THE TABLOID HAD PRINTED CHARGES THAT WALKER'S "PRO-BLUE" INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM WAS BASED ON TEACHINGS OF THE CONTROVERSIAL JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

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REC-64 62-104401-A

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NOT RECORDED
191 APR 21 1961

56 APR 24 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-18 (Rev. 8-13-61)

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Army Investigates Gen. Walker

In relieving Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of his command pending an investigation of charges he indoctrinated his troops with the ideas of the John Birch Society, Secretary of the Army Stahr has taken a sensible and reasonable step. No one is condemning the general in advance; he is entitled to a hearing and will get it, after which any further necessary action can be considered.

Also, needless to say, the general is entitled to hold any ideas he may wish to hold; it's a free country for generals no less than for privates, and the personal opinions of the one are equally inviolate as the other. The question is, rather, whether the general attempted to shape the political thinking of his troops along the lines of the John Birch Society—or, for that matter, along any other lines. For it is repugnant to our democratic heritage—or, if anybody prefers, republican heritage—that a military officer should attempt to impose his own political or economic philosophy upon citizens entrusted to his command. And this is equally true whether that philosophy is pro-blue or pro-red.

So the investigation into what has been going on in the 24th Infantry Division in Germany is very much in order, and among those welcoming it should be Gen. Walker himself.

EX-114

REC-92 62-104401-A

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 26 1961

56 MAY 1 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date APR 19 1961

6-18 (Rev. 8-13-61)

REC- 46

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GENERAL'S REWARD

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, a hero of World War II and the Korean War, and capable commander of federal troops at the 1957 Little Rock school crisis, has been abruptly relieved of his command in West Germany.

His Army superiors are investigating a charge made by The Overseas Weekly, a privately-owned paper for European GIs, that Walker exposed his troops to the views of the rightwing John Birch Society.

He Doesn't Like Reds

We wonder: couldn't the Army have checked this eminent commander's conduct without such crude humiliation—and also asked the FBI to probe the background of The Overseas Weekly? The Army's action looks pretty one-sided at this point.

Also, we recall a general named Ralph Zwicker, who was accused by Sen. Joe McCarthy of covering up some leftwing hanky-panky. Shortly thereafter he got an extra star. By the way, who did promote Maj. Peress?

REC- 46

62-104401-A

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 26 1961

EX-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 41
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

APR 19 1961

56 MAY 1 1961

5-19 (Rev. 5-19-61)

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Gen. Walker Relieved Pending Birch Probe

REC-84

By the Associated Press

The Army announced today that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker has been relieved of command of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany pending an investigation of allegations that he gave his troops material from the right wing John Birch Society.

The Army said Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr has ordered Gen. Walker transferred immediately to United States Army headquarters at Heidelberg, Germany, "pending the outcome of an official investigation of certain public statements and actions of Gen. Walker."

Although the statement did not mention the Birch Society, officials acknowledged that this was the matter involved.

The investigation is now being made by Gen. Bruce Clarke, commander-in-chief of Army forces in Europe.

The controversy arose last week when the Overseas Weekly, a privately owned servicemen's newspaper, charged that Gen. Walker used Army facilities to disseminate to his troops what it called propaganda of the anti-Communist John Birch Society.

The paper reported that publications and material of the Society were distributed among 24th Division soldiers under programs set up by Gen. Walker.

Overseas Weekly also said the society's material had been reprinted in the division's weekly newspaper.

Gen. Walker has denied his division's information program is tied with any organization and said it is intended to inform soldiers of "enemies who would destroy us."

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER
AP Wirephoto

Gen. Walker also has been reported by the paper as having said at a PTA meeting in Augsburg that former President Harry S. Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt are "definitely pink."

He also was quoted by the paper as saying that 80 per cent of the American press, radio and TV industry is Communist.

Gen. Walker issued a statement yesterday using the terms "immoral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destructive" in talking about the Overseas Weekly.

The paper in reply called Gen. Walker a foe of freedom of the press.

INT. SEC.

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File 62-104401

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star 4 FINAL
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date APR 17 1961

REC-84 62-104401-A
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 20 1961
EX-112
179
56 APR 24 1961

5-19 (Rev. 5-15-61)

Walker Controversy in Name-Calling Stage

General and Service Paper Swap Some Unkind Words in Germany

FRANKFURT, Apr. 16 (AP) —A controversy between a United States general and a privately owned service-men's newspaper turned into a mutual name-calling contest today. At the root of the argument is the controversial John Birch Society.

Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commander of the 24th division, issued a statement saying "im-

Herald Tribune—UPI

Gen. Walker

moral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destructive are terms which could be applied" to the newspaper, "The Overseas Weekly." The paper charged last week that Gen. Walker used Army facilities to disseminate to his troops "a propaganda barrage on the philosophy" of the militantly anti-Communist society.

In response to today's statement by Gen. Walker the paper called him an opponent of freedom of the press and commented: "As regards Gen. Walker's attempts to slander this newspaper, it appears to us to fit in with the General's attitude in the past year in Europe to pin labels on everything with which he personally disagrees."

Denies Such a Link

Gen. Walker denied last week his division's information program is linked with any society or organization and said it is designed to inform his men of "enemies who would destroy us."

In his further statement today, Gen. Walker said, "We have Communists and we have 'The Overseas Weekly.' Neither one is one of God's blessings to the American people and their soldier sons overseas."

In his reply, John Dornberg, news editor of "The Overseas Weekly," said the eleven-year-old paper is published by loyal Americans and "has consistently followed a policy of courageous, fair and objective reporting." He added:

"By his actions in the past sixteen months, Gen. Walker has demonstrated that he does not wholly approve of having his troops have access to a free and uncensored newspaper."

"We Stand by the Article"

"As regards the story in our April 16 issue, we stand by the article wholeheartedly and can document all our allegations."

The paper had reported that John Birch publications and material were distributed among 24th Division soldiers under programs set up by Gen. Walker. It also said the society's material had been reprinted in the division's weekly newspaper.

[illegible] reported by the paper to have said at a P. T. A. meeting in Augsburg that former President Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are "definitely pink" and that 80 per cent of the American press, radio and TV industry is Communist.

Calls Statements Untrue

Commenting on this report, Gen. Walker said: "Statements in 'The Overseas Weekly' of 16 April, 1961, alleged to have been made by me on 24 January 1960, are untrue." He did not deny making the statements.

The tabloid "Overseas Weekly," which offers a combination of sensation and news of interest to United States troops abroad, is widely read among American soldiers in Europe. In 1953 Army authorities ordered it banned from troop newsstands, but the order was rescinded.

U. S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg has decline to take any stand on the current squabble. Asked if the Army would support Gen. Walker's complaint and ban the paper again, a spokesman said no such steps had been taken. He explained that publications can be banned only if they are proved lewd or subverive.

Says Weekly Acclaimed

Mr. Dornberg says "Overseas Weekly" has been acclaimed by military commanders abroad and by government officials and members of Congress in the United States. He added:

"It is, next to 'Stars and Stripes' (the Army-sponsored newspaper), the largest-selling medium on 'Stars and Stripes' newsstands in the overseas command. The editors feel the paper is one of the few free and uncensored voices available to American military personnel in Europe."

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Parsons ✓
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General
REC. 71

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 3
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date APR 17 1961

EX-116 - 104401
REC-71

62-109060-1

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 20 1961

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66 APR 24 1961

6-19 (Rev. 8-13-61)

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Ingram
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INTERNAL SEC

Gen. Walker Is Named Birch Society Backer

REC- 46

FRANKFURT, Germany, April 14 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker could not be reached for comment today on a report he promoted the ideas of John Birch Society among American troops under his command in Germany.

The report appeared in the Overseas Weekly, a privately owned newspaper published in Frankfurt for circulation among United States servicemen in Europe.

The society's tactics in campaigning against communism have aroused controversy in the United States.

The Overseas Weekly said Gen. Walker, commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Augsburg, set up a "special warfare" office that distributed literature of the society throughout the division and that the division newspaper "Taro Leaf" reprinted material put out by the organization.

The service newspaper, which has no official connection with the Army, also reported that Gen. Walker had charged in a speech before an American GI PTA group in Augsburg that 91 per cent of the American press and radio-television industry were Communists and that former President Truman, Dean Acheson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were "definitely pink."

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said the Army had "no knowledge of any such activity" by Gen. Walker, who is a combat veteran of World War II and Korea.

The Army announced last Sunday that Gen. Walker is being shifted to the United States in August to take over the 8th Corps in Texas. An Army spokesman said yesterday the move was routine and any idea that it was connected with the story in the Overseas Weekly was "absolutely false and without foundation."

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER
—AP Wirephoto

file ...
62-104401

5-1 [illegible]

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-4
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date APR 14 1961

62-104401-P
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 18 1961

REC- 46

EX - 103

57 APR 18 1961

...esspaper Makes Charge

Gen. Walker Denies Birch Society Link

In Augsburg, Germany, today Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, former commander of the Arkansas Military District, denied that his division information program is connected with the controversial John Birch Society, according to The Associated Press.

Gen. Walker also declared that statements attributed to him alleging prominent American political leaders are "pink" or Communist were untrue.

Gen. Walker's alleged comments were attributed to him by [illegible] Weekly, a privately owned servicemen's newspaper, which claimed that his division was "exposed to a propaganda barrage on The Philosophy of the controversial John Birch Society."

The service newspaper, which has no official connection with the Army, reported that Gen. Walker had charged in a speech before an American PTA group in Augsburg that 80 per cent of the American press and radio-TV industry were infiltrated by Communists and that former President Harry Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were "definitely pink."

The newspaper—published by International Media Co., Inc., a Delaware Corporation—said the propaganda barrage was run by "special warfare" programs set up by Gen. Walker. Asked to comment, the general stated: "The special warfare section of the headquarters staff of the 24th Infantry Division coordinated the pro-blue program, which is original and extensive in source material. The program is not associated or affiliated with any organization or society. It is designed to develop the understanding of American military and civil heritage, responsibility toward that heritage, and the tactics and objectives of those enemies who would destroy it."

During his last year as commander of the Arkansas Military District, Gen. Walker made some hard-hitting speeches before civic clubs throughout Arkansas, warning of the continuing threat of communism to the United States and what remains of the free world. Pointing out that "there is not [illegible] like the Russians" the [illegible] general sought to

GEN. EDWIN WALKER
... Denies Birch Ties

Ark
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France
Network

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
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Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
COMMUNIST MATTERS

LRFILE: 100-3396

5 - DHC

File 62-104401

EX-114

ARKANSAS GAZETTE XX
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
DATE 4-24-61
PAGE 1A

REC-2 62-104401-A

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191 APR 25 1961

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...more public interest...the threat of communism within this country.)

The John Birch Society is a conservative organization which has recently come under fire from certain quarters in this country. According to The Associated Press, books and magazines sponsored by the society have been made available to troops in Walker's Division and the division newspaper has reprinted material from publications of the Society which is anti-Communist.

Referring to the reports by the Overseas Weekly, Gen. Walker said:

"Statements by the Overseas Weekly of 26 April 1961 alleged to have been made by me on 24 Jan. 1961 are untrue."

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said the Army had "no knowledge of any such activity" by Walker.

The Army announced last Sunday that Gen. Walker is being alerted to the United States in August to take over the 5th Corps in Texas. An Army spokesman said yesterday the move was routine and any idea that it was connected with the story in the Overseas Weekly was "absolutely false and without foundation."

Gen. Walker has been commander of the 24th Infantry Division, headquartered at Augsburg, since Oct. 1958.

He was probably the most widely publicized commander the Arkansas Military District ever had. A native of Center Point, Texas, he is one of the most highly honored commanders who served in Europe in World War II and in Korea. He accomplished the difficult task of reorganizing the Army reserve units within Arkansas into groups more adaptable to the national mobilization requirements.

However, due to the events of 1957-58, many people will probably remember his name because he ordered [illegible] component of the 101st Airborne paratroopers and the federalized Arkansas National Guard to Central High School.

Gen. Walker [illegible] in Little Rock on Aug. 1, 1957, and [illegible] three months later — on Sept. 24, 1957 — 1,000 Army paratroopers and [illegible] of the federalized guardsmen detailed to escort nine Negro students into Central High School and to maintain order inside the building and around the school.

When first the paratroopers and later the federalized guardsmen were withdrawn at the end of the 1957-58 school year and Gen. Walker no longer had this duty, the general turned his full attention to the 1,800 officers and men in the reserve units and to the administrative work involving 30,000 Army Reservists in the state.

He reorganized the 77 Reserve Units into 41 with a reduction in Reserves of less than 300 men. The smaller number of units fit more neatly into the nationwide requirements of the defense program.

The West Point graduate has spent most of his 30-year Army career in the command field with services in both the Aleutians and Europe during World War II. He participated in the Anzio attack, the battle for Cassino and the attack on Southern France. He later commanded an infantry regiment in the Rhineland and Central European campaigns.

Gen. Walker also was commander of Task Force "A" which accepted the surrender of the German Army in Norway. During the Korean engagement he commanded the 2nd Infantry Division Artillery and later the 7th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Division.

At the time of his assignment to the 7th Army in Germany a year and a half ago, Gen. Walker was cited "for his work on the reorganization of the Arkansas Military District by Lt. Gen. Edward T. Williams, 4th U.S. Army commander.

Gen. Walker also received Harding College's highest civilian award shortly before he left for Germany. The presentation was made at a farewell banquet in Little Rock by Dr. George S. Benson, president of Harding College in Searcy.

The college's "Distinguished American Citizen" award is presented annually to two outstanding citizens of the United States for their achievements and accomplishments in keeping with American traditions.

The general was made an honorary citizen of Little Rock.

0-30 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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DEC 29

ARMY DEPARTMENT

UPI-30
(LEGION)
MILWAUKEE.--THE WISCONSIN AMERICAN LEGION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS DEMANDED INVESTIGATION OF THE TRANSFER OF AN ARMY INFORMATION CENTER OFFICER WHO AIDED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER.

THE COMMITTEE WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ASKING THE NATIONAL LEGION'S COUNTER-SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE TRANSFER OF MAJ. ARCH ROBERTS, WHO WAS SAID TO HAVE DRAFTED THE "PRO-BLUE PROGRAM EXPOUNDED BY GENERAL WALKER."

ROBERTS, FORMERLY ATTACHED TO THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE ARMY'S OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION, WAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A FORT LEE, VA., MEDICAL UNIT, EFFECTIVE OCT. 16. ROBERTS SAID IN A LETTER TO SEN. STROM THURMOND, D-S.C., THAT HIS BOSS, LT. COL. WILLIAM V. SCHMITT, SAID HE WAS BEING TRANSFERRED AS UNSUITABLE FOR "CONTINUED DUTY IN THE ARMY INFORMATION CAREER FIELD."

ROBERTS, A FORMER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE AND ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR 10 YEARS, SAID IN THE LETTER TO THURMOND HE FELT HE WAS BEING TRANSFERRED FOR WRITING LETTERS FAVORABLE TO WALKER.

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EX-112

56 OCT 11 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Ex-Governor to Speak

Anti-Red Parley Slated at Beach

By DAVE REHRENS
Herald Staff Writer

Former Gov. George Earle of Pennsylvania will join in a protest against U.S. aid to Communist countries Nov. 14 at a National Indignation Convention in Miami Beach Convention Hall.

The convention, patterned after a Dallas session Oct. 14, will hit specifically the present training program of Yugoslav pilots at Perrin Air Force Base at Sherman, Tex., and the sale of aircraft to the Tito government.

Confirmation is now being awaited from other dignitaries, according to Fred Walker, a retired investment broker and program chairman for the convention.

They include Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who announced his retirement from the Army Thursday; World War I flying ace Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Adm. Arleigh Burke and Gen. Albert Coady Wedemeyer.

They were invited by Convention Chairman Paul D. Rust Jr., former owner of the Miami Beach Flamingo baseball team and a member of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade group which unsuccessfully campaigned against Marxist Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan in the recent political race in British Guiana.

The convention will concentrate on three resolutions:

REMOVAL of all military personnel from Red countries training here.

CANCELLATION of all government pacts for the sale of military goods to Communist countries.

REMOVAL from office of U.S. government officials responsible for the sale and training policies.

A petition backing the resolutions is now being circulated among Florida civic groups and 250,000 names is the target, Walker said.

Admission to the convention will be free, but voluntary contributions will be sought, according to Rust.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. [illegible]	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. [illegible]	
Mr. [illegible]	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Miami Herald
Miami, Florida
Date 11/7/61

Re: NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION MIAMI BEACH, FLA
IS - YU
(MM file 100-0)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND YUGOSLAVIA

File 105

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Miss Gandy

No hope for peace'—
Walker says U. S. should demand U.N. expel Reds—

BY DON BROWN
News staff writer

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker said Saturday night the United States should issue this ultimatum to the United Nations:

"Either the Soviet Union and satellites get out, or we get out."

"The United Nations is not a hope for peace," he said, "but a trap for tyranny.

"No organization in which Red participation can by anything but an agency for the advancement of Russia," he said.

Walker, former commander of the U. S. 24th Division in Germany, resigned recently when he was called down by Washington in a feud over charges that Walker was engaging in political activity.

HE SPOKE Saturday night from the National Indignation Convention in Odessa, Tex., via special long-distance telephone to a meeting of the Jefferson County Information Committee, at Jefferson County Courthouse. About 150 persons attended.

His speech was picked up at other meetings in Montgomery and Tuscumbia in Alabama, and in other cities across the nation. Walker told his audiences the "planned president" of the U. S. have sided in an ally of Russia "for nearly 20 years, since the Teheran Conference of [illegible]. We have confused and misled Stalin and Khrushchev," he said. "And unless U. S. policy [illegible] our plan will never have victory in fact."

HE APPEALED for the dissolution of the United Nations.

"The U.N. Building is our own Tower of Babel," said Walker. "Nations there do not speak the same language, even with the best translators.

"The U.N. has been morally bankrupt from the beginning."

Walker also called the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance a tool of the Reds.

"NATO exists on Communist succor and will be liquidated on Communist signal," he said. "It is an army of occupation for Western Europe in an area where Russia is replacing the U. S. as power."

Communism, he said, neutralized the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), and it has disappeared.

FOR THE U. S. to disarm and turn its weapons over to a U.N. "world army" would be suicide, he said.

Walker said if this nation "does not survive, it will be because our national administration does not plan for us to survive."

But he said he was optimistic about this country's chances, because the people have awakened to Communist infiltration and danger.

"The National Indignation Convention proves citizens who want to be heard will make themselves heard," he said. "[illegible] part you're doing is tremendous."

THE NATIONAL Indignation movement was formed last fall when it was reported nationally that Communist Yugoslavia airmen were being trained at Perrin Air Base, Tex.

Objectives of the Indignation Convention are:

Stop Americans from training Communist pilots and technicians in America.

Stop sale of planes and military equipment to Communists.

Determine those responsible and secure their removal from office.

Local speakers at the meeting here included Rep. Rush Brooks Jr. the Rev. [illegible] Barker and Edward D. Welch.

REC-22

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THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
1-21-62
LATE FINAL
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
BH OFFICE

~~COMMUNIST PARTY USA~~

Taken

REC-22 100-436567-A
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FEB 30 1962

LOCAL INDIGNATION COMMITTEE HOLDS ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY
...Speakers, from left: Rep. Hugh Locke Jr., Rev. T. M. Barker Jr., Reddo[illegible]

9-30 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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REC-79

Army Hqt

UPI-150

(ROBERTS) Texas D.C Ger

WASHINGTON--ARMY SECRETARY ELVIS J. STAHR JR. TODAY FIRED FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER'S ONE TIME INFORMATION AIDE FROM THE D.C ARMY BECAUSE OF A SPEECH HE MADE BEFORE THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION APRIL 19. B Cheboygan Mich Ger

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MAJ. ARCH E. ROBERTS WAS BEING RELIEVED FROM ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY BECAUSE OF "IMPROPER STATEMENTS" MADE IN THE SPEECH. Colo

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT THE ACTION WAS BASED ON A DETERMINATION BY STAHR, AFTER INVESTIGATION, THAT ROBERTS HAD VIOLATED "TRADITIONAL STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR AN OFFICER OF THE U.S. ARMY."

IN THE SPEECH, ROBERTS ACCUSED LOS ANGELES MAYOR SAM YORTY OF HAVING A "COMMUNIST BACKGROUND." HE ALSO SAID ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE G. MENNEN WILLIAMS HAD "LEFTIST LEANINGS."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-152
ADD 1 ROBERTS, WASHINGTON (UPI-151)
THE MAJOR, WHO SERVED AS AIDE TO WALKER WHEN WALKER WAS COMMANDING THE 24TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, WAS SUSPENDED FROM MILITARY DUTY THE DAY HE MADE THE SPEECH, PENDING INVESTIGATION.
THE ARMY SAID INVESTIGATION SHOWED THE SPEECH WAS NOT CLEARED, AND THAT THE ORDER RETURNING ROBERTS TO CIVILIAN LIFE WAS ISSUED AFTER "INQUIRY INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE MAKING OF THE SPEECH, AND A STUDY OF THE CONTENT OF THE SPEECH."
ROBERTS HAD BEEN ON DUTY AS A MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICER AT FT. LEE, VA.
4/27--EA52P

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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WPI-162

ADD 2 ROBERTS, WASHINGTON

SINCE HE IS A RESERVE OFFICER, THE ORDER OUSTS HIM FROM THE ARMY BUT DOES NOT TAKE AWAY HIS COMMISSION OR RANK.

ROBERTS WAS ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF THE "PRO BLUE" INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM WHICH FIGURED IN WALKER'S REMOVAL FROM THE COMMAND OF THE 24TH DIVISION. THE FORMER MAJOR GENERAL RESIGNED, AND NOW IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

BEFORE HIS TRANSFER TO FT. LEE LAST SEPTEMBER, THE 47-YEAR-OLD ROBERTS WAS ON DUTY IN THE U.S. ARMY'S NEW YORK INFORMATION OFFICE.

HE WAS TRANSFERRED "WITHOUT PREJUDICE" WHEN THE ARMY HELD HIS ACTIVITIES ON WALKER'S BEHALF HAD DISQUALIFIED HIM FOR INFORMATION DUTY.

ROBERTS WAS BORN IN CHEBOYAN, MICH. AND ENTERED THE ARMY AT FT. LOGAN, COLO. IN 1939. HIS RELEASE FROM THE ARMY WAS MADE OFFICIALLY EFFECTIVE MAY 7.

SEN. STROM THURMOND, D-S.C. SAID HE WOULD NOT COMMENT UNTIL HE SAW THE RESULTS OF THE ARMY INVESTIGATION. THURMOND ALSO WITHHELD COMMENT AFTER ROBERTS' CONTROVERSIAL SPEECH.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-18 (Rev. 8-7-56)

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BAUM

Faubus' Hands Tied by Move

Now Has No Control Over State Militia

By JOHN A. GILES

It appeared today that one reason the administration called the entire Arkansas Army and Air National Guard into Federal service was to take the Guardsmen out of the hands of Gov. Orval Faubus.

Battle-equipped troops from the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky., were on the scene at strife-torn Central High School almost before the nearly 10,000 Guardsmen had received their Federal duty orders.

The double-barrelled action means that the orders of the Federal courts to integrate the schools will be carried out by Regular Army troops and that Gov. Faubus—who previously had used the Air Guardsmen at the school—will not have command of the State Militiamen.

Bolsters Regular Force

Under the law, a governor is commander of the National Guard in his State unless the guard is Federalized.

There was some speculation here that the administration had some fears that Gov. Faubus might call out the guard to oppose the use of Federal troops if they were not brought into Federal service.

Under the arrangement now, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, Texas-born chief of the Arkansas Military District, may call on any guard units to bolster his regular force if he feels it necessary.

The guardsmen will draw active-duty military pay at a cost estimated at about $50,000 a day. They were told to report immediately to their armories and stand by for further orders from Gen. Walker.

Defections Considered

The possibility of defections among segregation-minded Guardsmen also was a consid-

Continued on Page A-4, Col. 5

Continued From First Page

eration in the decision to use Federal troops.

Robert Dechert, Defense Department counsel, said he knew of no precedent for federalizing the Guard in a civil dispute against the wishes of a Governor, but that the statutes authorizing President Eisenhower's action do not require a Governor's approval.

Gen. Walker was sent some classified orders which were not disclosed. However, Brig. Gen. Chester V. Clifton, acting chief of information, said he was told to take the "absolute minimum demonstration of force and if he can get by with just standing there, so much the better."

He added that "what will be required we don't know."

The announcement of the dispatch of the paratroopers to Little Rock by Army Secretary Brucker followed an earlier order by Defense Secretary Wilson Federalizing the guard.

Telegram Sent to Faubus

Mr. Brucker said that "it is anticipated that only selected units of the Arkansas National Guard will be needed for immediate duty although it is made clear that all units of the Arkansas Army and Air National Guard are now in Federal service and are ordered to report to their armories."

His telegram to Gov. Faubus and Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon follows:

"In order to enforce the laws of the Union and to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools in the Little Rock school district, Little Rock, Ark., the President has exercised the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws to authorize the Secretary of Defense to call out the National Guard necessary for that purpose.

"I am, in consequence, instructed by the Secretary of Defense to transmit through you his call into the service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders as of and from the 24th day of September, 1957, all of the Army and Air National Guard organizations of the State of Arkansas and all persons assigned thereto which the President desires shall be assembled at their respective unit points of assembly in the State of Arkansas, forthwith and await instructions from the Secretary of the Army which will be disseminated through the appropriate area commander."

West Point Graduate

Gen. Walker, 48, graduated from West Point in 1927. During World War II he served in the Aleutians, Italy, France, Germany and Norway.

During the Korean War he commanded the 2d Infantry Division Artillery, the 7th Infantry Regiment of the 3d Infantry Division and was deputy chief of staff for prisoner of war affairs for the 8th Army. He also was senior adviser of the First Republic of Korea Corps in Korea.

He was assigned to the Little Rock district in June and became a major general the month before. He is not married.

Segregation in Public Schools - (Central High School) Little Rock, Arkansas

141-4

NOT RECORDED
141 OCT 2 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star A1
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date SEP 25 1957

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6-20 (Rev. 9-13-61)

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UPI-63
(STAHR)

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY--ARMY SECRETARY ELVIS J. STAHR JR. SAID TODAY AN INVESTIGATION OF AN ARMY GENERAL'S COMMENTS ABOUT AN AMERICAN-OWNED NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE WAS COMPLETE.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION HAD BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON. ANY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REPORT'S CONTENTS WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM THERE, HE SAID.

THE INVESTIGATION WAS ORDERED FROM WASHINGTON AFTER A DISPUTE BETWEEN MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDER, AND THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY, PUBLISHED IN FRANKFURT FOR AMERICAN TROOPS.

WALKER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT NEITHER THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY NOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY ARE AMONG "GOD'S BLESSINGS." THE PAPER HAD ACCUSED WALKER OF EXPOSING HIS TROOPS TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE EXTREME RIGHT-WING JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

IN FRANKFURT A GERMAN CIVIL COURT HAS DEFERRED A DECISION ON WHETHER WALKER CAN BE SUED BY OVERSEAS WEEKLY. A DECISION ON WHETHER SUCH A SUIT IS VALID WILL BE HANDED DOWN BY THE COURT ON JUNE 23.

ON OTHER MATTERS, STAHR SAID THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ARMY MODERNIZATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED THURSDAY MEANT ONLY THAT "A BETTER BALANCE" IS SOUGHT BETWEEN NUCLEAR FORCES AND THOSE OF LIMITED WAR TYPE.

MOST INFANTRY DIVISIONS IN EUROPE "NO DOUBT" WOULD BE MECHANIZED, HE SAID. "THAT IS NOT NECESSARILY SO WITH OUR ARMY FORCES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD," THE ARMY SECRETARY ADDED.

5/27--CE1024A

63 JUN 8 1961

EX-105

REC-22 105-54096-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 2 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director DATE: 8/18/61

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record O
Army Dept

Pages 15177-15182. Congressman Devine, (R) Ohio, spoke concerning the removal of Major General Edwin A. Walker as commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Division, U. S. Army, stationed in Germany. U. S. Mr. Devine included a letter he directed to the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee asking for an investigation of the charges against General Walker, and a reply he received from the Chairman. Mr. Devine also included excerpts from letters he has received concerning General Walker's removal. The following was included: "Being a former FBI agent, you have probably

2 ↓ MORE

heard J. Edgar Hoover say that any man in a high position who chooses to fight communism will be hurt. I no longer doubt the veracity of this. General Walker is not our only citizen who has been hurt. Congratulations, sir, for standing up to be counted. It seems that everyone else is 'running scared.'" (Mr. Devine was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from December 2, 1940, to October 10, 1945).

Original filed in: 62-19253-3938

REC-62 62-19253-3938
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 13 1961

EX-107

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Thursday 8/17/61 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

58 SEP 26 1961 | 99

0-20 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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161-56-45

8 JUN 8 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

UPI-80
(WALKER)
WASHINGTON--DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC SAID WITH A LAUGH TODAY THAT MAYBE MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER WOULD DO "VERY WELL" IN TEXAS.
WALKER IS THE ARMY GENERAL RELIEVED OF HIS DIVISION COMMAND IN GERMANY AFTER GETTING INTO A CONTROVERSY OVER HIS ALLEGED PREACHING OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY DOCTRINES. THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION HAS ORDERED AN INJUIRY.
AT THE TIME HE WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND, WALKER HAD ORDERS TO TAKE OVER THE EIGHTH CORPS AT AUSTIN, TEXAS. THE CORPS SUPERVISES RESERVE TRAINING.
GILPATRIC WAS ASKED WHETHER WALKER WOULD STILL GET THE TEXAS ASSIGNMENT. HE SAID PRESIDENT KENNEDY NOW HAS A REPORT ON WALKER AND HE, THE DEPUTY DEFENSE CHIEF, DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE GENERAL WAS AT THE MOMENT.
PRESSED AGAIN, HE ASKED THE INQUIRING REPORTER, "DO YOU WANT HIM THERE?" THE REPORTER SAID SHE THOUGHT WALKER WOULD BE WELCOMED IN TEXAS.
"CONSIDERING RECENT EVENTS IN TEXAS," GILPATRIC SAID WITH A BROAD GRIN, "IT MAY BE HE WOULD DO VERY WELL DOWN THERE."
THE DEMOCRATIC DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY WAS ASKED IF HE REFERRED TO THE RECENT ELECTION OF A TEXAN REPUBLICAN SENATOR, JOHN TOWER. HE REPLIED ONLY THAT HE REFERRED TO "THE CLIMATE."
6X6--TS1224PED

Gilpatric is apparently another Adlai!

57 JUN 9 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker Assails Policy, U.N., Press, Bobby

By WILLIAM TUCKER
[illegible] of The Miami News

Rightwing Gen. Edwin A. Walker took his "Midnight Ride" to West Palm Beach today after warning a crowd of 1,700 here that the State Department is concealing the nation's dire peril.

Walker broadened his attack to include the United Nations and the nation's press as he opened a coast-to-coast crusade with evangelist Billy James Hargis.

Hargis for his part attacked Communist efforts to wreck the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the crowd, which paid $1 admission and contributed when the hat was passed, whooped it up for both speakers.

Metro police, both in uniform and plainclothes, were sprinkled liberally about the Dade County Auditorium at last night's speaking but there were no incidents.

★ ★ ★

Walker charged the State Department had so covered up the Soviet drift into the Western Hemisphere that the Monroe Doctrine was surrendered before Americans realized it.

"When you give up the Monroe Doctrine, you are giving up the sovereignty of the United States right up to your front yard," the 53-year-old resigned officer shouted.

A POINT OF VIEW, PICTURE PAGE 8E

More and more, he added, U.S. policy is directed toward turning Berlin over to the United Nations and "when you do that, you might as well give it directly to the Communists."

He urged freedom-loving Americans never to agree to fight in the uniform of the "atheistic" United Nations and surrender the U.S. uniform and the Christian ideals for which it stands.

The world will not know, Walker said, that "there is one audience here tonight standing up to the cause of freedom," because an "Iron Curtain" on free news has been drawn down the middle of the Atlantic — "our own Iron Curtain."

"Your sons today, serving in the armed forces around the globe, wonder where freedom is at home," he said.

"Nothing but controlled news is permitted to get to Europe. Your sons, who were only 12 years old at the time of Korea, can't even find out about history.

Walker dwelt at length on "Why I went to Mississippi," referring to his arrest by U. S. agents for allegedly inciting protest riots over the admission of a Negro to the state university.

He said he went there when he heard the town of Oxford and the university had been "occupied" by 26,000 United States troops.

"I wanted to see the story first-hand, not second-hand through the press, and I saw it," Walker said. "Those 26,000 troops were there because the United Nations liked them there."

"Mr. Meredith (Negro student James Meredith), as he is called by the press, could have been integrated by less than 50 people," Walker said. "But what happened was the forced destruction of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi."

Walker said a lot of the incidents happened before he got there. Then, he said, the students asked him a number of times to speak to them and finally he told them: "Boys and girls, this is not the way to Cuba."

★ ★ ★

When he was picked up, Walker said, he was whisked to a Missouri federal hospital, which he called a "prison," where he was held 6 days so he could not tell the true story of Oxford.

5 MAR 11 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del[illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. R[illegible]
Mr. S[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. T[illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 Klaskey

10A, 8E

The MIAMI NEWS

Miami, Florida

Date: 2/28/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: HARGIS' CHRISTIAN CRUSADE
Character: (NM 100-14640)
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

REC-50 100-424220-1
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 6 1963

Ex. 117

"I had Bobby Kennedy's indoctrination course for 6 days in Springfield prison and it didn't take," the general said.

In the opening speech, Hargis accused the National Council of Churches of lobbying to get rid of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and he joined Walker in attacks on the newspapers in Miami and elsewhere.

"If we lose this country it will be largely due to the fact that the reporters of the liberal press failed to tell the truth about the Communist conspiracy," Hargis said.

EXTREMISTS LIVING IN PAST, AJC CHIEF SAYS

WILL MASLOW
"Resist Loudmouths"

By DON BRANNING
[illegible] of The Miami News

The executive director of the militantly liberal American Jewish Congress declared here last night the supporters of ex-Gen. Edwin Walker represent a type of mind that is unhappy because it cannot return to 19th Century America.

People of radical rightwing political thinking are so far to the right that they almost join hands with the Communists: they use many of the same conspiratorial techniques as the Communists and they hate many of the same things the Communists hate, said Will Maslow, American Jewish Congress director, who spoke to a meeting of the local chapter at the McAllister Hotel.

Maslow was making his talk at the same time Gen. Walker was speaking with evangelist Billy James Hargis, of Tulsa, at a "Midnight Ride" rally at Dade County Auditorium.

"The radical right is a label that doesn't adequately describe what's in the bottle," said Maslow. "They are so far to the right that they almost clasp hands with the Communists.

"They are not conservatives. They do not want to conserve the values of America. Their suspicion, hatred and distrust dissolve the cement that holds America together."

Maslow said, "Their idea is that if we could only get back to the days of 1870, if we could only get back to the 19th Century, everything would be fine.

"Fortunately, our government doesn't see things in the simple black and white terms of the 19th Century.

"Everything the radical right-wingers suggest would weaken us in the fight against the Communists. They hate NATO, U.N. and foreign aid. So does Khrushchev.

"They have adopted many techniques which are like communism. They behave in a conspiratorial manner, they form front groups. They start a petition campaign and follow it with letters to the editor.

"They try to get control of a local PTA, using the same techniques as the Communists, and then they will start a campaign against a liberal teacher, or against books they do not feel are virulent enough against communism.

"Essentially, they have a basic distrust of the world around them. They live in a world which is a jungle to them."

"The answer is always counter-pulling pressure. Don't give up the fight to the loudmouths," Maslow urged.

Walker, Right, Stays To Talk With Some Of Crowd

CRUSADE BEGINS

A Point Of View

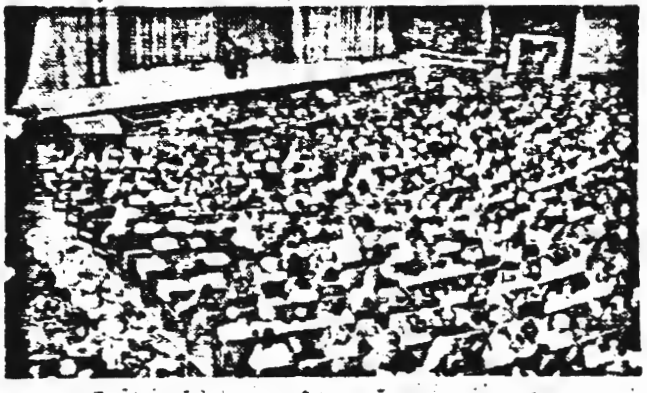
The rightwingers took over at Dade County Auditorium last night and had their full say. Two of their leading national spokesmen, Ex-Gen. Edwin Walker and Evangelist Billy James Hargis, held the rostrum.

A crowd of 1,700 enthusiastically paid $1 each to get in, and clapped and cheered and even stood up at the proper intervals in the speeches.

For more than 2 hours Hargis "preached" and Walker thundered out the ultra-conservative philosophy that the Communists are upon us and the State Department is beckoning them on.

They included the nation's press, the National Council of Churches and the United Nations as partners in bowing to the Red conspiracy.

It was a big night at Dade County Auditorium for the right.



Miami News Photos by Toby Massey

Good Crowd Came To Listen

Many In Audience Contributed Money To Walker-Hargis Crusade

. . . The Voice Of Edwin Walker . . .

The Voice Of Billy James Hargis . . .

. . . Carries Through Auditorium . . .

. . . He Emphasizes His Speech . . .

He's Crusader With A Message . . .

. . . With Use Of His Hands . . .

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC

Controversial Anti-Communists

Edwin Walker, Dr. Hargis To Speak Here March 10

Two controversial anti-Communists—retired Army Gen. Edwin A. Walker and Dr. Billy James Hargis—will be here next month, speaking from the same platform.

The two men will speak on "Operation Midnight Ride" at 2:30 p.m. March 10 at the Civic Auditorium. Their appearance here is sponsored by the Greater Knoxville Christian Crusade Committee, Dr. Cecil E. Pitard, chairman.

Dr. Pitard said there will be no admission charge, but those attending will be asked to donate $1 each to defray expenses. The local committee was organized last spring in an effort to get Dr. Hargis' "Christian Crusade" program aired here.

Gen. Walker broke into the news when he was relieved of his European command for his "Pro Blue" troop indoctrination program, which accused several American leaders of being "pink." He resigned from the Army, kicking off a spectacular "muzzling the military" investigation that finally died a quiet death in Congress.

Gen. Walker

Dr. Hargis

Later, he was present at the University of Mississippi integration riots, and was taken into Federal custody on charges of leading rioters against Federal troops. He was cleared of the charge after undergoing psychiatric examination.

Dr. Hargis, an exponent of conservatism in religion, economics and government, has charged that Communists and "liberal, left-wing tendencies" are infiltrating all walks of American life. He heads the Christian Crusade, with headquarters in Tulsa, Okla. He spoke here last July.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7 The Knoxville News-Sentinel
Knoxville, Tennessee

Date: 2/14/63
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: LOYE W. MILLER
Title:

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: KNOXVILLE

File
6-AK

REC 28

94-50968-A
NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 20 1963

60 FEB 21 1963

EX-116

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 18

11 to Speak At Anti-Red Meeting Here

A panel of 11 conservative speakers, including 7 ministers and 2 retired generals, will instruct the Christian Crusade's five-day anti-Communist leadership school opening Monday at Western Village Motel.

The school is headed by evangelist Billy James Hargis, founder-director of Christian Crusade. Attendance is limited to 200 persons.

In addition to Hargis, the faculty includes:

MAJ. GEN. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas and Brig. Gen. Richard B. Moran of Harlingen, Texas; Rev. T. Roberts Ingram, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Houston; Rev. Herman Otten, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, New Haven, Mo.; Dr. W. O. Harman, pastor of Callendar Memorial Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and Dr. Charles A. Poling, pastor of the Church of All Christian Faiths, Phoenix, Ariz.

The faculty also includes these members of Mr. Hargis's staff:

DAVID NOEBEL, director of Christian Crusade youth activities; Charles Secrest, membership department director; Julian Williams, research director and editor of the organization's weekly intelligence report, and Fernando Penabaz, Miami, Fla., head of Christian Crusade's international division.

Theme of the school is "Spiritual, Political and Educational Planning for Victory over Communism." This is the fifth annual school and the third in Tulsa.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 THE TULSA TRIBUNE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Date: JANUARY 22, 1966
Edition: FINAL HOME
Author:
Editor: HARMON PHILLIPS
Title: BILLY JAMES HARGIS
CHRISTIAN CRUSADE ANTI
COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP
Character: SCHOOL
Bufile 100-424820
Classification:
Submitting Office: OKLA. CITY

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 8 1966

REC 18

ST-107

60 FEB 15 1966

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Radical Right Lets Off Its Steam But Fails to Launch Third Party

By Paul Gapp
Chicago Daily News Staff Writer

CHICAGO — The Congress of Conservatives here last week was not merely the platform for launching a third political party—which, it turned out, did not get launched—but a rare opportunity to observe the radical right.

Again and again, speakers ticked off the sins and purportedly treasonous activities of the enemy, at home and abroad: unilateral disarmament, civil rights marching, foreign aid, sex perversion, urban renewal, relief programs and the dozens of other familiar targets of the arch-conservative crusade.

And with the same regularity, the listeners in the rows of chairs and around the banquet tables reacted.

"Mercy," "My God," "Oh, Lord," "No, no!," and "Treason!" they said aloud when the men behind the lectern shocked or dismayed them.

Beneath all this lies an overriding fear that the Communist conspiracy already has progressed so far that America may be doomed; that all may be destined to imprisonment behind barbed wire, or be slaughtered.

Of equal concern to the ultra right is the Negro: he has gone too far, wants too much. Love of fellow man cannot be legislated. Civil rights are unconstitutional.

There is a huge disparity between the kinds of men blamed—obliquely or directly—for this state of affairs. At one end stands Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.). At the other, Norman Mailer. Both are in favor of civil rights. Both were condemned in speeches at the Congress of Conservatives.

There were 17 leaders at the conference, but five deserve special attention.

Kent Courtney, the New Orleans publisher who organized the conference, is an affable, red-haired former Minnesotan with a reputation as a highly skillful entrepreneur, a packager of conservative goods.

The "Freedom Fair," a hotel exhibit hall filled with commercial right-wing sales booths, was Courtney's idea. On sale were conservative books, pamphlets, phonograph records, auto license plates that read "Impeach Earl Warren."

Edwin A. Walker, the former major general, turned in the most spectacular, if near-grotesque, performance at the meeting.

Walker began at a press conference where he spent half of the time castigating the press.

The former general wandered, wavered, repeated himself, paused, adjourned the press session, reconvened it, tossed off a final string of run-on sentences, then graciously thanked the "Communist-controlled" reporters for coming. When he gave his main address that evening, one desperate newsman brought along a hired expert to take down Walker's irregular torrent of words on a shorthand machine.

Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, was more concise. He said the entire Nation is "one vast lunatic asylum."

Welch made several allusions to sexual subjects (a dance for homosexuals, interracial intimacy, sex stimulants, pornography). Ultra conservatives blame the Communists for all sexual activity that in their judgment is aberrant.

The Birch Society leader, however, is at bottom a colorless speaker, no matter how titillating his subject matter.

The man who really excited the crowd, who variously tongue-whipped them into anger and adulation, was Lester Maddox.

He is the former Atlanta restaurant operator who pulled a gun on a sit-in participant, who closed up shop rather than serve Negroes, who blamed President Johnson for "the theft of my business."

"You know why I pulled a gun when I was threatened?" said Maddox, in a roar that roughened his Dixie drawl.

"Because the Constitution gives me the right to keep and bear arms."

But the man who appeared to emerge from the conference with the greatest power potential is not a shouter, nor is he equipped with anything approaching the common touch.

He is Medford Evans, a Yale Ph.D., who lives in Jackson, Miss. Evans, a genuine intellectual in a movement that generally despises and often heaps ridicule on intellectuality, was named chairman of the five-man committee responsible for creating a third party.

The Washington Post and Times Herald A34
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date MAY 6 1965

REC-19 162-110141-A
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 11 1965
7 0 MAY 20 1965 EX-116
338

United Press International

Kent Courtney, who organized the Congress of Conservatives in Chicago, poses with his wife.

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

FBI

Date: 4/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-52~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3751)(P)

RE: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, POSSIBLY VAAV,
RM (ORGANIZATION)

Re Dallas teletype to Director, 3/31/65 and Buairtel to New Orleans 4/1/65, captioned "ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS, KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)", and New Orleans tel to Bureau, 4/1/65, captioned as above..

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter.

Also enclosed for all offices receiving copies of this communication are two copies of attached LHM.

All offices receiving copies of this LHM should immediately determine from informants whether they have been approached to attend any such meeting in Shreveport, area. Efforts should be made to determine if any information has come to the attention of informant of any new organization being formed [redacted]

3-Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
2-Memphis (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Knoxville (encl. 2)(RM)
2-Charlotte (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Savannah(Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Jackson(Encl.2)(RM)
2-Little Rock (Encl.2)(RM)
2-Dallas (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Houston (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Mobile (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Birmingham (Encl. 2)RM)
2-Atlanta (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Jacksonville (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Tampa (Encl. 2)(RM)
3-New Orleans
MAK:gml
(32)

Disseminated only to Dept at this time in view of restriction noted by N.O. 4/8/65 DJ

AGENCY: ~~AGI~~ CNI, ~~CGI~~ ~~SEC~~ ~~SER~~
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 4-8-65
HOW FORW: FBI
BY: _____

105-

8 APR 7 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
POSSIBLY VAAV.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 31, 1965, that [redacted] Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), allegedly had been personally contacted on March 27, 1965, by General Edwin Walker. General Walker reportedly asked [redacted] to re-organize [redacted] into a new organization. During this meeting [redacted] allegedly told that he would be in charge of the organization in a designated area of the Southern states and Walker allegedly showed literature [redacted] concerning the new organization. [redacted] unable to recall the exact name of the new organization, but thought the name to be the Volunteers of America with initials VAAV or something similar. [redacted] advised that on March 28, 1965, that three klansmen from the Monroe-Jonesboro, Louisiana, area also discussed [redacted] this new organization.

[redacted]

The Klan is a thing of the past and this new organization will take its place. The new organization will not burn crosses but will move into troubled towns and areas and eliminate the source of the trouble. The enlisted men will wear fatigue uniforms and the offices khaki uniforms. The medallion will be crossed American and Confederate flags with a crown in the middle. All members must have a high powered rifle and will be furnished an older one in good condition unless they buy their own. The rifles will be stored in a central location.

7D

ENCLOSURE

FD-5 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 4/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-new)

Subject: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA,
possibly VAAV

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies furnished ICG, and Secret Service, New Orleans.

1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SECSER
DEPT ICD, CRD
DATE FORM: 4-30-65
HOW FORM: ALL LHM

EX 110

REC

2 1965

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
4-New Orleans
(1-157-new)
(1-157-713)
(1-170-14)
(1-66-2404)

JAW:mh
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEE NO dtd 4/21/65 submitting amended pages
Correction made 4-30-65
8 ENCLOSURE.
1 copy removed by Klan Unit 4/8
Airtel to NO 4/20/65 AWG:jmp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 7, 1965

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, possibly VAAV

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information:

[redacted] 7D

contacted by General Edwin Walker [redacted] Bossier City, Louisiana, about a new organization. [redacted] to General Walker for about thirty minutes.

[redacted] 7D

The klan is a thing of the past and the new organization is the organization of the future. The purpose of the organization is to move into towns and areas where racial trouble prevails and to eliminate the source of the trouble. They will not burn crosses. They will have regular drills with the officers wearing khaki uniforms and the enlisted men wearing fatigue uniforms. The medallion will be crossed American and Confederate flags with a crown in the center. Each man will have a high-powered rifle and an older rifle in good condition will be furnished to each man who cannot buy his own. The rifles will be kept at a central place.

[redacted] 7D

The organization will be headed by General Walker [redacted] could not recall the exact name, although he has seen literature with the name on it.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

F B I

Date: 4/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3751)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS (ARR)
RM

[redacted] furnished information concerning a meeting held 4/9/65 in the Bossier City, Louisiana, area which meeting dealt with the formation of the American Royal Rangers, a group reportedly to take the place of the Klan. [redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Memphis (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
2 - Charlotte (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Houston (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Savannah (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Tampa (Encls. 2) (RM)

157-2905-11

REC- 15

DCS/scr
(31)

12 APR 29 1965

C C - WICM

EX-102

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9 MAY 20 1965

NO 157-3751/scr

Attached for the Bureau are three (3) copies of a transcription and for receiving offices one (1) copy each of transcription of the meeting dealing with this matter.

For information of receiving offices, the captioned organization, reportedly has the backing of General EDWIN WALKER and it is to be organized along military lines in that the governing body will be composed of a Commander in Chief, [redacted] a Chief of Staff, [redacted] and five Generals, in charge of various departments, such as propaganda, medical, etc.

To date, it is not known how this organization will be received by the various Klan groups. The reference to 2000 men ready to join in New Orleans is highly exaggerated based on existing information. [redacted]

Additional meeting of this organization has been held and another meeting was scheduled for 4/21/65.

Receiving offices should be alert for information concerning captioned organization.

Additional information furnished [redacted] is being transcribed and pertinent information will be furnished interested offices.

LHM suitable for dissemination will be forwarded to the Bureau.

2D

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN REG NO 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3751) DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (157-487)(RUC)

SUBJECT: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA,
POSSIBLY VAAV
RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)

RE: New Orleans airtel and letterhead memo, 4/3/65.

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans, indices of the Houston Office contain no references identifiable with captioned organization.

[redacted] advised no information had come to his attention concerning any type of meeting being held in the Shreveport area on 4/9/65, and he had learned of no individuals from the Houston area being invited or planning to attend such a meeting. [redacted] stated he would alert his sources regarding this matter. On 5/20/65 [redacted] was recontacted and stated no information had been received concerning the reported meeting held at Shreveport on 4/9/65.

[redacted] advised he had learned of no meeting being held in the Shreveport area in early April, 1965, and he had learned of no plans to form a new organization in the racial field.

[redacted] advised he had learned of no new organization being formed and knew of no one from the Houston area who could have travelled to Shreveport, Louisiana, in early April in connection with a new organization.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Info)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(RM)
1 - Houston

REC-12 21 MAY 25 1965

EDiyk

JUN 8 1965

HO 157-487

7D

[redacted] furnished the following information:

Informant stated he had heard of no new organization being formed in the Shreveport area, nor was he aware of any individuals from the Houston area having travelled to Shreveport in recent weeks in connection with the possible formation of a new organization.

Informant pointed out [redacted] a meeting at Houston on 5/11/65 which turned out to be an organizational meeting for a group at Houston tentatively adopting the name Dixie Council. All of the persons present were described by this source as being "extreme right-wingers." Informant understood the purpose of this organization was to establish some type of front organization which would possibly be used to screen prospective members for the Klan or for the organization known as "Minutemen" to which informant belongs. At this meeting it was announced that Gen. EDWIN WALKER would appear at Houston for a speech on the following week, and all persons were urged to attend. It was also announced that arrangements were being made for ROY HARRIS, prominent right-wing leader from Augusta, Georgia, and prominently identified with the White Citizens Council movement, to make a speech at Houston on 5/27/65.

7D

7D

[redacted]

It is pointed out that the organizing activity referred to above is not known to be related to the new organization described in referenced New Orleans communication but this information is being furnished for future consideration inasmuch as the two organizations appear to be of the same general type.

[redacted]

7C

FD-366 (Rev. 6-1-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	7/22/65	3/31 - 7/13/65

TITLE OF CASE:

"CHANGED"

AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: [illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE:

RM - ORGANIZATION

7C

The title is marked changed to delete volunteers of America, possibly VAAV, as an alias for this organization since this name was never used and was only considered as a possible name for this organization.

REFERENCES: New Orleans radiogram to Bureau dated 4/1/65.
Bureau letter to New Orleans dated 6/22/65.

- P -

LEADS

GENERAL LEAD

The following general lead is being set out for all offices:

Sources, informants, and investigation should be conducted to determine whether instant organization has chapters, members, or are attempting to set up chapters and obtain members in area covered by your office.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
7 - Bureau (157-2905) (RM)
(COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)
5 - New Orleans (157-3751)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-2905-29

REC-6

ST-11

12 JUL 28 1965

REC-11

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

SEC

157-2905-29

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-ICG, New Orleans, Louisiana
1-OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1-ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS 7C
Date: July 22, 1965

Field Office File No.: 157-3751 Bureau File No.: 157-2905

Title: AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

Character: RACIAL MATTER- ORGANIZATION

Synopsis:

American Royal Rangers, a new organization, was organized at a meeting at Bossier City, Louisiana, April 9, 1965. ARR is reported to have backing of General EDWIN WALKER, but his name will not be connected with the organization. ARR described as the organization of the future and a replacement for the Klan. ARR to be a military organization and members will wear uniforms and be armed with rifles. Purpose of ARR is to fight Communism, and members agree to risk their lives for cause of Constitutional Government, states rights, and human dignity. National headquarters will be Post Office Box 5115, Bossier City, La. Qualifications for enlistment and oath of office set forth [redacted] 7C 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-2905-29

Pages i thru iii

Withheld

b7C

INDEX

NAME	PAGE NUMBERS
[redacted]	44
[redacted]	6, 8, 12, 34, 44
[redacted]	5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 30, 31, 34, 35, 39, 43, 45
WALKER, EDWIN	1, 5, 7, 9
[redacted]	39
[redacted]	42
[redacted]	6,8, 31, 43, 44
[redacted]	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49

7C

NO 157-3751

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II. CONSTITUTION

III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

IV. HEADQUARTERS

V. QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT AND OATH OF OFFICE

VI. OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP

VII. ACTIVITIES

NO 157-3751

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, United Klans of America, and National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, here and after referred to as the OKKKK, UKA, and NKKKK, is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NO 157-3751

ORIGIN OF

AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

7D

[redacted] furnished the following information on March 31, 1965:

[redacted] was contacted by General EDWIN WALKER [redacted] near Bossier City, Louisiana, about a new organization. [redacted] to General WALKER for about thirty minutes. 7D

7D [redacted]

The Klan is a thing of the past and the new organization is the organization of the future. The purpose of the organization is to move into towns and areas where racial trouble prevails and to eliminate the source of the trouble. They will not burn crosses. They will have regular drills with the officers wearing khaki uniforms and the enlisted men wearing fatigue uniforms. The medallion will be crossed American and Confederate flags with a crown in the center. Each man will have a high-powered rifle and an older rifle in good condition will be furnished to each man who cannot buy his own. The rifles will be kept at a central place.

7D [redacted] is to reorganize [redacted] Klan group and convert the group into a unit of the new organization. The organization will be headed by General WALKER and YOUNG could not recall the exact name, although he has seen literature with the name on it. He thought the name was Volunteers of America, possibly with the initials of VAAV or similar initials.

7D [redacted]

157-2905-29

Page 6
Withheld
b7C
b7D

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

[redacted] 7C/7D

The American Royal Rangers is not to be connected with any Klan group but discussion was had concerning which Klan groups would swing over to the new organization. It was felt by those present that numerous groups would join this new organization.

The American Royal Rangers as proposed during the meeting would be governed by a board of seven men. This board would include a Commander in Chief [redacted], a Chief of staff, [redacted] and five Generals, who will be in charge of various departments within the organization. 7D

The organization reportedly is to have uniforms and insignia and will be non-violent in nature unless the situation required more drastic means to obtain their ends.

The organization reportedly has the backing of General EDWIN WALKER but his name is not to be connected with the organization.

[redacted] furnished the following information on April 10, 1965: 7D

On April 9, 1965, a meeting was held [redacted], Bossier City, Louisiana, for the purpose of forming a new organization. This is the organization [redacted] discussed with General EDWIN WALKER on March 27, 1965. [redacted] was not certain of the name of the organization, but thought it might be Volunteers of America, possibly with the initials of VAAV.

157-2905-29

Page 8

Withheld

b7D

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

[redacted]

It was stated that General EDWIN WALKER is to be a five-star general having jurisdiction over the entire organization, but he will remain in the background and will not be openly connected with it.

[redacted] the ARR will be open to all races and creeds, and remarked that they put that in the charter for the benefit of the FBI and the Federal Government. He commented they would let Negroes in the organization providing they put up $5,000.

[redacted] the members would have uniforms and the organization would be run in a military manner, with trials held for members who violate the oath.

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-82~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3751)(P)

RE: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, POSSIBLY VAAV,
RM (ORGANIZATION)

Re Dallas teletype to Director, 3/31/65 and Buairtel to New Orleans 4/1/65, captioned "ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS, KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)", and New Orleans tel to Bureau, 4/1/65, captioned as above..

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter.

Also enclosed for all offices receiving copies of this communication are two copies of attached LHM.

All offices receiving copies of this LHM should immediately determine from informants whether they have been approached to attend any such meeting in Shreveport, area. Efforts should be made to determine if any information has come to the attention of informant of any new organization being formed [redacted]

3-Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
2-Memphis (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Knoxville (encl. 2)(RM)
2-Charlotte (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Savannah(Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Jackson(Encl.2)(RM)
2-Little Rock (Encl.2)(RM)
2-Dallas (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Houston (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Mobile (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Birmingham (Encl. 2)RM)
2-Atlanta (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Jacksonville (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Tampa (Encl. 2)(RM)
3-New Orleans
MAK:gml
(32)

Disseminated only to Dept at this time in view of restriction noted by N.O. 4/2/65

AGENCY: ~~ACSI~~ CNI, ~~CSI~~ ~~SEC~~ ~~SER~~
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORM: 4-8-65
HOW FORM
BY:

105-

8 APR 7 1965

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
POSSIBLY VAAV.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 31, 1965, that [redacted] Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), allegedly had been personally contacted on March 27, 1965, by General Edwin Walker. General Walker reportedly asked [redacted] to re-organize [redacted] into a new organization. During this meeting [redacted] allegedly told that he would be in charge of the organization in a designated area of the Southern states and Walker allegedly showed literature [redacted] concerning the new organization. [redacted] unable to recall the exact name of the new organization, but thought the name to be the Volunteers of America with initials VAAV or something similar. [redacted] advised that on March 28, 1965, that three klansmen from the Monroe-Jonesboro, Louisiana, area also discussed [redacted] this new organization.

[redacted]

The Klan is a thing of the past and this new organization will take its place. The new organization will not burn crosses but will move into troubled towns and areas and eliminate the source of the trouble. The enlisted men will wear fatigue uniforms and the offices khaki uniforms. The medallion will be crossed American and Confederate flags with a crown in the middle. All members must have a high powered rifle and will be furnished an older one in good condition unless they buy their own. The rifles will be stored in a central location.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 4/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-new)

Subject: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA,
possibly VAAV

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

nine
Enclosed are ~~XXX~~ copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies furnished ICG, and Secret Service, New Orleans.

1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ICD, CRD
DATE FORW: 4-30-65
HOW FORW: ES

sec NO ltr 4/21/65 submitting amended pages

EX 110

Correction made 4-30-65 3172.6

9 ENCLOSURE

1 copy removed by Klan Hate Group Unit

REC [redacted] 7-2705

[redacted] 2 1965

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
4-New Orleans
(1-157-new)
(1-157-713)
(1-170-14)
(1-66-2404)

Airtel to NO 4/20/65 AWG:jmw

JAW:mh
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 7, 1965

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, possibly VAAV

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information:

[redacted] 7D

contacted by General Edwin Walker [redacted] Bossier City, Louisiana, about a new organization. [redacted] to General Walker for about thirty minutes.

[redacted] 7D

The klan is a thing of the past and the new organization is the organization of the future. The purpose of the organization is to move into towns and areas where racial trouble prevails and to eliminate the source of the trouble. They will not burn crosses. They will have regular drills with the officers wearing khaki uniforms and the enlisted men wearing fatigue uniforms. The medallion will be crossed American and Confederate flags with a crown in the center. Each man will have a high-powered rifle and an older rifle in good condition will be furnished to each man who cannot buy his own. The rifles will be kept at a central place.

[redacted] 7D

The organization will be headed by General Walker [redacted] could not recall the exact name, although he has seen literature with the name on it.

[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 4/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3751)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS (ARR)
RM

[redacted] furnished information concerning a meeting held 4/9/65 in the Bossier City, Louisiana, area which meeting dealt with the formation of the American Royal Rangers, a group reportedly to take the place of the Klan.

[redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Memphis (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
2 - Charlotte (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Houston (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Savannah (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Tampa (Encls. 2) (RM)

157-3751-11

DCS/scr
(31)

REC- 15

12 APR 29 1965

EX-102

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9 MAY 20 1965

NO 157-3751/scr

Attached for the Bureau are three (3) copies of a transcription and for receiving offices one (1) copy each of transcription of the meeting dealing with this matter.

For information of receiving offices, the captioned organization, reportedly has the backing of General EDWIN WALKER and it is to be organized along military lines in that the governing body will be composed of a Commander in Chief, [redacted] a Chief of Staff, [redacted] and five Generals, in charge of various departments, such as propaganda, medical, etc.

To date, it is not known how this organization will be received by the various Klan groups. The reference to 2000 men ready to join in New Orleans is highly exaggerated based on existing information. [redacted]

Additional meeting of this organization has been held and another meeting was scheduled for 4/21/65.

Receiving offices should be alert for information concerning captioned organization.

Additional information furnished [redacted] is being transcribed and pertinent information will be furnished interested offices.

LHM suitable for dissemination will be forwarded to the Bureau.

2D

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3751) DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (157-487)(RUC)

SUBJECT: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA,
POSSIBLY VAAV
RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)

RE: New Orleans airtel and letterhead memo, 4/3/65.

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans, indices of the Houston Office contain no references identifiable with captioned organization.

[redacted] advised no information had come to his attention concerning any type of meeting being held in the Shreveport area on 4/9/65, and he had learned of no individuals from the Houston area being invited or planning to attend such a meeting. [redacted] stated he would alert his sources regarding this matter. On 5/20/65 [redacted] was recontacted and stated no information had been received concerning the reported meeting held at Shreveport on 4/9/65.

[redacted] advised he had learned of no meeting being held in the Shreveport area in early April, 1965, and he had learned of no plans to form a new organization in the racial field.

[redacted] advised he had learned of no new organization being formed and knew of no one from the Houston area who could have travelled to Shreveport, Louisiana, in early April in connection with a new organization.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Info)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(RM)
1 - Houston

EDiyk

REC-11 157-3751-24

21 MAY 25 1965

LWT SEC 1

JUN 8 1965

HO 157-487

7D

[redacted] furnished the following information:

Informant stated he had heard of no new organization being formed in the Shreveport area, nor was he aware of any individuals from the Houston area having travelled to Shreveport in recent weeks in connection with the possible formation of a new organization.

Informant pointed out [redacted] a meeting at Houston on 5/11/65 which turned out to be an organizational meeting for a group at Houston tentatively adopting the name Dixie Council. All of the persons present were described by this source as being "extreme right-wingers." Informant understood the purpose of this organization was to establish some type of front organization which would possibly be used to screen prospective members for the Klan or for the organization known as "Minutemen" to which informant belongs. At this meeting it was announced that Gen. EDWIN WALKER would appear at Houston for a speech on the following week, and all persons were urged to attend. It was also announced that arrangements were being made for ROY HARRIS, prominent right-wing leader from Augusta, Georgia, and prominently identified with the White Citizens Council movement, to make a speech at Houston on 5/27/65.

7D

7D

It is pointed out that the organizing activity referred to above is not known to be related to the new organization described in referenced New Orleans communication but this information is being furnished for future consideration inasmuch as the two organizations appear to be of the same general type.

[redacted]

7C

FD-366 (Rev. 6-1-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	7/22/65	3/31 - 7/13/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
"CHANGED" AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS	SA [redacted]	
	CHARACTER OF CASE: RM - ORGANIZATION 7C	

The title is marked changed to delete volunteers of America, possibly VAAV, as an alias for this organization since this name was never used and was only considered as a possible name for this organization.

REFERENCES: New Orleans radiogram to Bureau dated 4/1/65.
Bureau letter to New Orleans dated 6/22/65.

- P -

LEADS

GENERAL LEAD

The following general lead is being set out for all offices:

Sources, informants, and investigation should be conducted to determine whether instant organization has chapters, members, or are attempting to set up chapters and obtain members in area covered by your office.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 7 - Bureau (157-2905) (RM) (COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE) 5 - New Orleans (157-3751)		157-2905-29 REC-6 ST-11 REC-11 12 JUL 28 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT	NOTATIONS
AGENCY	
REQUEST RECD.	
DATE FWD.	
HOW FWD.	
BY	

SEC.

157-2905-29

FD-304 (Rev. 8-8-56)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-ICG, New Orleans, Louisiana
1-OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1-ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS 7C
Date: July 22, 1965

Field Office File No.: 157-3751 Bureau File No.: 157-2905

Title: AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

Character: RACIAL MATTER- ORGANIZATION

Synopsis:

American Royal Rangers, a new organization, was organized at a meeting at Bossier City, Louisiana, April 9, 1965. ARR is reported to have backing of General EDWIN WALKER, but his name will not be connected with the organization. ARR described as the organization of the future and a replacement for the Klan. ARR to be a military organization and members will wear uniforms and be armed with rifles. Purpose of ARR is to fight Communism, and members agree to risk their lives for cause of Constitutional Government, states rights, and human dignity. National headquarters will be Post Office Box 5115, Bossier City, La. Qualifications for enlistment and path of office set forth [redacted] 7C 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-2905-29

Pages i thru iii

Withheld

b7C

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NAME	PAGE NUMBERS
[redacted]	44
[redacted]	6, 8, 12, 34, 44
[redacted]	5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 30, 31, 34, 35, 39, 43, 45
WALKER, EDWIN	1, 5, 7, 9
[redacted]	39
[redacted]	42
[redacted]	6,8, 31, 43, 44
[redacted]	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49

7C

NO 157-3751

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VII. ACTIVITIES

NO 157-3751

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Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, United Klans of America, and National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, here and after referred to as the OKKKK, UKA, and NKKKK, is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NO 157-3751

ORIGIN OF

AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

NO I57-3751
JAW:jms

7D

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[redacted]

7D [redacted]

157-2905-29

Page 6
Withheld
b7C
b7D

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

[redacted]

7C/7D

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157-2905-29

Page 8

Withheld

b7D

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

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[redacted] the members would have uniforms and the organization would be run in a military manner, with trials held for members who violate the oath.

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/3/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-92~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3751)(P)

RE: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, POSSIBLY VAAV,
RM (ORGANIZATION)

Re Dallas teletype to Director, 3/31/65 and Buairtel to New Orleans 4/1/65, captioned "ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS, KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)", and New Orleans tel to Bureau, 4/1/65, captioned as above.

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2-Memphis (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Knoxville (encl. 2)(RM)
2-Charlotte (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Savannah(Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Jackson(Encl.2)(RM)
2-Little Rock (Encl.2)(RM)
2-Dallas (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Houston (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Mobile (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Birmingham (Encl. 2)RM)
2-Atlanta (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Jacksonville (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Tampa (Encl. 2)(RM)
3-New Orleans
MAR:gml
(32)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Disseminated only to Dept at this time in view of restriction noted by N.O. 4/1/65 JS

AGENCY: ~~ACT.~~ CNI, ~~CGI~~ ~~SEC~~ ~~SER~~
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 4-8-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

157-3751-3

8 APR 7 1965

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
POSSIBLY VAAV.

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ENCLOSURE

Form (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 4/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-new)

Subject: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA,
possibly VAAV

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies furnished ICG, and Secret Service, New Orleans.

1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 4-30-65
HOW FORW: A S
BY: ah ER

sec NO dtd 4/21/65 submitting amended page
Correction made 4-30-65
EX 110

9 ENCLOSURE. 1 copy removed by Klan-Hate Unit

REC [redacted] 2 1965

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
4-New Orleans
(1-157-new)
(1-157-713)
(1-170-14)
(1-66-2404)

JAW:mh
(5)

Airtel to NO 4/20/65 ANVG: JMP

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 7, 1965

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, possibly VAAV

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information:

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[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 4/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3751)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS (ARR)
RM

[redacted] furnished information concerning a meeting held 4/9/65 in the Bossier City, Louisiana, area which meeting dealt with the formation of the American Royal Rangers, a group reportedly to take the place of the Klan.

[redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Memphis (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
2 - Charlotte (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Houston (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Savannah (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Tampa (Encls. 2) (RM)

157-2905-17

REC- 15

DCS/scr
(31)

12 APR 29 1965

cc - WICM

EX-102

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9 MAY 20 1965

NO 157-3751/scr

Attached for the Bureau are three (3) copies of a transcription and for receiving offices one (1) copy each of transcription of the meeting dealing with this matter.

For information of receiving offices, the captioned organization, reportedly has the backing of General EDWIN WALKER and it is to be organized along military lines in that the governing body will be composed of a Commander in Chief, [redacted] a Chief of Staff, [redacted] and five Generals, in charge of various departments, such as propaganda, medical, etc.

To date, it is not known how this organization will be received by the various Klan groups. The reference to 2000 men ready to join in New Orleans is highly exaggerated based on existing information. [redacted]

Additional meeting of this organization has been held and another meeting was scheduled for 4/21/65.

Receiving offices should be alert for information concerning captioned organization.

Additional information furnished [redacted] is being transcribed and pertinent information will be furnished interested offices.

LHM suitable for dissemination will be forwarded to the Bureau.

2D

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-107
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3751) DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (157-487)(RUC)

SUBJECT: VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA,
POSSIBLY VAAV
RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)

RE: New Orleans airtel and letterhead memo, 4/3/65.

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans, indices of the Houston Office contain no references identifiable with captioned organization.

[redacted] advised no information had come to his attention concerning any type of meeting being held in the Shreveport area on 4/9/65, and he had learned of no individuals from the Houston area being invited or planning to attend such a meeting. [redacted] stated he would alert his sources regarding this matter. On 5/20/65 [redacted] was recontacted and stated no information had been received concerning the reported meeting held at Shreveport on 4/9/65.

[redacted] advised he had learned of no meeting being held in the Shreveport area in early April, 1965, and he had learned of no plans to form a new organization in the racial field.

[redacted] advised he had learned of no new organization being formed and knew of no one from the Houston area who could have travelled to Shreveport, Louisiana, in early April in connection with a new organization.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Info)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(RM)
1 - Houston

ED:vk

REC-11 21 MAY 25 1965

EX-SEC

JUN 8 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

HO 157-487

7D

[redacted] furnished the following information:

Informant stated he had heard of no new organization being formed in the Shreveport area, nor was he aware of any individuals from the Houston area having travelled to Shreveport in recent weeks in connection with the possible formation of a new organization.

Informant pointed out [redacted] a meeting at Houston on 5/11/65 which turned out to be an organizational meeting for a group at Houston tentatively adopting the name Dixie Council. All of the persons present were described by this source as being "extreme right-wingers." Informant understood the purpose of this organization was to establish some type of front organization which would possibly be used to screen prospective members for the Klan or for the organization known as "Minutemen" to which informant belongs. At this meeting it was announced that Gen. EDWIN WALKER would appear at Houston for a speech on the following week, and all persons were urged to attend. It was also announced that arrangements were being made for ROY HARRIS, prominent right-wing leader from Augusta, Georgia, and prominently identified with the White Citizens Council movement, to make a speech at Houston on 5/27/65.

7D

7D

It is pointed out that the organizing activity referred to above is not known to be related to the new organization described in referenced New Orleans communication but this information is being furnished for future consideration inasmuch as the two organizations appear to be of the same general type.

[redacted]

7C

FD-302 (Rev. 6-1-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	7/22/65	3/31 - 7/13/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
"CHANGED" AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS	SA [redacted]	[illegible]
	CHARACTER OF CASE RM - ORGANIZATION 7C	

The title is marked changed to delete volunteers of America, possibly VAAV, as an alias for this organization since this name was never used and was only considered as a possible name for this organization.

REFERENCES: New Orleans radiogram to Bureau dated 4/1/65.
Bureau letter to New Orleans dated 6/22/65.

- P -

LEADS

GENERAL LEAD

The following general lead is being set out for all offices:

Sources, informants, and investigation should be conducted to determine whether instant organization has chapters, members, or are attempting to set up chapters and obtain members in area covered by your office.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 7 - Bureau (157-2905) (RM) (COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE) 5 - New Orleans (157-3751) AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER DEPT ISD, CRD DATE FORW: HOW FORW: BY		157-2905-29 REC 6 12 JUL 28 1965 ST-11 REC-11 SEC.

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT	NOTATIONS
AGENCY REQUEST RECD. DATE FWD. HOW FWD. BY	

67-1585

FD-304 (Rev. 8-8-64)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-ICG, New Orleans, Louisiana
1-OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1-ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS 7C
Date: July 22, 1965

Field Office File No.: 157-3751 Bureau File No.: 157-2905

Title: AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

Character: RACIAL MATTER- ORGANIZATION

Synopsis:

American Royal Rangers, a new organization, was organized at a meeting at Bossier City, Louisiana, April 9, 1965. ARR is reported to have backing of General EDWIN WALKER, but his name will not be connected with the organization. ARR described as the organization of the future and a replacement for the Klan. ARR to be a military organization and members will wear uniforms and be armed with rifles. Purpose of ARR is to fight Communism, and members agree to risk their lives for cause of Constitutional Government, states rights, and human dignity. National headquarters will be Post Office Box 5115, Bossier City, La. Qualifications for enlistment and oath of office set forth [redacted] 7C 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and

157-2905-29

Pages i thru iii

Withheld

b7C

INDEX

NAME	PAGE NUMBERS
[redacted]	44
[redacted]	6, 8, 12, 34, 44
[redacted]	5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 30, 31, 34, 35, 39, 43, 45
WALKER, EDWIN	1, 5, 7, 9
[redacted]	39
[redacted]	42
[redacted]	6,8, 31, 43, 44
[redacted]	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49

7C

NO 157-3751

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I. ORGIN

II. CONSTITUTION

III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

IV. HEADQUARTERS

V. QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT AND OATH OF OFFICE

VI. OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP

VII. ACTIVITIES

NO 157-3751

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, United Klans of America, and National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, here and after referred to as the OKKKK, UKA, and NKKKK, is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NO 157-3751

ORIGIN OF

AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

7D

[redacted] furnished the following information on March 31, 1965:

[redacted] was contacted by General EDWIN WALKER [redacted] near Bossier City, Louisiana, about a new organization. [redacted] to General WALKER for about thirty minutes. 7D

7D [redacted]

The Klan is a thing of the past and the new organization is the organization of the future. The purpose of the organization is to move into towns and areas where racial trouble prevails and to eliminate the source of the trouble. They will not burn crosses. They will have regular drills with the officers wearing khaki uniforms and the enlisted men wearing fatigue uniforms. The medallion will be crossed American and Confederate flags with a crown in the center. Each man will have a high-powered rifle and an older rifle in good condition will be furnished to each man who cannot buy his own. The rifles will be kept at a central place.

7D [redacted] is to reorganize [redacted] Klan group and convert the group into a unit of the new organization. The organization will be headed by General WALKER and YOUNG could not recall the exact name, although he has seen literature with the name on it. He thought the name was Volunteers of America, possibly with the initials of VAAV or similar initials.

7D [redacted]

157-2905-29

Page 6
Withheld
b7C
b7D

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

[redacted] 7C/7D

The American Royal Rangers is not to be connected with any Klan group but discussion was had concerning which Klan groups would swing over to the new organization. It was felt by those present that numerous groups would join this new organization.

The American Royal Rangers as proposed during the meeting would be governed by a board of seven men. This board would include a Commander in Chief [redacted]; a Chief of staff, [redacted] and five Generals, who will be in charge of various departments within the organization. 7D

The organization reportedly is to have uniforms and insignia and will be non-violent in nature unless the situation required more drastic means to obtain their ends.

The organization reportedly has the backing of General EDWIN WALKER but his name is not to be connected with the organization.

[redacted] furnished the following information on April 10, 1965: 7D

On April 9, 1965, a meeting was held [redacted], Bossier City, Louisiana, for the purpose of forming a new organization. This is the organization [redacted] discussed with General EDWIN WALKER on March 27, 1965. [redacted] was not certain of the name of the organization, but thought it might be Volunteers of America, possibly with the initials of VAAV.

157-2905-29

Page 8

Withheld

b7D

NO 157-3751
JAW:jms

[redacted]

It was stated that General EDWIN WALKER is to be a five-star general having jurisdiction over the entire organization, but he will remain in the background and will not be openly connected with it.

[redacted] the ARR will be open to all races and creeds, and remarked that they put that in the charter for the benefit of the FBI and the Federal Government. He commented they would let Negroes in the organization providing they put up $5,000.

[redacted] the members would have uniforms and the organization would be run in a military manner, with trials held for members who violate the oath.

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 11/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL — AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI — ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-332) (P)

RE: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

/7 BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS /x/ RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau teletype dated 11/3/64. U

Enclosed are 9 copies of LHM. U

One copy of enclosed LHM has been disseminated locally to OSI, 10th District ONI, 8th Naval District, and 112th INTC. Two copies have been furnished to Secret Service, San Antonio.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2-Jackson (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2-Jacksonville (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
1-Atlanta (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Birmingham (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Charlotte (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Knoxville (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Little Rock (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Memphis (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Miami (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Mobile (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-New Orleans (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Richmond (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
1-Savannah (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
(Enc. 2) (AM RM)
San Antonio (1-Laredo
(157-332) (1-McAllen
(157-310) (1-Del Rio
(1-
Fort Hood RA (1-Killeen
Brownsville RA (1-Waco

Classified by 2909
Declassify on: 2
Date:

DPD DL 5/22/78
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 11-10-64
HOW FORW: R.S
BY _____

Ex-114

REC-71 157-2132-7

cc detached by Klan-Hate Group Unit

NOV 16 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

November 4, 1964

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

Information was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Jacksonville, Florida, that a klansman in Meridian, Mississippi, stated that Major General EDWIN WALKER had approximately one hundred thousand followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Arizona. These followers were storing ammunition and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President LYNDON B. JOHNSON is re-elected.

The same source stated that another klansman in Mississippi had heard of General WALKER's plan and that rumors in klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi reflected that the klan groups in these two states will precipitate action after President JOHNSON's re-election, and, if martial law results, General WALKER's followers plan to start a revolution the latter part of December, 1964, or early January, 1965.

At 10:55 p.m. on November 3, 1964, [redacted] Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, San Antonio, was contacted at the Secret Service Office in Austin, Texas, and advised of the above information. 7C

At 11:14 p.m., November 3, 1964, [redacted] Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, was advised of the above information. 7D

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

2909
3/22/78 DK

157-5138-

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN
INSURRECTION PLOT

On November 4, 1964, [redacted] Fourth Army Headquarters, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, was advised of the above information. 7C

On November 4, 1964, [redacted] San Antonio Police Department, was advised on a confidential basis of the above information. 7D

On November 4, 1964, [redacted] contacted, and these individuals had no information in connection with any possibly revolutionary activities or storing of arms or ammunition. 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

November 4, 1964

Title ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

Character

Reference San Antonio Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 11/5/64

smit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-1820)

SUBJECT: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau radiogram to Atlanta and other offices, 11/3/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum dated 11/5/64.

[redacted]

Secret Service, Jackson, Miss., advised of information in letterhead memorandum.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
2 - Jackson

JTK:amh
(5)

157-2138-8

REC-23

1 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, CSI, SEC SER
DEPT. OF ARMY
DATE FORW: 11-10-64
HOW FORW: E-S
BY: FHF-SL
C. C. Wick

Klan-Hate Group Cntr

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NOV 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
November 5, 1964

RE: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS

Information has been received from a confidential source of known reliability who reported that [redacted] 7D stated that he has been working with Major General EDWIN WALKER and his assistants for some time [redacted] said that General WALKER has approximately 100,000 followers in Texas and an unknown number of members in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, and possibly New Mexico and Arizona. [redacted] stated that these followers have been storing ammunition and weapons over a period of time. He indicated that General WALKER was to lead an insurrection if President LYNDON B. JOHNSON is re-elected in the November election [redacted] stated that he told source this information inasmuch as he desired the source to lead a battalion of the Mississippi followers.

Source further advised [redacted] 7D that he was cognizant of a plan allegedly developed by General EDWIN WALKER.

[redacted] told source that stories in Klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi indicate if President JOHNSON is re-elected then action by Klan groups in these two states would probably bring martial law shortly after the election. 7D [redacted] advised the source that if martial law is effected, then WALKER's followers are allegedly to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964, or the first part of January, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

157-3138-9

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-864)(P)

RE: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

___ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS _X_ RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau teletype dated 11/3/64.

Enclosed are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum. One copy of enclosed letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to INTC, OSI, ONI and U. S. Secret Service.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Charlotte (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Knoxville (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Savannah (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
7 - Birmingham (2 - 157-864)
(1 - Florence RA) (1 - Anniston RA)
(1 - Tuscaloosa RA) (1 - Huntsville RA)
(1 - Gadsden RA)

REC 45 157-2138-11

6 NOV 12 1964

1 cc disseminated by Klan-Hate Group Unit

CRS:esw (22)

AGENCY: ACSI, CNI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE TYPED: 11-12-64
HOW TYPED: RS
BY: ERAYA

NOV 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Information copies of attached letterhead memorandum are being sent to the following offices since they are conducting investigation in instant case:

Atlanta, Charlotte, Dallas, Jacksonville, Jackson, Knoxville, Little Rock, Memphis, Miami, Mobile, New Orleans, Richmond, Savannah, Tampa.

All informants and sources who have been contacted have been alerted that any information which may come to their attention regarding any revolutionary movement or matters involving arms and ammunition should be furnished to the Birmingham FBI immediately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

1400 - 2121 Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
November 6, 1964

RE: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

On September 30, 1964, a confidential source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a "Klansman" in Meridian, Mississippi, had been overheard to say that Major General Edwin A. Walker had approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Arizona, who were storing ammunition and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President Lyndon B. Johnson were re-elected.

The same source advised on November 2, 1964, that another Klansman in Mississippi had been heard to say that rumors in "Klan" circles in Alabama and Mississippi are that "Klan" groups in these two states will precipitate action after President Johnson's re-election and that if martial law results, General Walker's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964 or early in January, 1965.

On November 4, 1964, the above information was telephonically furnished to [redacted] 111th INTC, Birmingham, [redacted] OSI, Birmingham, and [redacted] U. S. Secret Service, Birmingham.

Confidential informants of the Birmingham Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation familiar with racial and similar activity were contacted on November 4, 1964, and could furnish no information concerning the rumors described above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-3197-11

F B I

Date: 11/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-599)(P)

RE: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: BIRMINGHAM)

Reference is mate to Bureau teletype dated 11/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter, and enclosed herewith for Birmingham Division are 2 copies of letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter.

[redacted] 7D

The informants contacted in the Mobile Division who could furnish no information concerning captioned matter were [redacted] 7D

The notification, as reported in enclosed letterhead memorandum, was made by SA [redacted] at Mobile, Ala. and SA [redacted] at Montgomery, Ala. 7C

This letterhead is being disseminated locally to Intelligence Corps, U. S. Secret Service, Office Of Special Investigations, Office Of Naval Intelligence, and G-2, 3rd Army.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
3 - Birmingham (157-864)(Encs. 2)(RM)
2 - Mobile
JTB:jes
(8)

REC- 56 157-2137-20

8 NOV 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NOV 23 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

eply, Please Refer to
No.

Mobile, Alabama
November 13, 1964

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN
INSURRECTION PLOT

Information was received from a confidential source in Mississippi on September 30, 1964 to the effect that a klansman in Mississippi had said that Retired Major General EDWIN WALKER has approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Arizona, who were storing ammunition and weapons, and who planned insurrectionary action if President LYNDON B. JOHNSON were re-elected. The same source, on November 2, 1964, reported that another klansman in Mississippi said that he had heard of Major General WALKER's plan, and that rumors in klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi were that klan groups in those two states would precipitate action after President JOHNSON's re-election, and that if martial law resulted, WALKER's followers planned to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964 or in early 1965.

The above information was orally furnished to the following individuals on the dates indicated:

[redacted] United States Military Intelligence, Mobile, Alabama - November 5, 1964;

[redacted] Office Of Special Investigations, Mobile, Alabama - November 5, 1964;

7C

7C

157-9132-20

ENCLOSURE

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

[redacted] 7D
Mobile Police Department, Mobile, Alabama - November 5, 1964;

[redacted] United States Secret Service, Mobile, Alabama - November 6, 1964; 7C

[redacted] 7D
Montgomery, Alabama - November 10, 1964;

[redacted] Alabama State Department Of Public Safety, Montgomery, Alabama - November 10, 1964; 7D

[redacted] United States Military Intelligence, Montgomery, Alabama - November 10, 1964. 7C

Confidential sources familiar with some racial and klan activity in the Montgomery, Alabama area could furnish no information relating to the above referenced to report.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 11/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3089) (P)

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RM
(CO: BIRMINGHAM)

Re Bureau tel, 11/3/64 and San Antonio tel to Bureau, 11/6/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, for Birmingham two copies, and for other offices indicated one copy of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being sent to Secret Service, 122th ICG, ONI, and OSI at New Orleans, La., under separate cover.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Charlotte (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Little Rock (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Mobile (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Savannah (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Richmond (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
SMC:sab
(20)

ENCLOSURE

157-3089-26

REC-35

5 NOV 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____ Unit
Special Agent in Charge

69 NOV 25 1964

C. C. Wick

AGENT [illegible] DATE FORW: 11-19-64
BY [illegible]

NO 157-3089/sab

[redacted]

Additional racial informants and sources of New Orleans Division are presently being contacted and alerted in regard to referenced Bureau tel.

In addition, appropriate investigation presently being conducted at Shreveport, Louisiana, mentioned in referenced San Antonio telstype. Results of additional contacts with racial informants and sources as well as investigation [redacted] will be immediately furnished upon completion.

7D

7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 12, 1964

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

On September 30, 1964 a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Meridian, Mississippi, had been overheard to say that former Major General Edwin A. Walker had approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico who are storing arms and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President Lyndon B. Johnson was re-elected.

This same source advised that another klansman in Mississippi had also heard of General Walker's plan and that rumors in klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi are that these klan groups in these two states are precipitating action after President Johnson's re-election and, if marshal law results, General Walker's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964, or early 1965.

On November 4, 1964 and on November 5, 1964, a second confidential source and a third confidential source, who are familiar with klan and similar type activity in Southeastern Louisiana and New Orleans areas respectively, advised that no information had come to their attention concerning the rumors described above. The second confidential source has furnished reliable information in the past, while insufficient contact has been had with the third confidential source to determine his reliability, however, this third source is in a position to furnish reliable information.

On November 4, 1964 the above information furnished by the first confidential source was furnished to [redacted] Louisiana Director of Public Safety and Superintendent of Louisiana State Police.

157-[illegible]-26

ENCLOSURE

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

On November 6, 1964, the above information provided by the first confidential source was provided to the following individuals:

[redacted] 112th Intelligence Corps Group, New Orleans, Louisiana. 7C

[redacted], Office of Special Investigations, New Orleans, Louisiana.

[redacted] Office of Naval Intelligence, New Orleans, Louisiana. 7C

[redacted] Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana. 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 11/18/64

smit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (157-2138)

FROM: SAC, Knoxville (157-318)(P)

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: BH)

ReButel 11/3/64 and Buairtels 11/6/64 and 11/10/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, for Birmingham two copies, and for other offices indicated one copy of LHM bearing above caption.

Copies of the enclosed LHM have been disseminated to ICG, ONI, OSI and Secret Service locally.

Knoxville Office requested Memphis Office to furnish above information to Secret Service, Nashville, Tennessee, inasmuch as there is no local office of Secret Service, Knoxville.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Charlotte (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (157-3089)(Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Savannah (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Knoxville

REC. 33 157-3089-31

5 NOV 20 1964

AGENCY: ACT ONL OSI SEC SER
DATE FWD: 11-24-64
HOW FWD: hd
BY : Fwd

TAS:mlc
(19)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per 1 cc detached by Klan-Hate Group Unit
Special Agent in Charge

69 NOV 5

[redacted] 7D

Any pertinent information received from above Knoxville informants or other sources will be immediately reported.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee
November 18, 1964

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

On September 30, 1964, a confidential source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a member of the klan in Meridian, Mississippi, had been overheard to say that former Major General Edwin A. Walker had approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Arizona, who were storing ammunition and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President Lyndon B. Johnson were elected.

The same source advised on November 2, 1964, that klansman in Mississippi had been heard to say that rumors in klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi are that klan groups in these two states will precipitate action after President Johnson's election, and that if martial law results, General Walker's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964 or early January, 1965.

On November 4, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and a third confidential source, who has not been contacted sufficiently to establish reliability of information furnished, both of whom are familiar with klan activity in the East Tennessee area, advised that no information had come to their attention concerning the above-described rumors. On November 5, 1964, a fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with much of the klan activity in the East Tennessee area, advised he has received no information concerning the above rumors.

On November 5, 1964, the above information furnished by the first confidential source was furnished orally to [redacted], Knoxville, [redacted] OSI, Knoxville, [redacted] ONI, Knoxville, and [redacted], Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, Knoxville.

TC
TD

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31

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 11/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL — AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2138)

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (157-856) (P)

SUBJECT: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RM
(OO: Birmingham)

Re Bureau airtel, 11/10/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 13 copies of letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies of the LHM are included herewith for Birmingham as office of origin.

[redacted]

All Klan sources and informants of the Atlanta Office have been alerted to immediately furnish any information regarding this matter. In the event they do furnish any such information it will be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau and interested offices.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (157-864) (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - Atlanta
(2 - 157-856)
(1 - 66-1861) (Dissemination of Criminal Information to Federal, State, and local agencies)

CEC:jlc
(8)

REC-3

1 cc delivered by Man-[illegible] 10 NOV 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
November 25, 1964

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

On September 30, 1964, a confidential source of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a member of the klan in Meridian, Mississippi had been overheard to say that former Major General Edwin A. Walker had approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Arizona who were storing ammunition and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President Lyndon B. Johnson were elected.

The same source advised on November 2, 1964, that Klansmen in Mississippi had been heard to say that rumors in klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi are that klan groups in these two states will precipitate action after President Johnson's election and that if marshal law results, General Walker's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964, or early 1965.

A second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth confidential sources of the Atlanta Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are familiar with klan activity in the State of Georgia and who have furnished reliable information in the past advised during the period November 4 - 20, 1964, that they had received no information concerning the above described plot.

On November 4, 1964, the information set out above received from the first confidential source was orally furnished to the following:

[redacted]
111th Counter Intelligence Corps Group
Ft. McPherson, Georgia

IC

ENCLOSURE

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

[redacted]
United States Secret Service
Atlanta, Georgia

7C

[redacted]
Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Atlanta, Georgia

7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 11/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2138)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-332) (P)

SUBJECT: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS

OO - BIRMINGHAM

Re Bureau airtel to Birmingham dated 11/10/64.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 13 copies of letterhead memorandum and two copies are enclosed for Birmingham [redacted]

Two copies are being disseminated to Secret Service, San Antonio and one copy to 10th District, OSI and one copy 112th INTC.

Additional background information being developed [redacted]

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7C

DEC 24 EX-100

151-2137-52

C. C. Wick

11 DEC 7 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - San Antonio (2 - 157-332)
(1 - 62-2919)
(1 - 66-1620)

JCW/mjb
(9)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
November 23, 1964

64
67
2 7C
7D

[redacted] stated he considers [redacted] to be an extremist, and, in his opinion, a "screwball." He claims [redacted] is also a heavy drinker, and on two occasions has ejected [redacted] from his home when he came there drunk.

[redacted] claims that [redacted] frequently sends him material through the mails, including "On Target," and another publication from Fredericksburg, Texas, entitled "America for Americans." He claims he has received other material and publications which he cannot identify. He said he considered this material to be "extreme rightist" and threw it away.

[redacted], approximately two months ago, advised [redacted] that he should "get 10 or 15 men he could count on if they're ever needed." [redacted] asked [redacted] the reason, and [redacted] replied that these men might be needed to fight Negroes [redacted] also told him that he should start storing up ammunition because someday he might need it. [redacted] alleges that [redacted] has mentioned the fact he has been in contact and has talked with General EDWIN A. WALKER, but never disclosed the purpose of such contacts.

7D

[redacted] said that on November 13, 1964, he was last visited [redacted] who made the statement that "we have got to do something about LYNDON [redacted] he never asked [redacted] the reason, and [redacted] did not further elaborate on that remark.

7D

157-2138-5

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 11/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2138)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-1820) (P)

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN
INSURRECTION PLOT
RM
(OO:Birmingham)

ReBureau airtel to all offices, 11/10/64.

On 11/11/64 [redacted] who furnished the original information in this matter, advised that he has been unable to learn of any additional information concerning an alleged insurrection plot to be led by Major General EDWIN WALKER, in which the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi and Alabama were to take part.

(3- Bureau
1- Atlanta
2- Birmingham (157-864)
1- Charlotte
1- Dallas (157-425)
1- Jacksonville
1- Little Rock
1- Memphis
1- Miami
1- Mobile
1- New Orleans (157-3089)
1- Phoenix (157-81)
1- San Antonio (157-332)
1- Savannah
1- Richmond
1- Tampa (157-8)
1- Knoxville (157-318)
1- WFO (157-478)
2- Jackson (23)

REC-58 157-2138-59

20 DEC 5 1964

JHP:ecs

DEC 15 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

JN 157-1820

During November, 1964, [redacted] both have advised that they have been unable to learn of any information concerning the above matter.

7D

One copy of this airtel is being furnished the offices listed, for information in view of their investigative interest. Any information received in this matter in the future will be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

D-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 1/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-2138) ~~Attn: Civil Rights Section~~ ~~General Investigative Division~~

From: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-864)(P)

Subject: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau teletype of 11/3/64; Bureau airtel of 11/6/64; Birmingham airtel and LHM of 11/6/64; Dallas letter to Bureau of 12/15/64; and Jackson letter to Bureau of 1/7/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Copies of the enclosed LHM are being disseminated locally to INTC, OSI, ONI and U. S. Secret Service.

Dallas is being furnished two copies of the enclosed LHM for reasons set out below. Jackson is being furnished an information copy in view of its interest in this matter.

Re Bureau teletype of 11/3/64 contained information concerning Major General EDWIN WALKER, of the Dallas, Texas area, which information was received [redacted] and on which captioned matter was opened. Re Bureau airtel designated Birmingham as Office of Origin in instant matter. Re Birmingham airtel and enclosed LHM reflected that no information had been received or developed concerning such a plot.

Re Dallas letter to Bureau of 12/15/64, a copy of which was furnished Birmingham by the Bureau, [redacted]

REC-100 157-2138-95

28 JAN 1965

1 Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
2 - Dallas (157-425)(Enc.2)(RM)
1 - Jackson (157-1820)(Enc.1)(Info)(RM)
2 - Birmingham
MME:jgr
(6)

AGENCY: AGRI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
[illegible] CID

1-27-65

1 - ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Birmingham, Alabama
January 20, 1965

RE: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum of the Birmingham Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated November 6, 1964, captioned as above.

Referenced communication set forth information that a "Klansman" in Meridian, Mississippi, had been overheard to say that Major General Edwin A. Walker had approximately 100,000 followers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Arizona, who were storing ammunition and weapons and planned insurrectionary action if President Lyndon B. Johnson were re-elected.

It was also stated that another Klansman in Mississippi had been heard to say that rumors in "Klan" circles in Alabama and Mississippi are that "Klan" groups in these two states will precipitate action after President Johnson's re-election and that if martial law results, General Walker's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December 1964, or early in January 1965.

During early January 1965, confidential informants of the Birmingham Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who are familiar with racial and similar activities, were contacted concerning the rumors described above and each advised that they could furnish no information concerning the rumors.

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ENCLOSURE

157-2135-

January 28, 1965
1 - F.H. Freund

Airtel

To: SAC, Birmingham (157-864)

From: Director, FBI (157-2138) REC 80 -95

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: BIRMINGHAM

ReBHairtel dated January 20, 1965, requesting that the office of origin in above-captioned matter be changed from Birmingham to the Dallas Division.

The Birmingham Office should remain the office of origin in this matter. The attention of the Birmingham Office is directed to Bureau letter to Jackson dated January 14, 1965, with copy to Birmingham instructing the Jackson Office to keep this matter pending and to follow instructions set forth in Buairtel.

It is noted that the original allegation was that revolutionary action was planned in December, 1964, or January, 1965. Therefore, the Bureau desires that all offices give this situation close attention, and the Bureau should be promptly advised of any additional information developed.

1 - Dallas
1 - Jackson

MAILED 8
JAN 27 1965
COMM-FBI

FHF:jmw
(6)

NOTE: Information indicating Klan groups plan violent action when President Johnson elected such action resulting in martial law. If martial law invoked, followers of Major General Edwin Walker were rumored to be planning revolutionary action in 12-64 or 1-65. All continental offices were advised and instructed by Bureau regarding these allegations and various leaders have been closely followed by these offices. Pertinent information has been disseminated to interested agences and no substantiation of these allegations have been obtained and matter being closely followed.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 1965

157-2138-107

Cover Pages 1 & 2

Enclosure Page 1

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Kerrville, Texas, advised that [redacted] a close associate [redacted]

He stated [redacted] is considered "ultra conservative" and possibly a member of the John Birch Society. He stated it is his understanding that [redacted] is a close associate and friend to General EDWIN A. WALKER of Dallas, Texas, and [redacted] has been instrumental in holding meetings of the John Birch Society in the Kerrville area. [redacted] further stated that in contacting [redacted] on another matter, he was able to observe considerable printing equipment in the garage [redacted] which, he says he understands, is used in the preparation

7C
7D

[redacted]

and publication of materials of this group.

[redacted]

7C/72

FBI

Date: 3/4/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2138) ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-1820) (RUC)

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO:BH)

ReBulet to Jackson, 1/14/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies and for Birmingham 2 copies of LHM in captioned matter.

[redacted]

Attached LHM has been disseminated to Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi.

Since numerous recontacts with the original source of the information in captioned matter have failed to substantiate the information and since the alleged plot was to have taken place during December, 1964, or January, 1965, no further investigation is being conducted by the Jackson Office.

157-1360-10

REC 5

1 cc detached by Klan-Hate Group Unit

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Jackson
SNJ:cj
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 3-9-65
HOW FORW: L-S
BY:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
March 4, 1965

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN
INSURRECTION PLOT
RACIAL MATTERS

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past has previously advised that a member of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM), Lauderdale County Klavern, Meridian, Mississippi, stated that he had been working with Major General Edwin Walker and his assistants. The source advised at that time that Major General Walker has approximately 100,000 followers in several Southern and Western states and that these followers have been storing ammunition over a period of time. The source indicated that General Walker was allegedly going to lead an insurrection if President Lyndon B. Johnson was re-elected in the November, 1964, election.

The above source subsequently advised on November 11, 1964, that he had contacted the Klansman from whom he had first learned of the information regarding General Walker and it was the opinion of the source that there was no direct knowledge of such a plan and the Klansman who had told him originally had merely heard some rumors.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know of practically all general plans of the principal Klan organization in Mississippi, the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, advised on November 18, 1964, that he has heard of no talk and knows of no plans of the Klan or any right wing group to conduct any acts of violence as a result of the election of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

ENCLOSURE

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION
IN INSURRECTION PLOT

The source mentioned above was recontacted on February 17, 1965, and stated he has been unable to learn of any additional information concerning the alleged insurrection plot which was to take place if President Johnson was re-elected. This source said he does not know if this was a bonafide plot or just "Klan talk". The source said that the inquiries regarding this plot from the source from whom he originally heard it have met with negative results.

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1 (Rev 5-1-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ITING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BIRMINGHAM	BIRMINGHAM	5/17/65	11/3/64 - 5/17/65

OF CASE

ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: rte

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM

CC TO: GEAR
REQ. REC'D. 2-9-66
FEB 1966
ANS.
BY:

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype dated 11/3/64;
Bureau airtels dated 11/6/64, 11/10/64, and 1/28/65;
Bureau letter dated 3/16/65.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Instant report has been prepared in accordance with referenced Bureau letter.

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T Symbols were used only where necessary.

Information copies of instant report are being furnished to certain offices which have conducted active investigation in this matter and/or which have a direct interest in the data set forth in the report.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local Military Intelligence Agencies and to U. S. Secret Service, Birmingham.

OVED
S MADE:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

(Copies Cover Page B)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, CSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, GRD
DATE FORW: 5-17-65
HOW FORW:
BY

MAY 24 1965

REC-31 62-112 REC 14

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION. INT. SEC.

Y
ST RECD.
WD.
WD.
5-24-65

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

COPIES: 7-Bureau (157-2138) (RM)
2-INTC, Birmingham, Alabama (RM)
1-ONI, Birmingham, Alabama (RM)
1-OSI, Birmingham, Alabama (RM)
1-U. S. Secret Service, Birmingham, Alabama (RM)
1-Atlanta (Info.)(157-856) (RM)
1-Charlotte (Info.)(157-[illegible]) (RM)
1-Dallas (Info.)(157-425) (RM)
1-El Paso (Info.)(157-132) (RM)
1-Houston (Info.)(157-[illegible]) (RM)
1-Indianapolis (Info.)(157-131) (RM)
1-Jackson (Info.)(157-1820) (RM)
1-Jacksonville (Info.)(157-914) (RM)
1-Knoxville (Info.) (157-318) (RM)
1-Louisville (Info.)(157-247) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info.)(157-599) (RM)
1-New Orleans (Info.)(157-3089) (RM)
1-New York (157-1310)(Info.) (RM)
1-Oklahoma City (157-254)(Info.) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh (Info.)(157-334) (RM)
1-Richmond (Info.)(157-883) (RM)
1-St. Louis (Info.)(157-679) (RM)
1-San Antonio (Info.)(157-[illegible]) (RM)
1-Washington Field Office (Info.)(157-[illegible])
1-Birmingham (157-864) (RM)

157-2138-135

Pages C thru G

Withheld

b7D

FD-2(*.(Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Birmingham
Date: 5/17/65

Field Office File #: BH 157-864 Bureau File #: 157-2138

Title: ALLEGED KLAN PARTICIPATION IN INSURRECTION PLOT

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: On September 30, 1964, a Confidential Informant advised that a member of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM), Lauderdale County Klavern, Meridian, Mississippi, stated that he had been working with Major General EDWIN WALKER and his assistants and that WALKER had approximately 100,000 followers in several Southern and Western States and allegedly was going to lead an insurrection if President LYNDON B. JOHNSON was re-elected in the November, 1964 Election. On 11/11/64, the same Informant advised that he had contacted the Klansman from whom he first learned of the information regarding General Walker and it was the opinion of the Informant that there was no direct knowledge of such a plan and the Klansman who had told him originally had merely heard some rumors. Results of extensive investigation conducted during late 1964 and early 1965 to resolve this matter are being set out.

- C -

DETAILS:

PREDICATION

This investigation is predicated upon the fact that on September 30, 1964, Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1 advised that a member of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM), Lauderdale County Klavern, Meridian, Mississippi, stated that he had been working with Major General EDWIN WALKER and his assistants and that General WALKER had approximately 100,000

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followers in several Southern and Western States and allegedly was going to lead an insurrection if President LYNDON B. JOHNSON was re-elected in the November, 1964 Election. On November 11, 1964, the same Informant advised that he had contacted the Klansman from whom he first learned of the information regarding General WALKER and it was the opinion of the Informant that there was no direct knowledge of such a plan and the Klansman who had told him originally had merely heard some rumors.

[redacted] also advised that these followers of General WALKER reportedly had been storing ammunition over a period of time prior to September 30, 1964.

Characterizations of the WKKKKOM and the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) are being set out in the Appendix section of this report.

On September 30, 1964, [redacted] also stated that General WALKER's 100,000 followers were in Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico, and that they were storing arms and weapons and planned the insurrectionary action if President JOHNSON was re-elected. [redacted] advised that another Klansman in Mississippi had also heard of General WALKER's plan and that rumors in Klan circles in Alabama and Mississippi were that these Klan members in these two states were precipitating action against President JOHNSON's re-election and, if marshal law resulted, General WALKER's followers plan to start a revolution in the latter part of December, 1964, or early 1965.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted] both of whom are familiar with Klan and similar type activity in Southeastern Louisiana, and New Orleans areas respectively, advised that they had no

information concerning the above-mentioned rumors or plans of General WALKER.

[redacted] advised that he had contacted the Klansman from whom he had first learned of the above information regarding General WALKER and it was his opinion that there was no direct knowledge of such a plan and that the Klansman who had told him originally had merely heard some rumors.

7D

[redacted] advised that he had heard of no discussions and knew of no plans of the Klan or any right wing group to conduct any acts of violence as a result of the election of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

7D

[redacted] advised that he had personal knowledge as to General WALKER's presence in Dallas, Texas, as of November 4, 1964, and that to the best of his knowledge, WALKER had no plans to leave Dallas in the immediate or near future. [redacted] stated that WALKER had a strong following in Mississippi but had no organization backing him. [redacted] stated it would not be characteristic of WALKER to be a part of any organizational activity as he is very much a "loner [redacted] described General WALKER as being very much an egotis[redacted] who would do almost anything for publicity, but he did not believe WALKER would be capable of, or interested in leading an insurrection or participating in a similar activity.

7D

[redacted] advised that in discussing the elections held on November 3, 1964, General WALKER was heard to make a comment on November 4, 1964, to the effect that "Well, we'll have another chance to get them in four years." [redacted] General WALKER did not indicate any violent reaction or joint disagreement in the results of the election. [redacted] stated he believed WALKER to be too much of an individualist to get messed up with the Klan and that although WALKER was very much against the administration of President JOHNSON, he was also in disagreement with most of those other individuals and organizations who violently opposed the present administration.

[redacted], each of whom is familiar with racial and similar activity in the Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, areas, advised that they could furnish no information concerning the rumors of General WALKER's presence.

7D

[redacted]

7C

[redacted] was high in his praise of Major General EDWIN WALKER and advocated WALKER's theories of Government and sympathized with WALKER's cause. [redacted] he knows WALKER personally and considers WALKER the most outstanding military leader the U. S. has had in many years and believes WALKER was treated unfairly by the U. S. Government.

[redacted]

7C

[redacted] concurs with [redacted] in all of his "political beliefs" and is believed to be a member of the John Birch Society and is a great admirer of Major General WALKER.

[redacted] has expressed great admiration for General WALKER and for [redacted]

157-2138-135
Pages 7 thru 14
Withheld
b7C
b7D

[redacted], have advised that they have no knowledge of any plans or rumors concerning any insurrection plan of General WALKER or any group. 7D

[redacted] each of whom is familiar with Klan activity in the State of Georgia, advised that they had received no information concerning any insurrectionary plot or plan of General WALKER or any group. 7D

[redacted] 7E

157- 2138-135

Pages 16 thru 36

Withheld

b7C

b7D

[redacted] each of whom is familiar with some racial and klan activity in the Montgomery, Alabama, area, advised they could furnish no information concerning any insurrectionary plan or plot of General WALKER or any other group.

[redacted], each of whom is familiar with klan activity in the East, Tennessee, area advised that they had received no information concerning any insurrection plot or plan of General WALKER or any other group.

PROX. [redacted]. He stated he considers [redacted] to be an extremist, and in his opinion, a "screwball." He claims [redacted] is also a heavy drinker, and on two occasions has ejected [redacted] from his home when he came there drunk.

[redacted] claims that [redacted] frequently sends him material through the mails, including "On Target," and another publication from Fredericksburg, Texas, entitled "America for Americans." He claims he has received other material and publications which he cannot identify, and stated he considers this material to be "extreme rightist" and threw it away.

[redacted] approximately two months ago, advised [redacted] that he should "get 10 or 15 men he could count on if they're ever needed." [redacted] asked [redacted] the reason, and [redacted] replied that these men might be needed to fight Negroes. [redacted] also told him that he should start storing up ammunition because some day he might need it. [redacted] alleges that [redacted] has mentioned the fact he has been in contact and has talked with General EDWIN A. WALKER but never disclosed the purpose of such contacts.

7D

[redacted] said that on November 13, 1964, he was last visited [redacted] who made the statement that "we have got to do something about LYNDON." [redacted] he never asked DANIEL the reason, and did not further elaborate on that remark.

7C

[redacted]

157-2138-135

Pages 39 thru 41

Withheld

b7C

b7D

[redacted] was an independent and he considered him to be a little radical on the conservative side. [redacted] was a supporter of General EDWIN WALKER and told him that he was going to vote for General WALKER when WALKER ran for Governor of Texas several years ago. [redacted] said there was a rumor that [redacted] associates were members of the John Birch Society. He said he knows [redacted] listened to a radio program originating in Louisiana, name unrecalled by him, which came on at about 6:00 p.m. in the evening and had General WALKER as a speaker on several occasions. He [redacted] tried to get him to listen to that program, and as he recalled the program was strong for states' rights. [redacted] as are a number of other people, including himself, is opposed to the many give-away programs operated by the United States Government and did not agree with all of the new civil rights legislation.

[redacted]

recently moved to another locality and that he knew of no clubs or organizational activities on their part. He stated that he did not know [redacted] was acquainted with General EDWIN WALKER or supported him. He described [redacted] as more or less a conservative type of individual and certainly not the type that would take any violent or armed action. [redacted]

157-2138-135

Pages 43 and 44

Withheld

b7C

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] is considered "ultra conservative" and possibly a member of the John Birch Society. He stated it is his understanding that [redacted] is a close associate and friend to General EDWIN A. WALKER of Dallas, Texas, and [redacted] has been instrumental in holding meetings of the John Birch Society in the Kerrville area.

[redacted]

1C/1D

[redacted]

[redacted] the meeting of the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) at Brookhaven, Mississippi, on November 19, 1964, when General EDWIN WALKER was the speaker. The meeting was held at Whitworth College at Brookhaven, Mississippi. This source advised the following persons were on the speakers' stand with General WALKER:

MEDFORD EVANS, Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. (First name unknown) SIMMONS, Jackson, Mississippi

TELLY BRADY, brother of Judge TOM BRADY, who is reported to be the President of the APWR at Natchez, Mississippi

MR. (First name unknown) DICK, who is second or third Vice President of the APWR, and is from Summit, Mississippi

The Dean of Whitworth College, name not given, and a teacher from Whitworth College, Mr. PACE, Mr. HUGH, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. PATRICK, whose first names are unknown but who are believed to be from Jackson, Mississippi.

[redacted] advised that Major General WALKER talked about the past incidents in the United States, including the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY; the treatment of the students and others at the University of Mississippi during the "riots" when JAMES MEREDITH, a Negro, registered at the University of Mississippi. General WALKER denied that he had brought a group to the University campus. WALKER talked about the BOBBY BAKER case, BILLY SOL ESTES, and just where he thought President JOHNSON fits into this picture. General WALKER also talked about the events in the racial field which happened during the Summer of 1964. WALKER mentioned the recent case where a cabinet member was arrested and remarked that "With things like that going on, it's no wonder they wanted the lights turned off in the White House," or a statement similar to that, apparently referring to the JENKINS incident, where a White House aide was dismissed on a morals charge.

[redacted] stated that nothing was said by General WALKER about the future, insofar as any of his plans are concerned, and no information was given out as to what could be done about any given situation. The source said there was nothing in General Walker's speech to indicate that he would again become involved in racial activities in the State of Mississippi, or elsewhere.

7D

[redacted] advised that a collection was taken up at the doors during the above meeting on November 19, 1964, and as the source passed out the door, he noticed there was very little money in the hat.

7D

[redacted] estimated that there were from 700 to 800 people in attendance at this meeting.

[redacted] each of whom is familiar with klan and similar type activity in Southern Louisiana and the New Orleans, Louisiana, area, advised that they had no information that any klan groups would precipitate action following the election of President JOHNSON or that these klan members were to be joined in by the followers of General EDWIN A. WALKER.

[redacted] advised that a meeting of the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) began at 8:00 p.m on November 19, 1964, at Brookhaven, Mississippi, and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER was the main speaker. The invocation was offered at this meeting by Minister HARDIN (phonetic) of the Methodist Church in Jackson, Mississippi. Introductions included the President of Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Mississippi, the President of the APWR, THE Vice-president of the APWR, and the secretary of the APWR. The source was unable to hear the names as they were introduced. The editor of the "Southern Review,"a newspaper published at Jackson, Mississippi, was also seated on the stage at Whitworth College, where the meeting was held and was introduced to the audience. TULLOS BRADY, brother of Judge TOM BRADY, introduced General WALKER with the statement that General WALKER was the number one man in America that could not be dictated to. BRADY went on to praise the Editor of the "Southern Review" claiming this was the only true news of what was happening in the State of Mississippi and the nation without being censured.

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning General WALKER's speech: 7D

The opening remarks of General EDWIN A. WALKER were directed towards the Federal Government, stating that he was well aware that some FBI Agents were in the auditorium and, therefore, the audience was segregated. His second point was directed towards President JOHNSON and his appointing CARL ROWEN as Head of the Vital United States Information Agency which resulted in a black stamp on what news would be sent to other countries will be censured by ROWEN and not given the true picture. His comments converning the press,in general, was that it was strictly a one-sided reporting of what happened, particularly in Oxford, Mississippi. He said the only way a clear picture will ever be given concerning the Oxford, Mississippi, situation is for the people of Mississippi themselves, each person, to spread the true word to their hundreds of friends in other states.

WALKER included in his speech the fact that the State of Mississippi had the fortitude to show the world that they could not be intimidated by the present Government, in that, they gave such a large vote against the present Government. WALKER said the other states' eyes were opened to the way Mississippi responded in the election and that these states had a lot of respect for Mississippi.

WALKER told about his law suit in Fort Worth, Texas, and how the students from Ole Miss at Oxford, Mississippi, came to Fort Worth to testify in his behalf. He expressed his appreciation for their coming such a great distance to help him and remarked that the students seemed to enjoy what they did because they were telling the Mississippi side of the story.

WALKER spoke of the assassination of President KENNEDY and made the claim that the FBI and the Justice Department knew that OSWALD was in Dallas and the Department of Justice had no reason to blame the FBI because they had the information in their desk drawer in Washington. WALKER

said the people of Dallas did not believe the Warren Report, stating that RUBY was a man who knew OSWALD well but that the people of Texas knew that the Government of Texas would never prove anything against RUBY since President JOHNSON and RUBY were like two peas in a pod. While WALKER was speaking, an individual passed by the source and made the comment that "he is nothing but a nut" and left the room.

The following literature was made available to the public at the above-mentioned APWR meeting:

1. An address by EDWIN A. WALKER, Jackson, Mississippi, December 29, 1961, captioned "The American Eagle Weapons for Freedom."

2. A leaflet captioned "The Law of the Land" by R. A. SURREY.

3. Page 8, captioned "Editorial Page," Richmond New Leader," dated July 9, 1963, captioned "Footnote to Past History."

4. A leaflet captioned "U. S. or U. N., Your Choice in 64" by EDWIN A. WALKER.

5. "What is Counter Insurgency?" An analysis by EDWIN A. WALKER.

6. A background sheet captioned "EDWIN ANDERSON WALKER, His Service Awards, Foreign Decorations and 11 Campaigns."

7. A leaflet captioned "Oxford, A Warning for Americans," published by the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Commerce, dated October, 1962.

8. Captioned "The Victory Purge," with analysis by EDWIN A. WALKER, (A complete inter-related picture of the State Department Document No.7277)

9. A leaflet captioned "EDWIN A. WALKER... Fifty Days"

10. "Walker Speaks on Textbooks"

11. An order form for the American Eagle Publishing Company for various publications.

12. "Never Surrender Sovereignty" by JOSEPHINE POWELL BEATY. A leaflet captioned "Resolution (In an Effort to Regain the Constitutional Rights of Every American Citizen)

13. A sheet of paper captioned "7277"

14. A reprint of the Document No.92964 of testimonial of Dr. SCHWARZ, captioned, "Will You Be Free to Celebrate Christmas in the Future?"

15. "20 Questions, An Estimate of the Cold War Situation by EDWIN A. WALKER

16. An order blank for publication by the American Eagle Publishing Company.

17. Captioned "Who Muzzled the Military? by GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER"

18. A copy of "The Councilor" An American Paper Supporting American Freedoms, Volume II, Number 20, October 3, 1964

19. A leaflet dated January,'63, "WALKER named Military Editor for the American Monthly"

20. A copy of the "Southern Review," dated October 27, 1964, Jackson, Mississippi

21. A copy of Page 4 from the "Augusta Courier" dated July 8, 1963, captioned "Martin Luther King at Communist Training School.

[redacted], who is familiar with activities

TD

of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA), in the State of Louisiana, advised that the United Klans of America had no knowledge of any insurrection plot under the leadership of Major General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted] stated that since he had first been contacted regarding this matter in November of 1964, he had made inquiries among the state leaders of the United Klans of America in Louisiana and had not been able to develop any information concerning such a plot.

A characterization of the United Klans of America is being set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

[redacted] each of whom is familiar with klan-type activities in the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, area, advised that no information had come to their attention that any klan group would precipitate action following the election of President JOHNSON or that these klan groups were to be joined by the followers of General EDWIN WALKER.

[redacted], each of whom is acquainted with activities of klan groups in North Carolina and in the Western Judicial District of South Carolina, have advised that they have no knowledge of any plans or rumors of any insurrection plot of General WALKER or any other group.

[redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4432) (P)

PROPOSED RALLY OF
SEGREGATION GROUPS
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
7/4/65
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Copies of above LHM being furnished to Secret Service and ICG, New Orleans.

FBI Agent referred to in LHM is SA [redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encld. 8)
4 - New Orleans (2: 157-4432) (1: 66-2404) (1: 105-687)
JMC:sab
(7)

AGENCY: ACT. ONL, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

105-44536-34
REC-59
JUL 2 1965

XEROX
JUL 8 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 28, 1965

PROPOSED RALLY OF
SEGREGATION GROUPS
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JULY 4, 1965

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the United Conservatives, which are actually the Citizens Council of Louisiana, were intending to hold a massive rally on July 4, 1965, at 1 p.m. on the front steps of the State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge Louisiana. Confidential source stated that a caravan of cars containing United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, members will leave Monroe, Louisiana, at 7 a.m. on July 4, 1965, for the purpose of attending this rally.

Confidential source advised the purpose of this rally is to protest the administration of Governor John McKeithen regarding his handling of the racial situation in Louisiana.

[redacted] Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office, Winnsboro, Louisiana, made available circulars put out by the Citizens Council of Louisiana inviting all white people to attend a rally on the 4th of July, 1965, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This circular stated that a flag raising ceremony would be held by the Sons of the Confederacy and that Governor John McKeithen would be exposed. This circular indicated that Judge John Rarick and General Edwin A. Walker would be the principal speakers

XEROX
JUL 8 1965

ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED RALLY OF
SEGREGATION GROUPS
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JULY 4, 1965

Enclosed as an appendix to this memorandum is a characterization of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A P P E N D I X

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, REALM OF GEORGIA (UNITED KLANS)

A source advised on May 16, 1962, that the State of Georgia organization of United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans) is called the Realm of Georgia. The Realm of Georgia has headquarters at 629 Peeples Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

The first source and a second source advised on May 16, 1962, that the Realm of Georgia is subordinate to the National Headquarters of United Klans in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and receives its instructions and guidance from the National Headquarters which is headed by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/8/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC-49

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4432) (C)

SUBJECT: RALLY OF SEGREGATION GROUPS,
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, 7/4/65
RM

Re New Orleans teletype, 7/5/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Two copies of LHM being furnished to Secret Service, New Orleans, and one copy of LHM is being furnished to ICG, New Orleans.

ST-110 REC-49 157-6-33-3129

No further investigation being conducted UACB.

The following was added to STATES R/S: This is in further reference to inf. telephonically furnished by this Bureau 7/6/65 to [redacted]

2 JUL 29 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans
RKB/scr/sgr
(5)

C. C. Wick

1 - cc LHM to State attention: O/C FR By Liaison

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 7-13-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1 - cc
1 - XEROX LHM FOR [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 8, 1965

RALLY OF SEGREGATION GROUPS,
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JULY 4, 1965

On July 4, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a rally of segregation groups in the State of Louisiana. The rally began at approximately 1:00 PM with the group meeting in front of the Louisiana State Capitol Building. The main speakers at the rally were John Barick, Judge, 20th Judicial District, St. Francisville, Louisiana, and General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. Also speaking were Jerry Brown, New Orleans, Louisiana, Ned Touchstone, Editor, Counselor, Shreveport, Louisiana, Courtney Smith, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Reverend Billy Reed. Upon completion of the speeches, a march was made by the group from the capitol to the Governor's Mansion and back by approximately 1,000 persons carrying Confederate Flags and signs, some of which read, "Impeach LBJ", "Why Does Welfare Cost 4½ Times as Much as Police and Fire Protection - That's Easy - More Votes", "White People Pay for Welfare - Negroes Collect Welfare", "We are Governed by Animals - 12 Jackasses and a Flock of Red Birds", "Send Them Back to Africa" and "The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Ride Again". The group upon their return to the capitol dispersed at approximately 4:45 PM. No incidents or pickets were observed at the rally.

On July 4, 1965, [redacted], Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Police Department, advised the group did not march to the capitol on 3rd Street as planned as they did not officially notify the Police Department prior to the march, therefore, permission was not granted to the group to march. He advised the group did obtain permission to march to the Governor's Mansion. He advised he knew of no incidents, but this could be verified through [redacted] the Baton Rouge Police Department, who was in charge of the Police Officers on the scene of the rally.

ENCLOSURE

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 11 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANG.

11:33 PM PDST U R G E N T 8/10/65 VLB

TO: DIRECTOR (105-138315)

FROM: LOS ANGELES (100-66604) /1 PAGE/

VIDEM: GENERAL EDWIN P. WALKER, INFO CONCERNING.

REMYTEL AUGUST TEN INSTANT.

SOURCE WHO FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST ADVISED DEMONSTRATION HELD THIS DATE AT WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, WHERE GENERAL WALKER SPOKE, WAS PEACEFUL AND WITHOUT INCIDENT. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA---BUH

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-73 105-138315-1403

15 AUG 12 1965

EX-101

54 AUG 16 1965

5-D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 10 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

345PM PDT URGENT 8-10-65 SMZ

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES (62-5164)

VIDEM

VIDEM; GENERAL EDWIN P. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ON AUGUST TEN INSTANT ADVISED INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [redacted] WHO IDENTIFIED SELF AS MEMBER YOUNG DEMOCRATS, INDICATING DEMONSTRATION PLANNED AT WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AT EIGHT P.M. THIS DATE, WHEN GENERAL EDWIN P. WALKER IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AND SPEAK IN CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM. SOURCE LEARNED THERE WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS WITH REPRESENTATIVE S PRESENT FROM YOUNG DEMOCRATS, WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE, COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, CIVIL RIGHTS AND CHURCH GROUPS.

REC-73 105-138315-1402

REGION II, US ARMY PASADENA, ADVISED AND LONG BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT FULLY COGNIZANT.

15 AUG 12 1965

LHM FOLLOWS.

EX-101

END

JRL

cc - B. Wells

1cc 81008

FBI WASH DC

54 AUG 18 1965

TU

FD-963 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	ATLANTA	DEC 16 1965	7/7/65 - 11/13/65

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC., aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: :jms

CHARACTER OF CASE: RM - ORGANIZATION 7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/27/65 at New Orleans. 7C

- P -

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will follow and report activities of captioned organization.

AT SHREVEPORT AND COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

Will follow activities of organization and specifically ascertain the status of the Coushatta Unit through appropriate sources.

INFORMANTS

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
7 - BUREAU (157-168) (RM)
3 - NEW ORLEANS (157-188) (RM)

Continued next page

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
DATE FORW: 1-6-66
HOW FORW:
BY:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-168-510 REC-47

8 DEC 20 1965

ST-101

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.	1-6-66			
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				

NOTATIONS

INT, SEC

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ATTU, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - ICG, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - ONI, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - OSI, BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - SECRET SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: DECEMBER 16, 1965

Field Office File No.: N.O. 157-188 Bureau File No.: 157-168

Title: NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.

Character: RACIAL MATTER - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: Rally sponsored by Shreveport-Bossier City Units held 7/17/65 in Bossier Parish and attended by estimated 250-350 persons with JAMES VENABLE as main speaker. [redacted] proposed uniting all Klan groups under one head and expressed his preference as General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted]

- P -

DETAILS:

A characterization of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.. (NKKKK) and the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., (UKA), are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

I. KLAVERN MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

157-168-510

Pages 2 thru 6

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

NO 157-188

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] He indicated he knew a man under whom he believed all Klan groups would be willing to unite. He later identified this man as General EDWIN WALKER (retired). [redacted] noted the State of Louisiana has as many as six Grand Dragons and stated efforts to unite them under one head were unsuccessful.

Edwin A. Walker

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Tex.

7C17D

NO 157-188

[redacted]

A meeting of Klansmen was held near Bivins, Texas, on June 13, 1965 for the purpose of making plans for a Klan rally which was held at Pine Bluff, Arkansas on the night of June 19, 1965. General EDWIN A. WALKER was not present, nor was he discussed during the course of the meeting.

[redacted]

7C
7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 16, 1965

Title	NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.
Character	RACIAL MATTER - ORGANIZATION
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] 7C at New Orleans, dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	HOUSTON	12/14/65	8/26/65 - 12/3/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CHANGED WESTERN AMERICAN SECURITY POLICE	SA [redacted]	PJW

CHARACTER OF CASE

(INFORMATION CONCERNING)
INTERNAL SECURITY

The title is marked "Changed" to reflect correct name of organization.

REFERENCES: Houston airtel to the Bureau, dated 8/30/65, captioned "Western American Protective Police, Information Concerning, Internal Security."
San Antonio letter to Bureau, dated 9/2/65.
Bureau letter to Houston, dated 9/9/65.
El Paso airtel to Bureau, dated 9/13/65.
Little Rock letter to Bureau, dated 10/20/65.
Houston letter to Baltimore, dated 10/29/65.
Albany letter to Bureau, dated 10/27/65.
Bureau letter to Houston, dated 11/9/65.
Baltimore letter to Houston, dated 11/9/65.

- P -

LEADS

DALLAS

AT TEXARKANA, TEXAS

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		100 444570 - 10 REC 27
6 - Bureau (100-444570) (RM) 2 - Dallas (100-11172) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, Houston (Personal Delivery) 1 - ICG, Houston (Personal Delivery) 1 - ATTU, Houston (Personal Delivery) 3 - Houston (100-10177) (1 - 62-1802)		3 DEC 17 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT				NOTATIONS
AGENCY				INT. SEC.
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD				
BY	GAW			

100-444570-10
Pages 8 thru 41
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

On September 28, 1965, [redacted] advised he had received in the mail the following literature [redacted]

(1) Literature published by Cinema Educational Guild of California.

(2) August 22, 1965, issue of The Councelor, published at Freeport, La., and addressed to Rev. M. L. MC ENTYRE, 7529 Meadowview, Houston, Tex.

(3) Twenty-four page booklet by Cinema Educational Guild, captioned "Another Vital Report

(4) 330 page book, "The Federal Reserve Hoax" by WICKLIFFE VENNARD, SR., published in 1963 by Forum Publishing Co., 324 Newbury St., Boston 15, Mass.

(5) Two page printed draft of a proposed joint resolution for introduction into state legislatures proposing to require the United States Government to buy back the twelve Federal banks and return the control of money to the United States Government and out of the hands of private bankers.

(6) Twelve page pamphlet bearing the title, "The Sandtown Story," identified as Bulletin 67, dated November, 1964. This pamphlet was apparently published by Richard Cotten's Conservative Check Point, P. O. Box 1976, Bakersfield, Calif.

[redacted] said that [redacted] whom he identified as the man writing the blue plan for General WALKER and who had made a phonograph record about the U. N. would

assist them. [redacted] stated that he and [redacted] intended to go to Texarkana and inferred he would bring back weapons and demolition material. He also claimed that General WALKER was coming to Houston.

[redacted] had literature from the Southern Information Service, Post Office Box 8083, Birmingham, Ala., and stated this firm could make available M-1 Garand rifles at $77.50 each and also had available United States Army Enfield rifles and Italian rifles of the type used by LEE HARVEY OSWALT.

[redacted] stated he had recently made a trip and commented that General EDWIN WALKER of Dallas had become the "guiding light" in the "WASP" organization. He stated General WALKER had been in Houston on Saturday, October 23, 1965, meeting with "WASP" people [redacted] stated General WALKER was completely behind this organization and WALKER had made some comment about blowing up a microwave station in the Houston area after which they should direct letters to television stations and theaters in Houston threatening to blow them up if they continued to carry unpatriotic programs.

[redacted]

100-444570-10

Pages 44 thru 48

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	HOUSTON	3/31/66	10/22/65 - 3/16/66

TITLE OF CASE

WESTERN AMERICAN SECURITY POLICE

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY mt

CHARACTER OF CASE

INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Houston, dated 12/14/65. 7C

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted]

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES MADE:

6-Bureau (100-444570) (RM)
1-U. S. Secret Service, Houston
1-ISD, U. S. Army, Houston
1-ATTU, Houston
1-Houston (100-[redacted])

100-444570-15

3 APR 4 1966

[redacted]

Disseminotion Record of Attached Report

...ncy	6-Bu, 1A, CSI,	ONI (1)	SS	
...uest Rcvd.				
...e Fwd.	4/8/66			
...w Fwd.	CSI	4/5		
	Secret Se			

Notations

INT. SEC.

HO 100-[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he hoped to have a meeting in the near future of the "Top Echelon" of the WASP organization. [redacted] discussed retired General EDWIN A. WALKER of Dallas but did not indicate that General WALKER would be at this meeting.

[redacted]

1C 1D

100-444570-15

Pages 3 thru 9

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

HO 100

[redacted] has claimed to be regional director of some type of organization, and told [redacted] if this group ever got organized they would put themselves at the disposal of the Police Department in case there should ever be a riot. [redacted] has claimed he made trips to Dallas to see General EDWIN WALKER.

[redacted]

7C/7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

March 31, 1966

Title WESTERN AMERICAN SECURITY POLICE

Character INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reference Report of SA [redacted] at Houston, dated March 31, 1966.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

TC

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-New)

SUBJECT: ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER,
UNITED STATES ARMY RETIRED,
DECEMBER 9-10, 1965
RM

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, 12/7/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter.

Enclosed LHM reflects results of an interview [redacted] relative to the guest appearance in Chicago of EDWIN A. WALKER, retired general, United States Army.

Indices search on captioned organization negative Chicago Office. Chicago indices contain no pertinent references to officers of captioned organization.

In view of the controversial nature of WALKER and the fact demonstrations against him may occur, Chicago Office will follow and report by subsequent LHM activities of EDWIN A. WALKER in Chicago. No protest demonstrations known at this time.

9 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Encl. 9)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1)
1 - Springfield (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago
TEB/cah;mam
(6)

REC-83 62-110161-4

EX-103

18 DEC 15 1965

1cc & cc LHM

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

80 DEC 21 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 12/14/65

CG 157-New

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. Will search indices re [redacted]

7C

Will review records of Illinois Secretary of State for charter issued May, 1965, to captioned organization and advise Chicago of details.

As indicated in referenced teletype, military, Secret Service and USA were advised of WALKER's scheduled appearance in Chicago, since, in view of the controversial character of WALKER, it was felt demonstrations against his appearance may be held, although no information is available at this time that any demonstrations are planned. Since enclosed LHM does not contain any information concerning an actual demonstration or planned demonstration, copies of the LHM are not being made available to local agencies.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 8, 1965

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
SPONSORED SPEECH OF EDWIN A. WALKER,
UNITED STATES ARMY RETIRED
DECEMBER 9-10, 1965

On December 7, 1965, a source, an agency which collects security type data in the Chicago, Illinois, area, made available information to the effect that on December 3, 1965, [redacted] advised her organization has completed arrangements for their December 10, 1965, meeting featuring Edwin A. Walker, retired, United States Army General.

She advised Walker is tentatively scheduled to arrive at 11:02 a.m., December 9, 1965, at O'Hare Field, Chicago, Illinois. Walker will attend a dinner honoring Robert Welsh, Founder of the John Birch Society, to be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, the evening of December 9, 1965.

On Friday, December 10, 1965, Edwin A. Walker will attend a luncheon with General Woods at River Forest, Illinois, and following such luncheon, he will be the guest of the American Opinion Book Store in River Forest, Illinois. Subsequent to his appearance at River Forest, Walker will be the guest of honor at the meeting of the captioned organization. Tentative arrangements have been made to hold the meeting and dinner at the banquet room, Mc Cormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, scheduled to commence at 8:00 p.m., December 10, 1965, with seating for 1,500 persons. During his stay in Illinois, Walker will be the guest of the Butler family of Oakbrook, Illinois.

REC-33 62-110141-4

ENCLOSURE

Walker is scheduled to depart Chicago, Illinois, December 10, 1965, from O'Hare Field enroute to Springfield, Illinois, but will return to the Chicago area following such trip.

[redacted] further that the captioned organization was organized May 1, 1965, in order to secure a ballot position for Conservative candidates in the State of Illinois. The offices of such organization are as follows:

Chairman
Glenn E. Brenner
Danville, Illinois

Secretary
Patricia M. Snyders
LaGrange, Illinois

Treasurers
Edwin Ruford
LaGrange, Illinois

Governing Board
Warren H. Olsen
LaGrange, Illinois

Sterling Pentecost
Decatur, Illinois

Lambert J. Snyders
LaGrange, Illinois

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FD-36 (Rev 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3-10-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON(157-5570)

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI, BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARCH 18, 1966
RM

Re Jackson teletype, 3-9-66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM with two copies to Dallas and one copy each for Birmingham, Memphis, and New York.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to Secret Service and ICG, Jackson. MHSP and Oxford Police authorities being advised of pertinent information in regard to the visit of Senator KENNEDY.

[redacted] Lafayette County, Oxford, Mississippi, and [redacted] the Security Department, University of Mississippi, were contacted by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

LEADS:

DALLAS DIVISION

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Birmingham (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Jackson
JOI:hke
(10)

REC-13 77-51387-1820
ST-114
MAR 14 1966

AGENT: ADM. CONT. SEC. SER:
DATE TYPED: 3/14/66
DOW
RJS
RFB:cd

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1cc AT+LHM 924 980

JN 157-5570

At Dallas, Texas

Jackson teletype, 3-9-66, set forth lead to determine if former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER (retired) was planning to travel to Oxford, Mississippi, 3-18-66, and Dallas should attempt to determine complete details of his plans and itinerary, if possible.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
March 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

7D

[redacted] Lafayette County, Oxford, Mississippi, advised on March 7, 1966, that he had discussed the security situation with the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP) at Oxford in order to formulate plans for the visit of U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He stated it had been decided that a patrol car with two officers would be placed at each entrance to the University of Mississippi during the early hours of March 18, 1966. They would maintain that post throughout the day.

On March 9, 1966, [redacted] advised that Dick Calloway, a member of the Citizens Council of America at Oxford, Mississippi, and a resident of Oxford, appeared before the Board of County Supervisors at Oxford seeking permission for the use of the courthouse at Oxford on the evening of March 18, 1966. [redacted] had stated that former Major General Edwin A. Walker (retired) would speak at the courthouse and his speech would be sponsored by the Citizens Council of America. Calloway indicated that Walker's speech was being arranged to off set Senator Kennedy's speech scheduled earlier that afternoon. [redacted] stated that Calloway's request was denied. He pointed out that Calloway had indicated Walker would still come to Oxford to speak and the Citizens Council could always use the court yard lawn without seeking the permission of county officials.

Miss

77-51387-1820

ENCLOSURE

VISIT TO CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI,
BY SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
MARCH 18, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] stated he had no positive information that Walker planned to come to Mississippi and Calloway is the only person who has mentioned the possibility of Walker's trip. 7D

[redacted] the Security Department, University of Mississippi, Oxford, advised on March 8,1966, that Senator Kennedy is tentatively scheduled to arrive at Memphis, Tennessee, at 11:47 a.m., on March 18, 1966, and thereafter take a private plane to the air port at Oxford. From the air port he will be driven to the campus of the University either by the Security Patrol of the campus or by a Sheriff's Department car. He said final plans will be worked out when the complete schedule is known. 7D

[redacted] stated that Senator Kennedy was first scheduled to speak to the Law School class at the University but is now scheduled to have lunch and to speak to the Young Democrats, an organization on the campus prior to his speech to the Law School class. 7D

He said Kennedy would deliver his address in the Fulton Chapel and the chapel will seat approximately 1200 people and that 600 of these seats will go to the Law School class. Arrangements have been made to set aside 100 seats for special visitors and 50 seats will be provided for the press. The remainder of the seats will be made available to the students at the University. Every student who obtains a ticket to Fulton Chapel will be requested to show his identification card and have his activity card punched.

Concerning the press it has been decided that the news media will be requested to identify their reporters in advance so that appropriate press passes can be issued.

[redacted] advised that Rust College had written to the University Law School and submitted a list of 50 names of individuals that desired to have tickets to attend Senator Kennedy's speech. He advised that the Law School, without clearing with him, had answered this letter stating that 12 of the individuals from Rust College would be admitted. He then met with the committee and 7D

they have agreed to limit the number of individuals to four that will be granted tickets. He advised that he does not know what effect this would have on either the Rust College students or students at the University of Mississippi, if it becomes public knowledge that the University of Mississippi students could not obtain tickets whereby tickets were made available to Negro students at Rust College.

He advised that Rust College is a Negro college located at Holly Springs, Mississippi, near Oxford and in his opinion the college has been the center of civil rights activities in the past few years.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

March 11, 1966

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. Parkis

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
RACIAL MATTERS — General

NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED LEVITTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been conducting picketing demonstrations at the Bristol Township Building in Levittown, Pennsylvania, during the past week protesting the failure of the Bristol Township Board of Commissioners to employ Negroes. On March 5, 1966, five of the demonstrators were arrested when they attempted a "lie-in" demonstration at the Bristol Township Building. All were charged with disorderly conduct and in addition three were charged with resisting arrest. The picketing demonstrations have continued each day at either the township building, the residence of the president of the Board of Commissioners, or at the Benjamin Franklin Junior High School where the Bristol Township Zoning Board meets. These demonstrations have been peaceful and there have been no arrests.

NEGRO COLLEGE IN LORMAN, MISSISSIPPI, SCENE OF PROTEST MARCH

Charles Evers, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, began a series of demonstrations on March 4, 1966, at the all-Negro Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lorman, Mississippi, a state-supported institution, by leading a group of approximately 225 Negroes on a march to the college administration building. The purpose of the demonstrations, according to Evers, is to force the college to increase the salaries of unskilled laborers employed at the college and to demand the dismissal of J. D. Boyd, the Negro president of the college, because of his "dictatorial attitude."

REC-108 157-6-[illegible]
6 APR 7 1966

The entire group of marchers were arrested when they refused to move from the public highway adjoining the college after the college president refused to meet with Evers.

COPY TO SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT; MR. JOHN STEWART, LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT; AG; DEPUTY AG; AAG's DOAR AND YEAGLEY.

CAP:all
5 (18)

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

They were subsequently released on bond. Evers announced that the demonstrations will continue until the demands of the Negroes are met. He said he expects to lead 1,000 people in a march to the college on Saturday, March 12, 1966.

NEGROES BOYCOTT ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SCHOOLS

Charles Evers, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, led a march of approximately 275 individuals to the Adams County Courthouse in Natchez, Mississippi, on March 7, 1966, to protest the failure of the Adams County officials to appoint a Negro to the Natchez-Adams County School Board. At the courthouse Evers announced to the group that more marches will be held and he urged all Negro parents to keep their children out of local schools for at least a week to emphasize their demands for the appointment of a Negro to the school board.

Mr. Brent Forman, President of the Natchez-Adams County School Board, has advised that the apparent boycott of the schools began on March 8, 1966, with approximately 80 per cent of the Negro students remaining away from classes.

On March 10, 1966, Evers led another march to the Education Center Building in Natchez. More than 700 Negroes, the majority of whom were of high school age or younger, participated in the demonstration. The Negroes completely blocked the sidewalks and portions of the street in front of the Education Center Building. Evers delivered a speech, which appeared to be directed to white persons in the area, in which he stated that the Negroes greatly outnumber the white people and that at any time the Negroes can kill all of the white people if they so desire. He also said that if the school situation does not change he will lead a march of Negro children on the white schools at a future date. Evers announced that all of the Negro students will return to classes on March 14, 1966. Although a crowd of about 150 white spectators gathered near the scene of the demonstration, there were no incidents. A large number of local police assisted by officers of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol were on the scene to maintain order.

VIOLENCE ACCOMPANIES DEMONSTRATION AT HERTFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

In a demonstration to emphasize the demands of Negroes for more jobs, Golden A. Frinks, Field Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in North Carolina, and Reverend F. L. Andrews, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Hertford, North Carolina, led a group of approximately 150 Negroes in an attempted march to the center of Hertford on the night of March 9, 1966. The marchers were halted by troopers of the North Carolina Highway Patrol about one-half mile from the starting point of the march and thirty of the adult participants, including the two leaders, were arrested and charged with marching without a permit.

The state troopers ordered the remaining demonstrators to disperse and when this order was ignored fire hoses were turned on them. The marchers scattered but immediately regrouped and began throwing rocks, bottles, and other objects at the troopers. Tear gas was then used against the marchers and they left the area. All of those arrested were released on bond.

On the night of March 10, 1966, Captain S. H. Mitchell, North Carolina Highway Patrol, and Daniel Coltraine, State Human Relations Committee Chairman, with four squads of troopers from the North Carolina Highway Patrol, met a large group of Negroes as they departed from the First Baptist Church in Hertford and started marching to the courthouse in Hertford. After a discussion with Captain Mitchell and Mr. Coltraine the leaders of the march agreed to a compromise. They held a short prayer meeting and sang one song at the point of confrontation and then returned to the church without further incident.

Earlier in the day Golden Frinks stated that he plans to take demonstrators by bus on Saturday night, March 12, 1966, to within five miles of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and march the remaining distance to a scheduled United Klans of America rally being held in Elizabeth City. Frinks said it is the intention of the civil rights leaders to develop a crisis so that their problems will be brought to the attention of the necessary people.

DEMONSTRATIONS OPPOSING APPEARANCE OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI PLANNED

The scheduled speech of Senator Robert F. Kennedy at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi, on March 18, 1966, is reportedly drawing opposition from several prosegregation groups. The Americans for the Preservation of the White Race plans to sponsor a rally in Jackson, Mississippi, several days prior to Senator Kennedy's appearance to demonstrate its opposition. This group had originally planned a "ride-in" demonstration at the University of Mississippi, on the day of Senator Kennedy's appearance but canceled it because of a fear that it would be blamed if any violence erupted.

The members of the Knights of the Green Forest, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, plan to stage a picketing demonstration at the University of Mississippi at the time Senator Kennedy is speaking. A source of this Bureau has advised that the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi are encouraging Klansmen and their friends to drive to Oxford on March 18, 1966, to join in the protest of his appearance.

The Citizens Council of America, a prosegregation group, was denied permission to use the courthouse at Oxford, Mississippi, on the evening of March 18, 1966, for an appearance of Edwin A. Walker, former Major General, United States Army, who was to speak in an effort to offset Senator Kennedy's speech earlier that day. Walker reportedly still intends to speak in Oxford, probably on the courthouse lawn. A source has advised that Charles Evers will lead members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a demonstration at the University of Mississippi on March 18, 1966, in support of Senator Kennedy's visit.

NOTE: See memorandum J. F. Bland to W. C. Sullivan, same date, same caption, CAP:all.

4-641 (Rev. 10-23-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel/ast

DATE: 3-24-66

FROM : L. E. Short/lec

SUBJECT: UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc. 1 Enc. behind file re 11/12/63 JTA:ma re: J.B. Stoner

REC- 14 157-1101-

NOT RECORDED

MAR 24 1966

ST-107

1 ENCLOSURE

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

54 APR 14 1966

Photograph

Walker, Edwin A.

Race: White
Sex: Male
Born: 11-10-09, Texas
Height: 5' 0"
Weight: 185 lbs.
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Scars & Marks: Small scar on upper lip
Characteristics: Wears glasses
Residence: Texas
Occupation: Retired Army General

7

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-140101) DATE: 5-12-66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (105-2047)(RUC)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN DETERRENT FORCE
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

OO: CHICAGO

Re undated letter from WFO to Bureau received by Dallas 4-8-66; and Chicago letter to Bureau dated 3-16-66.

Dallas has no information concerning [redacted] 7C

No information identifiable with [redacted] mentioned in referenced WFO letter, could be located in Dallas files, except in connection with this matter, which information is already in possession of WFO and Chicago. Concerning General EDWIN WALKER, he appears to be identical with former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, a resident of Dallas, who has received a great deal of national publicity in connection with his segregation sympathies and activities in the South. 7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (117-173)(RM)
1 - WFO (117-247)(Info)(RM)
1 - Dallas
WJW/bfm
(6)

105-140101-97

MAY 13 1966

NAT. INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	6/22/66	5/6 - 6/14/66

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY

[redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM (KLAN)

TC

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCES:

New Orleans airtel to Little Rock. 5/6/66.

- P* -

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:

AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

[redacted]

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

8-Bureau (RM)
1-Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
1-ICG, New Orleans (RM)
1-NISO, New Orleans (RM)
1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
4-Little Rock (2: 157-666)
(1: 157-356) (1: Wilmot Folder)
2-New Orleans (2: 157-6984)

157-[redacted]-1

14 JUN 24 1966

MCT-3

AGENCY: [redacted] ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ED: CRD
DATE FORW: JUL 14 1966
HOW FORW:
BY:

JUL 0 1966

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157-5752-1

Pages B thru 3

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

On May 24, 1966, [redacted] advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Bastrop Unit on May 23, 1966, which was held at the Bastrop, Louisiana, Klavern, north of Bastrop, Louisiana. The main topic of discussion at this meeting concerned a rally to be sponsored by the Bastrop Unit of the UKA. The members present decided that the main speaker at this rally should be either BARRY GOLDWATER, General EDWIN WALKER, or JACK CANNON, the Grand Dragon of the UKA in the State of Texas.

Characterizations of the UKA and the CKA appear in the appendix section of this report.

[redacted]

7C
7D

1 - Mr. Kleinkauf

March 3, 1964

Airtel

EX-115

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-25679)

From: Director, FBI (62-107261) - 269

"MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 2/14/64.

Buairtel to Albany, copies to all continental offices, 1/16/64, instructed that an active investigation be conducted to develop data concerning the various items enumerated and did not restrict your office to a file review or contact with established sources.

Rerep does not indicate the desired investigation was conducted. You are instructed to immediately conduct the necessary investigation to determine whether there are any active units of "Minutemen" in the territory covered by your office and, if so, to develop the data enumerated in Buairtel dated 1/16/64.

This matter should be afforded expeditious attention in order that it can be brought to an early and logical conclusion. Forward results promptly to the Bureau.

1 - Kansas City (62-7797)

JHK:mar
(5)

MAILED 25
MAR 3 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	KANSAS CITY	2/14/64	1/28/64 - 2/12/64

TITLE OF CASE

"MINUTEMEN"

REPORT MADE BY

SA [redacted]

TYPED BY

ktk

CHARACTER OF CASE

INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

7C

REFERENCE

Buairtel to Albany, 1/16/64.

- P -

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
[redacted]	

7D

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

7-Bureau (62-107261)(RM)
2-Secret Service, Cleveland (RM)
1-ONI, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
1-OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
1-G-2 Headquarters, Second Army, George G. Meade, Md. (RM)
(Continued on Cover Page "B")

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Rec'd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

62-107261-269

Pages B thru 6

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

CV 100-25679

[redacted] advised that he uses the name "Minute Men Associates" to show that he is interested in getting his constitutional views to all patriotic citizens that are interested in rekindling the "Minute Men Spirit of '76" to guard and protect all our liberties. He stated that he has used the "Minutemen" symbol for many years in his writings. He stated further that he has corresponded with hundreds of groups over the years and furnished his material to anyone who requests it. He said that among the groups with which he corresponds are veterans groups, states rights groups, chambers of commerce and supporters of such national figures as General DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR and General [illegible]

7*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261) DATE: 2/14/64

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (105-1280)(P)

SUBJECT: "MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(IS)
(OO: KANSAS CITY)

Rebuairtel 1/16/64 to SAC, Albany.

A review of the files of the Dallas Office, and investigation conducted to date through informants, sources, and reliable contacts, has revealed no evidence of any unit or organized activity on the part of subject organization in the Dallas Division either currently or in the past.

As a consequence no report is being submitted at this time but investigation is continuing in this case, and in what may be related cases as mentioned hereinafter.

There follows possibly pertinent information gleaned from a review of the Dallas files and current investigation which will serve as a basis for continued investigation to determine specifically whether captioned organization is active in any manner, or has any adherents of moment in this territory making effort, overt or otherwise, to establish activity here.

2 - Bureau
2 - Kansas City (62-7797)
1 - Houston (62-1802)(Info)
1 - El Paso (Info)
10 - Dallas (2 - 105-1686)
(2 - 105-1264)
(2 - 105-1475)
(2 - 157-218)
(2 - 105-1280)

ALW:em
(16)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
SAC
DAL

REC-43 62-107261-283

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

62-107261-283

page 2
Withheld
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] with a large amount of ammunition in his car allegedly destined for Oxford, Mississippi, to assist former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, had obtained this ammunition from [redacted] had in his car papers indicative of some type organizational structure or operation, but he said these belonged to a friend whom he did not care to identify, and he disclaimed knowledge of their significance.

[redacted]

DL 105-1280

[redacted]

[redacted] these ideals appear to be based upon information being put out by the American Eagle Publishing Company of Dallas, Texas, owned by former General EDWIN A. WALKER and based upon the State Department document "Freedom from War." All of these individuals insist that they have no intention of overthrowing the United States Government at any time, however, admit that if this organization came under the control of an unreliable person it could become a possible danger to the United States. It was noted that in recent interviews with these individuals they appeared to be somewhat relieved by the strong action taken by the present administration in Cuba and are no longer as firmly convinced that the present administration is preparing to betray this country.

[redacted]

62-107261-283
Pages 5 thru 11
All withheld
b-1
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

62-107261-592
18 pages
all withheld
b-1
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 11/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-1280) (P)

RE : "MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

00 - Kansas City

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, enclosing LHMs, dated 11/5 and 9/64.

[redacted]

MCT-4

REC 62-107261-638

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Kansas City (RM)
2 - Dallas
RL:jeg
(7)

7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 105-1280

[redacted]

advised that General EDWIN WALKER and H. L. HUNT, of Dallas, are frequently mentioned and apparently well known to members of the organization.

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] advised that the only plan that he knows of at present involving overt action is that sometime this winter the organization will test the effect of a .30 caliber rifle on power transformers to determine if they can be out of action with such caliber rifles. [redacted] advised that it was on General WALKER's ranch, during July or August this year potassium cyanide bullets were tested on some of WALKER's cattle to determine their affect.

[redacted]

7D

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 11/27/64

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-1280) (P)

"MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)
OO: Kansas City

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 11/16/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM dated November 27, 1964, captioned "MINUTEMEN", with two copies each to Houston and Kansas City.

[redacted]

62-107261-680

AGENCY [illegible]
REQ. REC'D [illegible]
DATE FORW. 12-2-64
HOW FORW. [illegible]
BY [illegible]

10 NOV 2 1964

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5-Bureau (Enc.-10) (RM)
2-Kansas City (62-7797) (Enc.-2)(RM)
2-Houston (Enc.-2) (RM)
12-Dallas (7- 105-1280)
(1- 157-218) (1- 157-169)(RACIAL SITUATION, FORT WORTH, TEXAS)

RLW/cms
(21)

[redacted]

70 DEC 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62-107261-680
Pages 2 and 3
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 27, 1964

"MINUTEMEN"

The following information was furnished on November 19 and 24 by [redacted]

[redacted]

The group is [redacted]

[redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

[redacted]

PPROPRIATE AGENCIES
'D FIELD OFFICES
DVISED BY ROUTING
LIP(S) OF
ATE 6/8/78

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 62-109261-680

supposedly national in origin and believes that the Federal Government is in the process of selling out to the communist and that the group is the last line of defense against this sellout. The group secondarily is racial in that it believes in white supremacy. [redacted] advised that the organization suffered a severe setback because of the assassination of President Kennedy but now is attempting a full-scale reorganization. The group recruits basically from those who do not have criminal records and is organized in such a manner that no one is supposed to know the names of other members in the organization. This is to prevent effective infiltration by the Government. [redacted] that the group has no immediate plans for action, but that several times locally this group has determined to act on their own and this action has been curtailed because of orders relayed

[redacted] described as a personal and close friend of retired General Edwin Walker and about one and one-half to two years ago was apparently implicated in some manner in the burning of a newspaper [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

7D

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: "MINUTEMEN"

[redacted]

[redacted] that several members of the group are personally acquainted with General Edwin Walker and he apparently has a capacity of being an advisor. The group does not apparently have any connection with the American Nazi party or with the Ku Klux Klan.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/22/65

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-1280) (P)

SUBJECT: MINUTEMEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY
(OO: KANSAS CITY)

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/11/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above. Two copies are being furnished Kansas City, and one copy being furnished for the information of Houston and San Antonio.

INTC, OSI, Secret Service, and ATTU have been advised locally and furnished two copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Investigation at Midlothian, Texas, conducted by SA [redacted] conducted investigation at Ft. Worth, Texas.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN[redacted]
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Kansas City (62-7797) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Houston (62-1602) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - San Antonio (105-2356) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
7 - Dallas (4 - 105-1280)
[redacted] (1 - 157-218)
[redacted] (1 - 134-338)
[redacted] (1 - 100-9057)

RLW/jtf
(16)

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI
RAQ 24 Secrets
ATTR
DATE FORW: 1-27-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

NO: 1296 2-107261-753

6 JAN 26 1965

EX-114

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 22, 1965

"MINUTEMEN"

[redacted] another John Birch Society member, who was employed by General Edwin Walker.

[redacted]

ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CROSS-REFERENCE~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
downgrading and
declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1753

"MINUTEMEN"

The immediate goal of the local group is to locate and obtain as many semiautomatic weapons as possible. At present, there appears to be no central storage area for weapons or ammunition obtained.

Form
FBI-20 (Rev. 5-15-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	KANSAS CITY	9/28/65	8/30 - 9/20/65

TITLE OF CASE

"MINUTEMEN"

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] 7C

TYPED BY edg

CHARACTER OF CASE

INFORMATION CONCERNING
(IS)

7C

SYNOPSIS: REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/2/65, San Diego; Bureau letter to Las Vegas dated 9/ /65.

- P -

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

[redacted] 7C

- A -

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE COVER PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

62- 107261 + 1264 REC-32

SEE COVER PAGE B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1 SEP 29 [illegible]

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

RAO

DATE FORW.:

HOW FORW.:

BY:

INT. SEC.

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-107261-1264

Cover Page B thru 3

Withheld

b7C

b7D

SD 100-12461

7D

[redacted]

During the evening of August 28, 1965, U. S. Air Force training films on survival were shown as well as a film on the subject of communism which was narated by former General EDWIN WALKER.

The training program for August 28, 1965, ended about 11:00 p.m.

[redacted]

2D

97-3813

Serial 48

1 page only

Referred to State

for Direct Response

97-3813
Serial 55
1 page only
Referred to CIA
for Direct Response

SAC, Dallas

1/19/66

Director, FBI (97-3813) - 56

1 - Mr. Mignosa

[redacted]

(OO: MM)

7C

ReBulet to Miami 1/12/65 (no copy to Dallas).

[redacted]

7C

Dallas should alert its sources to the meeting of subject with General Walker and furnish the Bureau and Miami in a form suitable for dissemination all information of pertinence received in this matter.

Dallas should also furnish Miami a thumbnail sketch concerning General Edwin A. Walker.

Miami, upon receipt of this information from Dallas, should incorporate the information in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination together with information obtained from a review of the files of the Bureau of Customs, Miami, Florida.

[redacted]

7C

Enclosure

2 - Miami (97-3813) (Enclosure)

[redacted]

57 JAN 5 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Serial 56
2 pages
Referred to CIA
for Direct Response

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-3813) DATE: 3/3/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (97-66) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted] IC

OO:MIAMI

Re Dallas letter dated 2/2/66 and report of SA [redacted] dated 2/2/66 at Miami. IC

There have been no sources of the Dallas Division who have furnished any information concerning the reported meeting between subject and General EDWIN A. WALKER and no further investigation is being conducted in this matter at Dallas.

REC- 61

97-3813-62

10 MAR 4 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Miami (97-264) (RM)
1 - Dallas
WRH:rmb
(5)

MAR 11 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 10/1/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-370)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-193)

SUBJECT: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM (KLAN)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies each of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed herewith for the information of other offices receiving copies of this airtel.

Informant who furnished information in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Houston (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Charlotte (157-230) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Richmond (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Norfolk (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Baltimore (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Savannah (157-309) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Jackson (157-471) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Little Rock (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Mobile (157-190) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4-Atlanta
(2-157-193)
(1-157-598) (CALVIN F. CRAIG)
(1-170-19A) (AT 1652-R)
CEC:cfd
(27)

157-370-2-345

EX-103

10 OCT 4 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc detached by
Group Unif

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 2/12/75

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 1, 1965

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

A confidential source advised as follows on October 1, 1965:

[redacted] United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, [redacted] recently completed an organizing tour of Texas. [redacted] considered the organizing tour to be a complete success and has stated that former General Edwin A. Walker will probably be the next Grand Dragon of Texas.

7D

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157-10-3-345

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (157-370)

FROM: SAC, Birmingham (105-722) (P)

SUBJECT: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memorandum regarding captioned organization.

[redacted] 7D

Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies and Secret Service, Birmingham.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

O-1 ref BH-to 1575 requesting following LHM if ICHPUC.

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM-RM)
1-Atlanta (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-Charlotte (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-Dallas (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-El Paso (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-New Orleans (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-Richmond (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-San Antonio (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM) DEC-74
3-Birmingham
(2 - 105-722)
[redacted] 100

157-370-4-378

CBS:ela
(13)

18 OCT 18 1965

7C

8- ENCLOSURES AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
DATE FORW: OCT 18 1965
HOW FORW: 79/5
BY: BH/CR

INT, SEC.

F13 cc: Wick

Encs detached by

OV 23 1965

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1400 - 2121 Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
October 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

[redacted] TD

[redacted] is going to write a book [redacted] the UKA, was in Tuscaloosa on October 11, 1965 [redacted] stated that [redacted] TD

[redacted], a former resident of North Carolina, had been made Grand Dragon of Virginia to get him away from the North Carolina area, as the North Carolina "Klan" had discovered that he had taken approximately $6,000 to $7,000 from the "Klan" and Klan members in North Carolina were about to kill him.

[redacted] said that General Edwin Walker is to be made Grand Dragon of the State of Texas. [redacted] was to fly [redacted] TD

[redacted] for a meeting with General Walker, and the Louisiana Grand Dragon, at some motel (name unknown).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

157-2[illegible]-3[illegible]
ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: 11/5/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Huelskamp

SUBJECT: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Reference is made to Birmingham airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 11/1/65. (Attached)

[redacted] flew by private airplane to Shreveport, Louisiana, during the week of 10/18/65, where he met with former Major General Edwin A. Walker in a hotel room for six or seven hours. [redacted] discussed with Walker various Klan matters and offered Walker the position of Grand Dragon for the State of Texas.

During the meeting, Walker mentioned [redacted] that the individual who administered the Presidential oath of office to President Johnson forgot portions of it and had to stop, whereupon President Johnson reached into his inside coat pocket and produced the Presidential oath on a small slip of paper and handed it to the person administering the oath. [redacted] Walker inferred from the above that President Johnson was a participant in a conspiracy to kill former President Kennedy.

157-370-4-340X

It is believed that the above information should be furnished to the White House for the information of the President.

REC-78 157-10-86

NOV 10 1965

RECOMMENDATION:

1) If approved, that enclosed letter to the White House be forwarded.

NOV 12 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosure 11-5-65
BLH:sdh
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAR 29 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2) That the letterhead memorandum containing the above information be disseminated for the information of the Department, Secret Service and military intelligence agencies.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 11-1-65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-370)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (105-722) (P)

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM - KLAN

Remyairtel, 10-16-65.

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned organization.

[redacted] 7D

This letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies and Secret Service, Birmingham.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
DATE FORW: DEC 2 - 1965
HOW FORW:
BY:

Memo Sullivan to Belmont, 11-5-65, BLH:mfb — White House Letter enclosed

ENCLOSURE

REC-6 157-370-4-341

EX-111

1 NOV 2 1965

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM-RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (AM-RM)
1 - El Paso (Enc. 1) (INFO) (AM-RM)
1 - San Antonio (Enc.1) (AM-RM)
2 - Birmingham (105-722)

CBS:bgs
(8)

1cc detached by

C. Wick
Approved: _____ Sent _____ Unit _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Birmingham, Alabama
November 1, 1965

RE: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

[redacted] spent six or seven hours in a hotel room with General Edwin Walker and talked to him about the United Klans of America(UKA) and various other topics. [redacted] offered General Walker the position of Grand Dragon of the UKA for the State of Texas. Later General Walker mentioned to someone that he was interested in the Klan position [redacted] Later during this meeting General Walker mentioned that the individual who administered the Presidential Oath of Office to Lyndon Johnson forgot portions of it and had to stop whereupon Lyndon Johnson reached into his inside coat pocket and produced the Presidential Oath on a small slip of paper and handed it to the person administering the oath to read. Walker inferred that Johnson was a participant in the conspiracy to kill Kennedy. [redacted] wanted to talk to General Walker and find out how General Walker handled himself before a Congressional Committee. [redacted]

7D

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE
[illegible] - 34

REC-6 157-370-4341

FX-117

November 8, 1965

BY LIAISON
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Huelskamp

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I thought the President would be interested in the following information [redacted]

During the week of October 18, 1965 [redacted] met with former Major General Edwin A. Walker in a hotel room for six or seven hours. [redacted] discussed with Walker various Klan matters and offered Walker the position of Grand Dragon for the State of Texas.

7D

During this meeting, Walker mentioned [redacted] that the individual who administered the Presidential oath of office to President Johnson forgot portions of it and had to stop, whereupon President Johnson reached into his inside coat pocket and produced the Presidential oath on a small slip of paper and handed it to the person administering the oath. According to [redacted] Walker inferred from the above that President Johnson was a participant in a conspiracy to kill former President Kennedy.

In the event any additional pertinent information comes to this Bureau's attention concerning the allegation by Walker, it will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

157-370-4
BLH:sdh (9)

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 11/5/65 re United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Racial Matters (Klan). BLH:sdh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

NOV 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI READING ROOM NOV 8 11 26 AM '65

263 ev 5-1-69)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BIRMINGHAM	BIRMINGHAM	2/12/66	2/16/65-2/12/66

TITLE OF CASE

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: mfl

CHARACTER OF CASE: RM (KLAN) 7C

38 EXP. PROC. FEB 14 1966

NON-PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE: Bureau Airtel dated 9/29/65.

- P -

LEADS:

BIRMINGHAM:

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.:

Will continue to follow and report activities of captioned organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 6/13/73

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(See Cover Page B)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-370-4-377

REC-57

16 FEB 14 1966

Bureau (RM) 1cc detached by Klan Unit

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

	AGENCY		
CY.	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER	
DEPT RECD.		DEPT ISD; CRD	
FWD.	DATE FORW:	MAR 3 1966	
FWD.	HOW FORW:		
	BY:		

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

6 APR 19 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

157-370-4-377

Pages 2 thru 3

All withheld

b7D

Outside scope

[redacted] 7C

c. Objectives

The objectives of the UKA are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7C

All Numbered Sub. Reports

e. Miscellaneous Instances of UKA Activity of National Interest

During the year [redacted] 7C made numerous trips to many states throughout the United States. These trips took [redacted] into several northern states and all southern states. The trips were made for the purpose of speaking at public rallies of the UKA, organizing or attempting to organize UKA Klaverns or State units; or to raise funds for various UKA projects.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] met for several hours with former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (Retired), who resides in Texas. [redacted] offered General WALKER the position of Grand Dragon of the UKA for the State of Texas.

[redacted]

No information has been received to indicate that General WALKER has accepted any position in the UKA or that he has affiliated with this organization.

[redacted]

FD-665 (Rev.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BIRMINGHAM	BIRMINGHAM	3/14/66	10/1/65-3/1/66

TITLE OF CASE

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: ela

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM (ORGANIZATION)

REFERENCE:

Reports of SA [redacted] at Birmingham, dated 11/12/65 & 2/12/66.

- P -

LEADS: (Same lead for all offices set out below)

ALBANY	DETROIT	MIAMI	OMAHA
ATLANTA	HOUSTON	MILWAUKEE	PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE	INDIANAPOLIS	MOBILE	RICHMOND
BUFFALO	JACKSON	NEWARK	ST. LOUIS
CHARLOTTE	JACKSONVILLE	NEW HAVEN	SAN ANTONIO
CINCINNATI	KANSAS CITY	NEW ORLEANS	SAVANNAH
CLEVELAND	KNOXVILLE	NEW YORK	TAMPA
COLUMBIA	LITTLE ROCK	NORFOLK	BIRMINGHAM
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	OKLAHOMA CITY	

Will continue to follow and report activities of captioned organization, and comply with Bureau instructions concerning such an organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROVED: JMP/pj SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B

1cc detached by, Klan Unit

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-370-4-383

REC-23 REC-102

9 MAR 16 1966

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

	AGENCY	ACSI	ONL OSI	SEC SER
AGENCY		DEPT	ISD: CRD	
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: MAR 30 1966			
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:			

54 APR 7 1966 BY

1cc Xerxed Sumlbtj

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76334-1

BH 105-722

COPIES:

7-Bureau (157-370) (RM)
2-INTC, Birmingham (RM)
1-ONI, Birmingham (RM)
1-OSI, Birmingham (RM)
1-Secret Service, Birmingham (RM)
2-Albany (157-27) (RM)
2-Atlanta (157-193)(RM)
2-Baltimore (157-875)(RM)
2-Buffalo (157-359)(RM)
2-Charlotte (157-230)(RM)
2-Cincinnati (157-618)(RM)
2-Cleveland (RM)
2-Columbia (RM)
2-Dallas (157-123)(RM)
2-Detroit (157-950)(RM)
2-Houston (157-236)(RM)
2-Indianapolis (157-159)(RM)
2-Jackson (157-471)(RM)
2-Jacksonville (157-688)(RM)
2-Kansas City (157-502)(RM)
2-Knoxville (100-1386)(RM)
2-Little Rock (157-356)(RM)
2-Memphis (105-566)(RM)
2-Miami (157-514)(RM)
2-Milwaukee (157-222)(RM)
2-Mobile (157-190)(RM)
2-Newark (157-1892)(RM)
2-New Haven (RM)
2-New Orleans (105-687)(RM)
2-New York (157-1558)(RM)
2-Norfolk (105-56)(RM)
2-Oklahoma City (157-282)(RM)
2-Omaha (RM)
2-Philadelphia (157-341)(RM)
2-Richmond (157-151)(RM)
2-St. Louis (RM)
2-San Antonio (157-123)(RM)
2-Savannah (157-309)(RM)
2-Tampa (157-355)(RM)
2-Birmingham (105-722

B
COVER PAGE

157-370-4-383

Pages 6 thru 7

All withheld

b7D

b7C

Outside Scope

C. Miscellaneous Instances of UKA Activity of National Interest

[redacted], made numerous trips to many states throughout the United States. These trips took [redacted] to several northern states, and all southern states. The trips were made for the purpose of his speaking at public rallies of the UKA, organizing, or attempting to organize, UKA Klaverns or State Units, or to raise funds for various UKA projects.

7C

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

met for several hours with former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired), who resided in Texas. [redacted] offered General WALKER the position of Grand Dragon of the UKA for the State of Texas. No information has been received to indicate that General WALKER accepted any position in the UKA or has been affiliated with this organization.

[redacted]

7D

157-370-4-383

Pages 5 thru 40

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	BIRMINGHAM	2/15/66	6/21/65 - 1/17/66

TITLE OF CASE

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: jmp

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM (ORGANIZATION)

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] at New Orleans dated 8/4/65.

-P-

LEAD

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will report activities of UKA in Realm of Louisiana.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Sources	Location of Information
[redacted]	[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 6/12/78

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-370-33-233 REC 54

5 FEB 18 1966

EX-107

7 - Bureau (157-370) (RM)

(SEE COVER PAGE B)

11 - New Orleans (105-687)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
DATE FORW: MAR 3 1966
HOW FORW: [illegible] detached by
BY: JLM/btp Klan Unit

INV. SEC.

1-APR 20 1966

NO 105-687/jmp

COPIES:

7 - Bureau (157-370) (RM)
1 - ONI, 8th Naval District, New Orleans (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Shreveport (RM)
1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)
2 - Birmingham (105-722) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (157-193) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Charlotte (157-230) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info.) (RM)
1 - Jackson (Info.) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Info.) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-1386) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Little Rock (Info.) (RM)
1 - Memphis (Info.) (RM)
1 - Mobile (157-190) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Savannah (157-309) (Info.) (RM)
11 - New Orleans (105-687)

B
COVER PAGE

157-370-33

Serial 233

Cover Page C thru Page 7

All withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

NO 105-687/scr

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

On July 4, 1965, a caravan of eight cars hauling members of the United Klans of America, Inc. from Monroe, Louisiana, drove to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to attend a United Conservative Rally. Principle speakers at the rally were General EDWIN WALKER and Judge (First Name Unknown) RURICK. Following the speeches, the Klansmen and approximately [redacted] other people marched about the State Capitol Building. The purpose of the rally and march was to protest the fact that Governor JOHN MC KEITHEN was not taking the proper steps to fight integration.

[redacted]

7D

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/21/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (157-309)

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning above-captioned matter, and one copy each enclosed for the offices listed below.

The informant furnishing the information in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] (probationary informant).

3 - Bureau (Encls-8)(RM)
1 - Atlanta (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Birmingham (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Charlotte (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - El Paso (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Houston (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Little Rock (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Memphis (Encl-1)(RM)
1 -Miami (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Mobile (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Knoxville (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - San Antonio (Encl-1)(RM)
1 - Tampa (Encl-1)(RM)
3 - Savannah (157-309)
(1 - 170-103)
(1 - 157-646)

1 cc detached by Klan Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 9-23-65
HOW FORW:
BY :

157-370-49-128

REC-61

EX 110

15 SEP 23 1965

ENCLOSURE

C.C. - WFO

INT, SEC.

WHG/bb
(22)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
September 21, 1965

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

On September 21, 1965, a confidential source advised that [redacted] advised him that "General Edward Walker, (retired)," will become the Grand Dragon of the State of Texas within the next few days. [redacted] indicated that the Klan might give this a lot of publicity.

7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

157-3911-117

ENCLOSURE

36 (Rev. 2-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-370)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (157-688) (P)

SUBJECT: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)
(OO: BIRMINGHAM)

Re Jacksonville radiogram to the Bureau, 9/29/65 and Bureau radiogram to Jacksonville, 9/30/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above, revealing results of [redacted] contact with [redacted]. Copies are being furnished to offices listed below since there is information contained in the attached LHM of interest to these offices.

7D

The source utilized in the enclosed LHM is [redacted]

7D

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 6/12/78

A copy of the LHM was furnished to INTC, Jacksonville.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
5 - Jacksonville (2 - 157-688)
(1 - 170-68 Sub A)
(1 - 157-1017)
(1 - 157-1105)

WJ:caf
(13)

LOCX

DEC-9

157-370-63-64

6 OCT 9 1965

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: OCT 13 1965
HOW FORW:
BY: _____ Sent _____ M

1cc detached by Klan Unit
Per _____

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

JK 157-688

For the information of Miami and Tampa Offices, the state meeting previously scheduled to be held at Ft. Pierce, Florida on October 10, 1965 will not be held [redacted] 7D

This matter will be closely followed, and the Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

157-370-63
Serial 64
Pages 1 and 2
Both Withheld
Outside Scope

[redacted] said none of the members of the UKA had been called to Washington to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as far as he knew. He stated that when they are called they will not plead the Fifth Amendment. He stated they had land leased in the Washington area "across the river" and it was possible to see the Capitol dome from this land. He indicated the UKA would conduct rallies every night on this land while UKA members were testifying in Washington.

7D

[redacted] also said General Edwin Walker would probably be there, since he is being appointed Grand Dragon of Texas.

7D

[redacted] then told those present that they did not have any problem, and they should return to Florida and follow the UKA Constitution until the state election.

[redacted]

157-370-63
Serial 64
Pages 5 thru 9
All withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED
BY AMERICAN OPINION FORUM,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA., 6/19/65
PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL
EDWIN C. WALKER
RM OTHER MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Information copies forwarded to OSI, ONI, INTC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

Bureau will be kept advised.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
2 - Philadelphia (157-NEW)
1 - 157-1214 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, URBAN AREAS)
JRW/cse
(5)

REC-6 157-[illegible]-1217
12 APR 6 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ICD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 4-7-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

~~SUBV. CONTROL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

60 APR 12 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 5, 1965

RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED
BY AMERICAN OPINION FORUM,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 19,
1965, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL
EDWIN C. WALKER

[redacted] 7C

National Park Service, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., advised April 2, 1965, that he was in receipt of a letter from the American Opinion Forum of Delaware County, Pa., requesting the group be allowed to use Independence Hall property for a rally to be held June 19, 1965. The principal personage to be present at the rally would be General EDWIN C. WALKER, U.S. Army, retired.

The letter was signed by [redacted] 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-6-37-1217

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/18/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1484) (P)

SUBJECT: RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED BY AMERICAN OPINION FORUM, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 19, 1965, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL EDWIN C. WALKER
RM

Remyairtel 4/5/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum (LHM).

Information copies of the LHM forwarded ONI, OSI, INTC, and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

Bureau will be kept advised.

EX 110

REC 16 157-6-37-1320

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Encs-8)
1 - Philadelphia (157-1484)

JRW:pck
(2)

11 MAY 20 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SUBV. CONTROL

66 JUN 1 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 18, 1965

RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED BY AMERICAN OPINION FORUM, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 19, 1965, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL EDWIN C. WALKER

[redacted] Anti-Defamation League, provided on May 14, 1965, a copy of coming events of the John Birch Society, which reflected that on June 18, 1965, there would be held a testimonial dinner and dance for former General EDWIN WALKER at the Alpine Inn, Springfield, Pa., at 8:00 p.m. On June 19, 1965, there would be a Greater Philadelphia Rally to Save the American Republic at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., at 2:00 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

(-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1484)

SUBJECT RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED BY AMERICAN OPINION FORUM, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 19, 1965, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL EDWIN C. WALKER
RM

RACIAL MATTER

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 5/18/65.

For info of Dallas, former General EDWIN C. WALKER is to be in Philadelphia 6/18 and 19/65. One of his appearances is at Independence Hall Rally, 6/19/65, and the other is testimonial dinner at 8 p.m., 6/18/65, at Alpine Inn, Springfield, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb.

Philadelphia PD has requested any information re flight times of WALKER coming to Philadelphia. Last information in Philadelphia indicates WALKER has office and resides Dallas, Tex.

Dallas is requested to furnish Philadelphia any available information, obtained through established sources, re WALKER's travels.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Philadelphia (157-1484)
JRW/cse
(6)

157-6-37-1353

REC-6

2 JUN 3 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 14 1965

F67

FBI

Date: 6/21/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1484)(C)

SUBJECT: RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SPONSORED BY AMERICAN OPINION FORUM, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 19, 1965; PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
RM

Re my Airtel 6/2/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memo. Copies furnished ONI, OSI, INTC, and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

3 - Bureau(ENCL. 8)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia(157-1484)

JRW:rdc
(4)

no encl rec'd in routing 6-25-65

REC-18 157-6-37-1424

113

2 JUN 23 1965

SUBV CONTROL

F. W. W.
ERROR LETTER SENT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6-30-65

1 - Mr. Trainor

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (157-1484)

From: Director, FBI

REC-18

RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
SPONSORED BY AMERICAN OPINION
FORUM, DELAWARE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 19, 1965
PRINCIPAL SPEAKER GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER
RACIAL MATTERS

EX-113

Reurairtel 6-21-65.

As you were advised by Bureau communication 6-23-65 enclosures to reairtel were not received at Bureau. Submit without further delay.

JCT:all
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: [redacted]
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: September 16, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Gray

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7C

[redacted]

7D

ANP is an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic organization primarily engaged in picketing and other type demonstrations and distributing of hate-type material.

7D

[redacted]

A new organization called "United White Christians Majority" was formed with Cecil Odom, a former radio announcer from Little Rock, Arkansas, as chairman and president. The organization is to be financed by members of the Board of Directors, who are to contribute $1,000 each to Rockwell.

Among those persons who received invitations to attend this meeting, but did not attend, were General Edwin Walker, retired U. S. Army General, who has been active in anti-integration movements in the southern states, and Westbrook Pegler, well-known news columnist [redacted]

[redacted]

FHF:mac
(7)

REC-51 105-70374-3305

RYAN

68 SEP 30

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Parkis

SUBJECT: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

Our Tampa Office received information from a confidential source that Dewey M. Taft, Florida State Chairman of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) at a recent meeting indicated he was in the process of preparing an issue of the "American Digest" which would "headline the fact that Bobby Kennedy had his brother, John F. Kennedy, shot, that Ruby and Oswald were in on the deal, that they tried to kill Retired General Walker before assassinating the President."

The "American Digest" is the NSRP publication printed by Dewey M. Taft at Tampa, Florida.

The NSRP is an anti-Semitic and anti-integration hate group.

ACTION:

The information concerning Robert F. Kennedy is set forth in a report on the NSRP. Tampa has been instructed to immediately furnish that information in a letterhead memorandum in order that it may be disseminated to the President's Commission, investigating the assassination of former President Kennedy. The report containing the above information has already been furnished to the Department.

CAT:fas
( )

REC 27 105-66233-1308

XEROX
AUG 17 1964

(Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
JACKSON	JACKSON	7/1/65	9/13/64 - 6/22/65

Title of Case	Report made by	Typed By:
[redacted]	SA [redacted]	ish

Character of Case

RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

SUMMARY

REFERENCE: Jackson report of SA [redacted] dated 11/28/64.
Jackson report of SA [redacted] dated 2/26/65.

- P -

CC TO [redacted] 157-4 Dec
REQ. REC'D 3/2/66.
JAN 1965
ANS. BY JPP 1/26/66

LEAD

JACKSON DIVISION

AT MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

Will maintain contact with informants and established sources to determine extent and nature of the subject's participation in the activities of the WKKKKOM and the UKA, Inc.

(COVER PAGE)

A

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
		157-2238-3 REC-72
Copies made: 7-Bureau (157-2238) (RM) 2-Jackson (157-1110)		12 JUL 8 1965

Notations:

MARY FERRELL
4 AUG 1965

157-2238-3

Pages 8 thru 21

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

JN 157-1110

[redacted] 7C

V. MISCELLANEOUS

On September 30, 1964, [redacted] 1D made the statement he was affiliated with Major General EDWIN WALKER. On this occasion, [redacted] stated WALKER had 100,000 men in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, and possibly New Mexico and Arizona. He stated that the followers of WALKER were going to revolt and WALKER would lead an insurrection if LYNDON B. JOHNSON was reelected President of the United States.

[redacted] 1D

[redacted] 1D

FBI

Date: 10/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~62-109110~~)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3372)

RE: TROPUS

Enclosed are two (2) copies of a letterhead memorandum containing available information [redacted] Two (2) copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the U. S. Secret Service in Dallas under captioned program. Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished Richmond, WFO, Birmingham, and Houston in connection with inquiries made by those offices in various cases [redacted]

Interview of SURREY on 6/3/64, was by SAs [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] in connection with a case entitled "AMERICAN NAZI PARTY aka, RM." This information was furnished by Richmond airtel dated 10/9/64.

The identity of the Little Rock Agent contacting [redacted] is not known to Dallas. The information concerning [redacted] was contained in a letterhead memorandum prepared by the Little Rock Office under the date of 10/6/64, and furnished Dallas by letter of the same date in the "AMERICAN NAZI PARTY" file.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (1 - 62-3372)
(1 - 157-416)

WJW:cjh
(5)

REC-17 21 OCT 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CC - WFO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 27, 1964

[redacted] 7C

DL T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 24, 1963, [redacted] planned to arrive in New York City on April 24, 1963, with former Major General Edwin A. Walker, who was scheduled to address a meeting of the National Society of New England Women at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City, on April 24, 1963.

On January 2, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received an anonymous letter dated December 28, 1963, in which the writer stated that Mrs. R. A. Surrey, 3506 Lindenwood, Dallas, secretary to Edwin A. Walker, cancelled an account with a Dallas store because of an advertisement that store ran welcoming President Kennedy to Dallas. The anonymous writer also said that Mrs. Surrey also accompanied the General to Oxford, Mississippi.

On November 22, 1963, [redacted] 7D Parkland Hospital, Dallas, to which President Kennedy was taken after he had been shot, furnished the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a piece of paper containing a number of names and comments which was found near the scene where newspaper reporters were making notes at the hospital. Included on this paper was the following: "Robert Surrey has been Walker's top aide. He went with him to Mississippi and has accompanied him on other trips."

[redacted] 7D was interviewed by Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his knowledge of the attempt on Edwin A. Walker's life on April 10, 1963. He stated he had visited General Walker on April 8, 1963, and again on April 10, 1963, after Walker called him on the telephone following the shooting incident.

"Report - The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" published by Government

[illegible] nor [illegible] of the [illegible] your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5

ENCLOSURE

Printing Office, Washington, 1964, describes the appearance of a "Wanted for Treason" handbill on the streets of Dallas one or two days before President Kennedy's arrival. These handbills bore a reproduction of a front and profile photograph of the President and set forth a series of inflammatory charges against him. Robert A. Surrey was eventually identified as the author of the handbill. Surrey, a 38 year old printing salesman, employed by the Johnson Printing Company of Dallas, Texas, has been closely associated with General Walker for several years in his political and business activities. He is President of American Eagle Publishing Company of Dallas, in which he is a partner with General Walker. Its office and address is the post office box of Johnson Printing Company. Its assets consist of cash and various printed materials composed chiefly of General Walker's political and promotional literature, all of which is storedat General Walker's headquarters.

Surrey prepared the text for the handbill and apparently used Johnson Printing Company facilities to set the type and print a proof.

A news story concerning the above excerpt from the report issued by the President's Commission appeared in "The Dallas Times Herald" for September 28, 1964.

7D

[redacted], advised Special Agents of the Richmond Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that in order to write an article exposing George Lincoln Rockwell, National Commander of the American Nazi Party, (see appendix) he joined that organization in 1963. In addition to other information [redacted] said that in July, 1964, Rockwell conceived the idea of forming a new "front group" at a conference to be held from July 24 through July 27, 1964. He mailed a letter to approximately 27 persons requesting them to meet at a "secret" city. The new "front group" was to appeal to the "frustrated middle-class, newly-awakened, worried and responsible white people." It was to obtain money and make members of people who are afraid of the Nazi Party and/or "no longer panty-waist Birchers."

[redacted]

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] an invitation had been sent to General Edwin Walker to attend the above meeting, but he did not attend. [redacted] conceived the above organization to obtain funds for the American Nazi Party and will attempt to manipulate the leaders of the "United White Christians Majority" for his own purposes. He said that the latter organization issued a brochure which will contain a petition. The petitions will be for the purpose of raising funds, and recipients who are asked to contribute money will not know that this organization is being operated by the American Nazi Party. [redacted] characterized General Walker as the retired U. S. Army General who has, in the past, been very active in anti-integration movements in the Southern United States.

[redacted]

On October 20, 1964 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Dallas Office that Robert A. Surrey has been very close to General Edwin A. Walker for a considerable length of time and that Surrey's wife, Mary Surrey, has been a long-time volunteer office worker for Walker. Source advised that Mrs. Surrey is one of the founders of the John Birch Society in Dallas. Source stated that Surrey's daughter, Karen Surrey, then age 15, had presented Madam Ngo Dinh Nhu of Viet Nam, a bouquet of roses upon the occasion of the latter's visit to Dallas on October 23, 1963.

This source stated he did not believe Surrey to be in a financial position to contribute any large sum of money to any organization with which he might be in sympathy and that if he had made such a contribution, General Walker, whose financial condition is excellent, was probably the real contributor of such money in Surrey's name.

94-56242-5

Page 4

Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

FD-263 (Rev 8-1-61)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	5/6/65	2/3 - 4/28/65

TITLE OF CASE

CHANGED [redacted]

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY pm

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM (ORGANIZATION)

7C

SUMMARY

[redacted]

REFERENCES

[redacted]

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Two copies of FD-376.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(7) - Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Secret Service, Dallas (RM)
1 - INTC, Dallas (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
2 - Richmond (RM)
2 - Dallas (157-416)

157 - 3160 - 1

MAY 7 1965

MCT-43
REC-16
EX-116

58 JUN 3 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	5/7/65	5/7/65	5/7/65	6/17/65
HOW FWD.	RLS	RLS	RLS	RLS
BY	J.F.M.:cd	J.F.M.:cd	J.F.M.:cd	

156-3160-1

Pages B thru 3

All withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

L. Associates

[redacted] He was at one time very friendly with former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, who is further described later in this report, but is no longer friendly with him.

[redacted]

DL 157-416

[redacted]

an invitation had been sent to General EDWIN WALKER to attend the above meeting, but he did not attend. [redacted] conceived the above organization to obtain funds for the ANP and will attempt to manipulate the leaders of the "United White Christians Majority" for his own purposes. He said that the later organization issued a brochure which will contain a petition. The petitions will be for the purpose of raising funds, and recipients who are asked to contribute money will not know that this organization is being operated by the ANP [redacted] characterized General WALKER as the retired U. S. Army General who has, in the past, been very active in anti-integration movements in the southern United States.

157-3160-1

Pages 6 and 7

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] American Eagle Publishing Company of Dallas, in which he is a partner with General WALKER. Its office and address is the post office box of Johnston Printing Company. Its assets consist of cash and various printed materials composed chiefly of General WALKER's political and promotional literature, all of which is stored at General WALKER's headquarters.

[redacted]

7C

[redacted]

1C

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the FBI concerning his knowledge of the attempt on the life of former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER on April 10, 1963. He said he had visited WALKER on April 8, 1963, and again on April 10, 1963, after WALKER called him on the telephone following the shooting incident.

[redacted] sometime thereafter he became acquainted with former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, who has received considerable national publicity for his anti-integration activities throughout the United States, particularly in Mississippi. The Johnston Printing Company handled most of the printing work for General WALKER [redacted] found that they had similar political beliefs. [redacted] was very close to WALKER for a long time, but broke with him because WALKER believed in fighting the communist threat through strictly political action, while [redacted] felt more direct action, such as active picketing, literature distribution, and other action to bring the threat of communism to the attention of the American people was needed.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	8/7/65	3/3-7/20/65

TITLE OF CASE

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (Louisiana), aka., Original Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Louisiana, Christian Constitutional Crusaders, Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., Anti-Communist Christian Association

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] — TYPED BY: cmg

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/6/65 at New Orleans and report of SA [redacted] dated 7/16/65 at New Orleans.

- P -

CC TO: C
REQ. REC'D 8-11-69
AUG 7 1969
ANS.
BY:

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will continue to follow and report activities of the OKKKK in New Orlears Division.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED: _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE:

(7) - Bureau (105-71801) (AMSD) (RM)
5 - New Orleans (105-1057) (RM)

(continued on Cover Page B)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-71801-4 REC-76

AUG 16 1965

REC-16
EX-110

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY	1 3 1965			

NOTATIONS
AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 8-26-65
HOW FORW:
BY: Spr

EX-110

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

105- 71801- 410

Pages 3 thru 76

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

NO 105-1057/scr

American Royal Rangers

[redacted] advised on March 31, 1965 that General EDWIN WALKER and certain other individuals were recently active in Bossier City, Louisiana, concerning a new organization to replace the Klan. Klan units such as those in the OKKKK will be converted into units of the new organization.

7D

[redacted]

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	8/6/65	9/14/63 - 7/6/65

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: sjt,cay

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM (KLAN)

SUMMARY REPORT

INFORMANTS:

[redacted]

Location of Information

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

An extra copy of this report is furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service, Washington, D. C., in that subject falls within the Category 5 C, Agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential Protection.

A

(COVER PAGE)

APPROVED: NC — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
8-Bureau (RM)
1-Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
1-ICG, New Orleans, La. (RM)
1-ONI, New Orleans, La. (RM)
1-OSI, New Orleans, La. (RM)
3-New Orleans (2: 157-1695)
(1: 66-2404)

MCT-41

NO 157-3783-1

REC. 61

9 AUG 9 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER DEPT ISD, CRD		
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 8/24/65		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: L.C.		
BY	[redacted]		

NOTATIONS

0 AUG 25 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76334-1

157-3783-1
Pages 8 thru 6
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

NO 157-1695/cay

[redacted]

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] advised that a meeting was held at [redacted] Bossier City, Louisiana, for the purpose of forming a new organization [redacted] advised that this is the organization [redacted] advised he had discussed with General EDWIN WALKER on March 27, 1965. [redacted] advised at that time [redacted] was not certain of the name of the organization, but thought it might be Volunteers of America [redacted] advised at this meeting it was decided that the new organization would be called the American Royal Rangers and was more commonly referred to as the Royal Rangers.

V. INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT

157-3738-1
Pages 8 thru 11
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

(6-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ing Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
EW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	2/28/66	3/31/65 - 2/27/66

OF CASE [redacted]

Report made by: SA [redacted] | Typed By: emh

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM (AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS) 7C

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE

Dallas letter to New Orleans, dated 11/30/65.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Will request Bureau's permission to interview subject and thereafter interview subject and obtain description of his automobile.

Case pending over one year - No
Prosecution pending over six months - No

ved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
e made:		157-5088-1 MCT-42
8-Bureau (RM) 1-ICG, New Orleans (RM) 1-Secret Service, New Orleans (RM) 1-ONI; New Orleans (RM) 1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM) 3-New Orleans (2 - 157-3454 1 - 157-3751)		1 MAR 3 1966 REC 30 ST-114

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD, FAA
DATE FORW: MAR 17 1966 1cc detached by INT/SEC.
HOW FORW: DS Klan Unit
BY: [redacted]

orty of FBI. This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside agency to which loaned.

GPO 902195

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-ICG, New Orleans (RM)
1-Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
1-ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1-OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: February 28, 1966

Field Office File No.: NO 157-3454 Bureau File No.:

Title: [redacted]

1C

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (AMERICAN ROYAL RANGERS)

Synopsis:

1D

[redacted]

- P. -

DETAILS

[redacted]

contacted by
General EDWIN WALKER near Bossier City, Louisiana,
about a new organization talked to General WALKER for about
30 minutes.

[redacted]

2D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-5088-1

Pages 2 thru 4

Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

NO 157-3454
JAW:emh

II. AFFILIATION WITH KLAN-TYPE OR HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS

[redacted] He indicated it was to be a militent type of organization with its stated purpose being to combat Communism. The organization would go into towns where there is trouble to back up police and civil defense, that the police officers would be the first to be eliminated by the trouble makers, that civil defense workers do not amount to anything in controlling trouble makers, and it would, therefore, be eventually up to this organization to step in. He indicated that they would work secretly.

He explained that the ARR will be opened to all races and creeds and remarked that they put that in the charter for the benefit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Federal Government, and they would let Negroes in the organization providing they put up $5,000. He stated members would have uniforms and the organization would be run in a military manner with trials held for members who violate the oath. He said General EDWIND WALKER will have jurisdiction over the entire organization, but will remain in the background and will not be openly connected with it.

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/11/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-690)

SUBJECT: CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
CONVENTION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
4/29 - 5/1/65
INFORMATION CONCERNING - RM

Re Chicago teletype dated 4/29/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the above.

8 ENCLOSURE

EX 109

62-110141-3

REC-34

25 MAY 12 1965

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Chicago

CMB:mav
(3)

SUBV. CONTROL

56 MAY 19 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 11, 1965

CONGRESS OF CONSERVATIVES
CONVENTION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
APRIL 29 - MAY 1, 1965
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
RACIAL MATTERS

On April 29, 1965, [redacted]
[redacted] Chicago Police Department, advised as follows:

The Congress of Conservatives is holding a three-day convention at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, commencing at 7:00 PM, April 29, 1965, and ending on May 1, 1965, Arrangements for this convention were made by Kent Courtney of New Orleans who is the Publisher of the "Independent American" and Chairman of the Congress of Conservatives.

Among those scheduled to appear at this convention are General Edwin Walker, retired, and Lester Maddox, a former restaurant owner from Atlanta, Georgia.

The purpose of this convention is to lay the groundwork for a third political party.

No information had been developed by the Chicago Police Department indicating there would be any demonstrations or picketing in connection with this convention, however, the Chicago Police Department had scheduled additional patrols in the vicinity of the convention in the event pickets or demonstrators would appear.

The Chicago "Daily News" issue of April 29, 1965, contains an article relating that General Walker called a press conference in Chicago, Illinois, on April 29, 1965, in which Walker was generally critical of news media as "infested with Communists and controled from Washington".

This news article indicates that attendance at the above conference was expected to be approximately four hundred.

ENCLOSURE 62-110141-3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/30/65

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (157-503)(C)

SUBJECT: DIXIE COUNCIL
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: Houston)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum under above caption.

One copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the Intelligence Corps Group, U. S. Army, Houston, Texas, because of the interest expressed by that agency in this organization in the past.

In accordance with existing Bureau policy no active investigation has been conducted concerning captioned organization. Information set out in this memorandum was obtained from public source material and from informants who were contacted in connection with other matters. In the event information is developed which might warrant active investigation, the Bureau will be advised with appropriate recommendations.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
[redacted]	[redacted]

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Houston

ED:yk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

157-5-19-13

EX-107

4 DEC 2 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

6 1cc & cc LHM
SOC RB

SURV CONTROL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

November 30, 1965

DIXIE COUNCIL
RACIAL MATTERS

7D

[redacted]

It was announced this group was planning to have speakers come to Houston during the summer, including Roy Harris from Georgia, former General Edwin Walker of Dallas, and others. Plans were made for Roy Harris to appear in Houston on May 27, 1965, at the Martel Auditorium. It was indicated several thousand circulars would be mailed regarding the Roy Harris speech. Several people present expressed a desire to have Governor George Wallace of Alabama and former Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi come to Houston during the summer if possible.

[redacted]

7D

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

ENCLOSURE 157-5-11-13

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

FBI

Date: July 12, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4432)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCIL RALLY
JULY 4, 1965
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
RM

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

[redacted]

Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to Secret Service and ICG.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans (157-4432)

JDB:mrp
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUL 16 1965
How Forw. B-S
By
Room 828 RB

REC-55
105-44536-35

JUL 14 1965

ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

SUBJ. CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 12, 1965

CITIZENS COUNCIL RALLY
JULY 4, 1965
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

On July 8, 1965, a confidential source advised that on July 4, 1965, a Citizens Council Rally was held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

This source advised that the rally began at about 1:00 p.m., and was held on the steps of the Capitol Building. It was estimated that the crowd in attendance at this rally numbered around 3,000 persons.

This same source stated that the rally consisted mainly of several speakers that seemed to be concerned with segregation of the races and who also had some adverse comments about officials in the Federal and State Governments.

This source stated that among the speakers at the rally were the following:

Courtney Smith, President of Citizens Council, Judge John Rarick, Saint Francisville, Louisiana, Ned Touchstone, Editor of the "Councilor", retired Army General, Edwin Walker.

This source further advised that a resolution was proposed at the rally to petition the Government of Louisiana to put up $25,000 for a fund to investigate andattempt to determine if any accomplices of Lee Harvey Oswald are still in Louisiana.

COPIES DESTROYED
893 JUN 26 1972

ENCLOSURE

Source advised that General Walker was mainly concerned with Lee Harvey Oswald and his accomplices and further stated that the Warren Commission Report was not based on fact.

This source advised that in attendance at this rally were several known and unknown Klansmen from various areas of Louisiana.

The rally ended with a march of all participants from the Capitol Building to the Governor's mansion, Baton Rouge, a distance of about three blocks.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-1-64

FROM : [redacted], Paris (100-1793) (P.)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060
Paris 62-148

Re Paris letter 3-20-64.

There is enclosed for the Bureau a copy of the latest article in the series by THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR., which appeared in "L'Express" on 3-26-64.

In this article BUCHANAN discusses the people "in power" in Dallas and states that they used gangsters as "front men" in assisting and protecting OSWALD in that city. Without their concurrence, according to BUCHANAN, OSWALD would never have been able to have obtained employment in Dallas. BUCHANAN describes the members of the Dallas Council as being the wealthy and influential people behind the scenes in that community and states that seven members of the Council represent the "cream" of the influential citizens of Dallas. In the latter group he mentions H. L. HUNT, his son LAMAR HUNT, as well as CLINTON and JOHN CHURCHILL. Thereafter, BUCHANAN discusses the background and business dealings of HUNT as well as his relations with General EDWIN WALKER and the John Birch Society. BUCHANAN also goes into

ENCLOSURE

8 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1 - Liaison Section
1 - Baltimore, 100-12596
1 - Dallas
1 - Washington Field, 100-191[illegible])
2 - Paris (100-1793; 62-148)
REP:HD
(10)

REC-28 100-354341-9[illegible]

APR 6 1964

1 XEROX OF ENCL. TO LEGAT PARIS, DL, BH, + WFO
by DLW 4/10/64

some detail concerning the unsuccessful financial dealings of the HURCHISON brothers in their attempt to win control of the Allegheny Corporation from ALLAN P. KIRBY, one of its principal stockholders.

In commenting on the attempted slaying of General WALKER attributed to OSWALD, BUCHANAN expresses some surprise that in this case using the same rifle OSWALD fired at a stationary target, did not re-load, and missed his target, whereas in the case of the assassination of the President, he successfully fired several shots at a moving target.

In addition, BUCHANAN comments that OSWALD was reported to have hated WALKER as well as President KENNEDY, WALKER's political enemy, whose foreign policy and politics the General had criticized severely. BUCHANAN expresses his surprise that OSWALD would have planned and attempted the assassination of General WALKER as well as that of the man who represented a completely opposite school of thought.

The above represents a general summary of BUCHANAN's latest article. There is no indication that there will be further articles in this series although we will follow this matter and report any additional information of pertinence. In the case of this article, as has been recommended in the case of the others, it is suggested that a translation be made and it is requested that a copy be furnished to the Paris Office.

[redacted] 1c

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

The Report of Thomas Buchanan. STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH BETWEEN WALL STREET AND TEXAS

(L'Express, March 26, 1964)

Last week we interrupted the publication of the report of Thomas Buchanan (started in "L'Express" on February 20) to permit him to communicate the results, which he considers encouraging and positive, of his contacts with American authorities charged with the investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

That which he has to tell us now no longer falls under the heading of mathematical analysis of material circumstances of the assassination.

But if, as he believed to have demonstrated, this assassination was a result of a plot, of which Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby have been instruments, what interests or what passions could create such a plot?

This is what Thomas Buchanan tells us now.

* * *

The gang which Oswald joined upon his return from Russia was unlike any other. Oswald could not know at that time what kind of a hornet's nest he stepped into. He knew only the "front men" of the gang ready to give him a new start, to protect him, and to procure employment for him. These men were gangsters. But the group for which they worked was not an association of criminals: this group governed Dallas.

In fact, no one would have been able to procure municipal employment for Oswald and to keep him there without the approval of the city government; better still, without a decided willingness of the rulers of Dallas to use Oswald later on.

Which one of these rulers, then? All of them, except criminals. There are some American cities where gangsters hold real power: Galveston, among others, where pirate Jean Laffitte

lived not so very long ago and where piracy, adapted to this century, continues to flourish. Dallas, however, does not resemble Galveston: it is, according to "Fortune" magazine "one of the cleanest and best administered cities in the United States."

The Ruby gang has never succeeded in putting its hand upon Dallas. On the contrary: it was the police which put its hand upon the Ruby gang and sent two of his accomplices to prison, after which Ruby understood and kept quiet.

More exactly, he was careful not to go beyond the limit of that which was tolerated, i. e., to play horses, manage brothels, entertain respectable citizens, in brief, provide them with what the Romans called "play." The organizers of this "play" fight to the death among themselves but do not fight (at least, not normally), with the police, who are their secret partners.

The Most Subversive Citizen

Thus, gangsters do not rule Dallas; neither does the police; nor the District Attorney; nor the mayor, who complained that someone threatened to kill him if he went to Kennedy's funeral in Washington; nor the citizens or their elected representatives. No, Dallas is governed by a Council which "The U. S. News and World Report" (economic weekly with right-wing tendencies) of February 3, 1964, described in these terms:

"The Council is composed of about 250 persons. They are the richest citizens of the city. Their group was formed in 1936, for the good of the city. One does not enter it except by cooptation. Members of the group are the managing personnel of important companies. They are used to making decisions and executing them."

In a recent book, "The Decision Makers," a daughter of a Dallas judge supplies these additional details: the Council itself is headed by a group of seven members, the "cream" of the city. These seven men, all of them possessing immense fortunes and powers, approve or reject all the important decisions regarding this city of millionaires. They are too important to deal with officials directly; their orders are relayed through the Council.

A decision to give municipal employment to Lee Harvey Oswald, the most "subversive" citizen of Dallas, on the list of all the police authorities - this decision assuredly was not within the competence of some functionary of the "Anti-Red Squad." The Seven Great Ones of Dallas would have certainly put through a very bad quarter of an hour anyone who would permit, without consulting them, school books of Dallas to pass through the corrupting hands of a "Red." They were of necessity aware of the hiring of Oswald. What was their ulterior motive in authorizing it?

The Seven Anonymous Great

Although the identity of the Seven Great Ones has not yet been revealed by any of the authors who wrote about Dallas, it is not too difficult to establish it. A group of the richest and most powerful citizens of the city should automatically include H. L. Hunt, an oilman with a world reputation, whose fortune is without equal in Texas. His income was estimated at 200,000 dollars a day and his capital at 2 billion dollars. Lamar, son of H. L. Hunt, whose personal fortune reaches 150 million dollars likewise ought to be a member of the Group of Seven.

After the Hunts, the most powerful family in Dallas are the Murchisons. Private fortunes of brothers Clinton W. and John D. Murchison have been evaluated in 1961 at 150 million dollars. Together they possess or manage some hundred companies with a capital totaling one billion dollars.

Dallas certainly is not the only city in the United States or in the industrial world governed by businessmen.

The singularity of Texas, however, lies in the fact that its oligarchy is not composed of the level-headed, rational, far-sighted businessmen such as one finds elsewhere; it is dominated by adventurers and gamblers.

Of course, we are not speaking of professional gamblers, although Hunt started his fabulous career in a gambling house of El Dorado, Arkansas, and won his first oil well at poker (1).

(1) Footnote: The career of Hunt and, more generally, Texas, made a subject of a brilliant book written by John Bainbridge which has just been published in French under the title "Stupefiant Texas" (Amazing Texas).

The gambling to which multimillionaires of Texas are addicted (and in which they lose sometimes) is an industry which appears more serious at first sight, namely, petroleum. Its rules are very different from those of steel, coal, banking or insurance industry. As a consequence the men whom petroleum industry attracts, are, too, of a very different type.

Few people are aware of the dominant position which petroleum occupies in the American economy. A majority undoubtedly consider that steel, automobile, or chemical industry are the most important branches. But the capital - over 50 billion dollars - invested in the petroleum industry exceeds that of the three above-mentioned industries put together. Almost half of this immense wealth is owned by the Texans.

On Exorbitant Prices

Profits which Texas gets from its petroleum are so substantial that this State has no income tax. Its citizens grumblingly pay only the federal tax (imposed by Washington). As a consequence, the oilmen are undisputed masters of Texas. In theory, their industry is regulated by the Texas Railroad Commission which decides upon the quantity which each producer has the right to extract every month. The commission determines first the tonnage which the companies, who own the pipelines, are disposed to buy; then each Texan oil company is allocated a quota of this tonnage.

The overproduction as well as competition and the lowering of prices is thus being avoided. It follows from this that no Texas oilman would tolerate a commission acting in the public interest (which would want prices to be as low as possible) rather than in the interest of producers (who want prices to be as high as possible). Thus, members of the commission are chosen with care. From time to time, when the oilmen's decisions threaten the economy as a whole, efforts are made to moderate their appetites.

Such was the case, for example, in May, 1958, when a federal commission accused twenty-two companies of an agreement to impose exorbitant prices. Was there any shortage (of oil)? None whatever: the resources were so great that from nine to thirteen days of extraction a month would be sufficient to meet the demand. And yet, the Humble Oil Co. raised its prices and 28 other companies imitated it.

H. Carmical (sic), financial expert of the "New York Times," estimated that this increase would cost half a billion dollars to consumers. Public indignation was so strong that companies were brought to court for a violation of the antitrust law. But an understanding judge decided that "proofs were insufficient" and concluded: "Personally, I am absolutely convinced that defendants are not guilty."

Traditionally, the "defendants" argued that oil prospecting is such a risky game that only a hope for more than ordinary profits can induce one to engage in it. In the newly explored regions only one drill-hole out of eight proves to be productive. Moreover, even when one is lucky, a small independent oilman cannot be sure that this luck will hold out; his well may be exhausted before he discovers another one.

Oilmen thus feel that their fiscal privileges are justified, permitting them to deduct 27.5% of "amortization" from their gross income. In 1926, when taxes were very low in the United States, these fiscal advantages did not matter too much. But fiscal revenue has risen by 35 times since then; in relation to other industries, the oilmen's privilege increased in the same proportion, to say nothing about numerous additional favors which oilmen were able to obtain.

Thanks to this special status, prospecting for and extraction of petroleum became practically a business without risks, at least for large companies.

The only ones who remain vulnerable are small businessmen who go into debt to accomplish one single operation. They have seven chances out of eight to end up by being ruined. On the contrary, a man like Hunt, who carries on a great number of operations at the same time, cannot lose. He cannot keep his millions from bringing in more millions for him. And, curiously enough, Hunt is broken-hearted about it.

It is not that he wants to lose his entire fortune; far from it. However, when one has made his first billion, the facility with which one acquires the second one deprives the whole adventure of its attraction and freshness. Especially when one like Hunt is "in love" with the game. The worst that could happen to a gambler is, in fact, either to lose everything or to win for sure, to the point where the game becomes monotonous.

Ideas of Juan Achala

When Hunt realized that he would be unable to keep himself from making money, he went to look for risks elsewhere. No one ever gambled like him in history of the United States. During the baseball world series of 1956, he bet 300,000 dollars on the Yankee team in the first game and lost. His office has direct telephone connection with the majority of American race courses. But, on the whole, Hunt is doomed to win, even at the races: he declared recently that he won there a million dollars in one year.

Finally, Hunt looked to politics for risks which he was no longer able to run in business. He became for extreme-right groups what Thyssen was for Hitler. It was Hunt who enlisted Texas millionaires to finance the campaigns of Senator McCarthy. After the death of the latter, Hunt spent a fortune to maintain anticommunist passions which McCarthy inflamed. He acquired a radio-television chain and launched a series of publications of extreme-right tendency which he called "Facts Forum," parallel with another enterprise of the same sort ("Life Line").

In 1960, Hunt started to write himself. His novel was rejected by editors. Hunt finally had it published by a firm which prints telephone directories and sells them for half a dollar. His book is amply worth this price.

Entitled "Alpaca" and presented as a love story, Hunt's novel takes place in a small imaginary country, and its hero, Juan Achala, a profound thinker, studies the "past misfortunes and unpredictable future." For the benefit of his admirers and friends, Juan Achala sets forth a program which would cure his country of the misdeeds of democracy. He shows how stupid it is to allow a vote to anyone indiscriminately. It would be much better if ordinary citizens delegate their right to vote to rich people, and 10% of the wealthiest citizens dispose of seven votes each. By paying a special tax, these 10% should have a chance to still increase the weight of their votes.

The society, according to Achala, should be governed in the manner of corporations: "The greatest shareholder should have the greatest number of votes." Court juries obviously should be abolished and taxation of large incomes limited to 25%. As to those who exploit natural resources of the country, they should enjoy more extensive fiscal privileges.

We may note that Juan Achala has already realized a good portion of his program in Dallas itself.

Hunt described his hero as a man of "athletic build, proud, but with innate courtesy, with burning eyes surmounted by finely outlined eyebrows, and whose magnificent white and regular teeth, emphasizing a quick smile, exercised a magnetic attraction even upon strangers."

Life was kind to Hunt: shortly after the publication of his first novel, he met the living incarnation of Juan Achala in the person of General Edwin Anderson Walker, a member of the John Birch Society, a new extreme-right group for which Hunt provided money.

The Night of April 10

Walker caused pamphlets to be distributed in the unit he commanded in West Germany which were furnished by the John Birch Society and which vehemently denounced President Kennedy and his foreign policy. A scandal broke out; the general was censured and finally relieved of his command. Recalled to the United States, he resigned, launching a particularly bitter attack against the President, whom he has not ceased to insult since then, in terms which would have caused his imprisonment in a majority of other countries.

Walker did not hesitate to call citizens to violence against representatives of John F. Kennedy. He was arrested for organizing armed resistance against federal troops, in order to prevent Negro children from going to public schools in Mississippi.

It is thus highly significant that this most bitter enemy of John F. Kennedy, residing at Turtle Creek Boulevard in Dallas, the favorite section of the Seven Great Ones, had a direct contact with Lee Oswald. In fact, the FBI made it known that on the night of April 10, 1963, it was Oswald who took a shot with a rifle through a window of a study where Walker, military chief of John Birch Society, was working. This was the first use made by Oswald of his Carcano rifle which was delivered to him a few weeks earlier.

In An Address Book

Surely, the FBI was not mistaken. There is only one question; why did it delay so long in making this revelation? This first mission of Oswald contains, in fact, some interesting elements. The same marksman, employing the same rifle, already furnished with its telescopic sight, shot at a short distance leaning his rifle upon a fence (assures the FBI) at a man who was seated and well illuminated. He shot and missed. And despite the great celerity supposedly proved later, Oswald was incapable on that evening of recharging his rifle quickly enough for making a second shot. The same man who denied all the time that he shot Kennedy, came home that evening to tell everything to his wife (with whom he was not on very intimate terms) and boast about his exploit.

Better still: the same man is supposed to have hated at the same time the President and his worst enemy. Or, perhaps, he did not really try to kill Walker? This is a legitimate question: if Oswald's attempt against Walker was a serious undertaking, we cannot understand why he was not arrested and questioned. Even in Europe it happens that a man exposes himself to a fake attempt (on his life) to enhance his popularity.

In saying this I am not advancing an unfounded theory: relations between Oswald and Walker have been proved. In fact, after the assassination of Kennedy, police found an address book at the home of Oswald. It contained a private telephone number of an FBI Agent and the number of his car (license). Moreover, it also contained, according to the "Dallas Morning Post," General Walker's name and telephone number.

But it is evident that a man who seeks to assassinate another has no need to write the name of his victim in his notebook. And when one preserves someone's telephone number, it is to telephone him, not only once but also in the future (1).

(1) Footnote: It would be interesting to know if Walker's number appeared in the telephone directory. If so, Oswald must have intended to use it frequently. If not, it remains to be determined how he obtained it.

Now we have all the necessary elements for identifying the gang of which Oswald became a member.

All the oilmen of Texas are gamblers. It is appropriate to recall here the disdainful words of an aristocratic southerner who refused to associate with the newly-rich of Texas: "For us, money made in oil is the same as money won in gambling. And we have no desire to associate with gamblers."

All the Texan oilmen are obsessed by the desire for power. Money is important to them above all because of the power which it confers. This is particularly obvious in the case of the Murchisons who, in distinction from Hunt, inherited their fortune from their father and received the best possible education. One of the brothers, nevertheless had a room built for him with eight beds, "so we can talk oil all through the night."

Oil is not, however, the principal preoccupation of the Murchisons. They represent a new Texan generation which seeks to annex other domains to their empire.

They threw themselves into the most ambitious enterprise ever attempted by a Texan: to dominate the United States by taking control of Wall Street. This is the first time in history of the United States that outsiders have challenged the traditional citadel of American finance. If they succeed, the financial center (and the principal center of decision) of the United States will no longer be in Manhattan but in Dallas.

The first test of strength between the Texans and Wall Street came in 1960. The Brothers Murchison were then accused of taking advantage of their position in the administrative council of the Investors' Diversified Services (I.D.S.) for obtaining loans on favorable conditions.

Although the charge was withdrawn later, the Murchisons swore to avenge themselves and to take control of this most powerful investment company in the world: in fact, the capital of the I.D.S. reaches 4.2 billion dollars. But even the Murchisons were not in a position to buy directly the majority of the I.D.S. shares. They then launched a devious attack against the Alleghany Corporation, a holding company which controls 47% of the shares of the I.D.S.

18 Million Dollars in Losses

Quietly they bought all the shares of the Alleghany they could find. One fine day, the New Yorkers found themselves before an accomplished fact: the number of votes at the disposal of the Murchisons in the Alleghany was nearly equal to that of Allan P. Kirby, a Manhattan financier who controlled the company until then.

Kirby and Murchisons from then on threw themselves into a bitter fight, each searching to draw small shareholders into their camp. Armed with IBM calculating machines, which enabled them to determine their positions day to day, the Murchisons gained the upper hand and ousted Kirby. Immediately they tried to take over the complete control of the I.D.S.; crowned with success, their attempt won for them a 5 billion dollar empire, twice the fortune of Hunt.

But Wall Street, frightened by this unparalleled victory of Texas united against the newcomers. Attorneys for Kirby obtained a judgment declaring that the transfer of the I.D.S. under control of the Murchisons was illegal. Faced with defeat, the latter sold their shares in the Alleghany, suffering a loss of 18 million dollars.

Truman - A Communist

Seventy-one-year-old Kirby was reinstated at the head of the company. He gambled the best part of his fortune in this duel "out of vanity." The Texans who did not foresee such a vigorous resistance, have just lost a battle; but they resolved not to lose the war against Wall Street.

There are three kinds of enemies for the Murchisons, the Hunts, and other Texas billionaires, whom they swore to crush: Wall Street financiers; Washington politicians; and communists, who they suspect, have infiltrated themselves everywhere. Like Hunt, the Murchisons widely financed McCarthy. They prevented the re-election of the two principal critics of McCarthy in the Senate: William Benton of Connecticut and Millard Tydings of Maryland, although the latter is a very conservative man who vigorously opposed the New Deal.

Texans' hostility to Washington and Wall Street is often surprising. The "New York Times" of October 16, 1956, for example, was astonished that the "Governor of Texas, a rich and conservative man, speaks about Wall Street in the same terms as the 'Daily Worker,'" an extreme-left daily. It is also astonishing that Texan billionaires, despite enormous privileges enjoyed by their State and their industry, continue to complain about their "oppressive taxes" and the interference of Washington bureaucrats in the Texas affairs.

In fact, Texas has such a small social welfare budget that its citizens get more federal subsidies than those in any other State. Among 50 American States, Texas is in 44th place in aid to (dependent) children from its own funds, but in 1st place, in subsidies received from Washington. In aid to the aged and infirm, Texas classes itself as the 40th, but is in 2nd place for sums received from Washington. Texas stands in 3rd place in federal aid to education and in 32nd place for its own expenditures for education.

However, Dallas billionaires consider a "communist" any critic of their regime and their fiscal privileges. Among these critics one can find, however, the late Senator Robert Taft and ex-President Truman.

The first serious attempt to make the Texas oilmen pay taxes, comparable to those imposed upon other industries, was made under Roosevelt. The result was that Vice President John Nance Garner, a Texan, teammate of Roosevelt in 1932, became his sworn enemy and opposed his re-election in 1936.

In 1945, when Roosevelt died, a San Antonio billionaire gave a cocktail party to celebrate in the midst of war, the President's death. Since then, the Texans have been effectively protected in Washington by Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the best champion the oil of Texas has ever had; thanks to him, proposals which tended to modify the status of the oilmen were regularly buried before they were discussed.

The principal adversary of the Texas billionaires is Senator Douglas of Illinois, who wishes to limit the special deduction of 27.5% to small producers of petroleum only. Douglas has shown that an oil company which, in 1954, made four million dollars of clear profit, paid only 404 dollars of taxes, i.e., less than an average couple with two children; that another company did not pay any taxes after having made 5 million dollars net profit. A third one, despite its 12 million dollars of profits obtained 500,000 dollars of tax credit ....

To these critics, the Texans reply that "national security" depends upon maintenance of their profits at the present rate. "Petroleum, gentlemen, is ammunition," declared General Ernest O. Thompson, Commander of the National Guard of Texas. "Why meddle with a system which provided so much petroleum for us that we were able to win two wars?"

Wells of Libya

The implication is clear: two wars; why not a third one? There is no community more hostile than Texas to prospects of a relaxation of Russian-American tensions.

And nowhere are they so convinced that the United States would be able not only to survive a nuclear war, but also to win it - especially if it strikes first - and that the game could be worth the candle.

In part, this opposition to all relaxation may be attributed to Texan egoism: the armament policy, in fact, contributed to its economic expansion, six times as rapid as in the United States as a whole. And, conversely, no other State would suffer more from disarmament.

But the Texans are equally afraid that a relaxation of tensions may result in the withdrawal of American troops from countries where the oilmen of Texas have acquired great interests. H. L. Hunt, for example, bought in Libya 4.5 million hectares, all in one block, the subsoil of which overflows with petroleum; he characterized as "fantastic" the production of wells drilled up to now. And he does not wish to suffer the fate of Richard M. Kleberg, Junior, president of the most celebrated cattle-raising enterprise in Texas, who lost 12,000 hectares in Cuba after the overthrow of Batista.

To all of these people it appears really scandalous that the United States permitted Castro to establish himself in power. They see in him a danger for oil investments in all Latin America, a mortal danger to themselves.

But neither private interests, nor fears, however, would be sufficient to explain the attitude of a considerable part of Texan billionaires. These men are motivated not by calculation alone. They are also motivated by boredom. Short of new possibilities for conquest and adventure in Texas, they turned their eyes toward other horizons. We have in them a case of the most powerful and wealthiest oligarchy in the world, an oligarchy which, moreover, is composed of men with a passion for gambling and taking risks.

Thomas Buchanan

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(Rene Julliard Publications have acquired for themselves the rights of publication in France of a book by Thomas Buchanan which will be put on sale in bookstores at the end of the month under the title "Kennedy's Assassins.")

: RAPPORT DE THOMAS BUCHANAN

LUTTE A MORT ENTRE WALL STREET ET LE TEXAS

Nous avons interrompu, la semaine dernière, la publication du rapport de Thomas Buchanan (commencée dans « L'Express » du 20 février) pour lui permettre de communiquer les révélations, qu'il juge convergentes et positives, de ses contacts avec les autorités américaines chargées de l'enquête sur l'assassinat de John F. Kennedy.

Ce qu'il a à dire maintenant ne ressemble plus à l'analyse mathématique des circonstances matérielles de l'assassinat.

Mais si, comme il avait l'avoir démontré, cet assassinat a été le fruit d'un complot dont Lee Oswald et Jack Ruby ont été les instruments, quels intérêts, ou quelles passions, ont pu faire naître ce complot ?

C'est ce que Thomas Buchanan expose maintenant.

LE gang auquel s'intégra Oswald, à son retour de Russie, n'était pas un gang comme les autres. Oswald ne pouvait savoir, à cette époque, dans quel guêpier il mettait les pieds. Il ne connaissait du gang, prêt à le dépanner, à le protéger, à lui procurer un emploi, que des hommes de paille. Ces hommes étaient des gangsters. Mais le groupe pour lequel ils travaillaient n'était pas une association de criminels : ce groupe gouvernait Dallas.

Personne, en effet, n'aurait pu procurer à Oswald un emploi municipal et l'y maintenir sans l'approbation du gouvernement de la ville ; mieux : sans la volonté bien arrêtée des gouvernants de Dallas de se servir d'Oswald par la suite.

Quels sont donc ces gouvernants ? Tous, sauf des criminels. Il est des villes américaines où les gangsters détiennent le pouvoir réel. A Galveston, notamment, où régnait naguère le pirate Jean Laffitte et où la piraterie, adaptée à ce siècle, continue de fleurir. Dallas, toutefois, ne ressemble pas à Galveston : c'est, selon la revue « Fortune », « l'une des villes les plus propres et les mieux administrées des États-Unis ».

Le gang de Ruby ne réussit jamais à mettre la main sur Dallas. Au contraire : c'est la police qui mit la main sur le gang de Ruby et envoya deux de ses complices en prison. Après quoi, Ruby comprit et se tint tranquille.

Plus exactement, il prit soin de ne pas dépasser la limite de ce qui était toléré. A savoir : jouer aux courses, gérer des maisons closes, divertir les respectables citoyens, bref leur fournir ce que les Romains appelaient des « jeux ». Les organisateurs de ces jeux se battent à mort entre eux, mais ils ne se battent pas avec la police (du moins pas normalement) qui est leur associée secrète.

Le citoyen le plus subversif

Les gangsters ne gouvernent donc pas Dallas ; ni la police ; ni le District Attorney ; ni le maire, qui se plaignait qu'on eût menacé de le tuer s'il se rendait aux funérailles de Kennedy, à Washington ; ni les citoyens en leurs clubs. Non. Dallas est gouvernée par un Conseil que « U.S. News and World Report » (hebdomadaire économique aux tendances de droite) du 3 février 1964 décrit en ces termes :

« Le Conseil est composé de 200 personnes environ. Ce sont les citoyens les plus fortunés de la ville. Leur groupe a été formé en 1936, pour le bien de la cité. L'on n'y entre que par cooptation. Les membres du groupe sont les cadres dirigeants d'importantes sociétés. Ils ont l'habitude de prendre des décisions — et de les faire exécuter. »

Dans un récent livre, « The Decision Makers », la fille d'un juge de Dallas apporte cependant ces précisions supplémentaires : le Conseil est lui-même coiffé par un groupe de sept membres, le « crème » de la ville. Ces sept hommes, tous détenteurs de fortunes et de pouvoirs immenses, approuvent ou rejettent toutes les décisions importantes concernant cette ville millionnaire. Ils sont trop importants pour traiter directement avec les fonctionnaires : leurs ordres sont transmis par le Conseil.

La décision de donner un emploi municipal à Lee Harvey Oswald — le citoyen le plus « subversif » de Dallas, fiché par toutes les polices — cette décision n'était assurément pas de la compétence de quelque fonctionnaire ou de la « Brigade antirouges ». Les Sept Grands de Dallas auraient certainement fait passer un très mauvais quart d'heure à celui ou à ceux qui, sans les consulter, auraient permis que les livres scolaires de Dallas passent par les mains corruptrices d'un « rouge ». Ils devaient nécessairement être au courant de l'embauchage d'Oswald. Avec quelle arrière-pensée l'ont-ils autorisé ?

Les Sept Grands anonymes

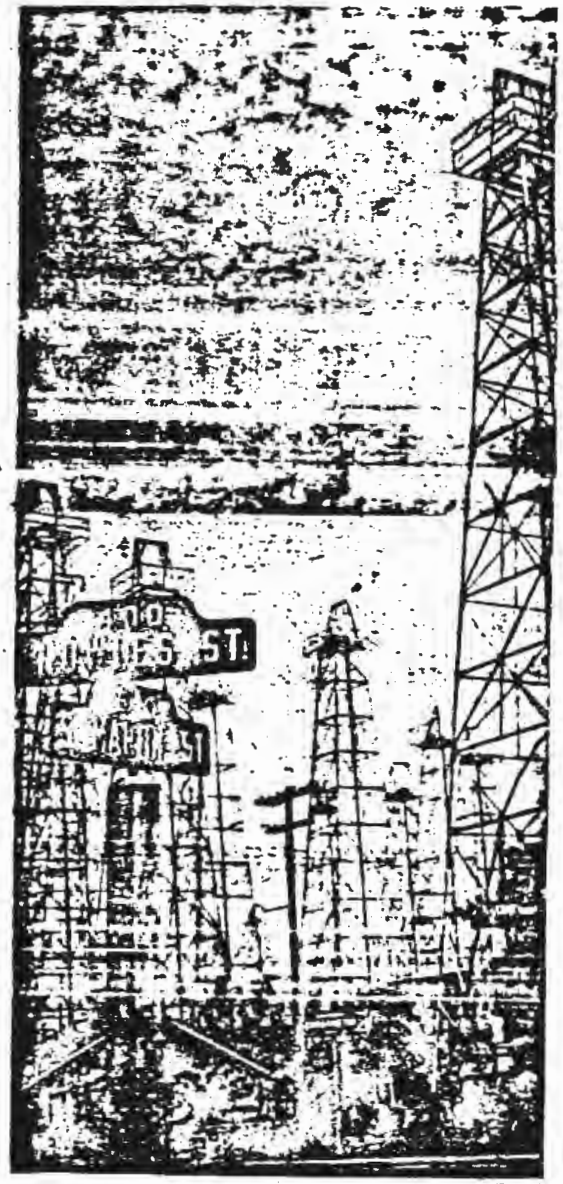
Bien que l'identité des Sept Grands n'ait encore été dévoilée par aucun des auteurs qui ont écrit sur Dallas, il n'est pas très difficile de l'établir. Le groupe des citoyens les plus riches et les plus puissants de la ville doit automatiquement comprendre H.L. Hunt, pétrolier de renommée mondiale, dont la fortune est sans égale au Texas. Son revenu a été évalué à 200.000 dollars par jour ; son capital à 2 milliards de dollars. Le fils de H.L. Hunt, Lamar, dont la fortune personnelle s'élève à 150 millions de dollars, doit également faire partie du groupe des Sept.

Après les Hunt, la plus puissante famille de Dallas est celle des Marchiscon. Les fortunes privées des frères Clinton W. et John D. Marchiscon ont été évaluées, en 1961 à 160 millions de dollars. Ensemble, ils possédaient ou dirigeaient, en outre, une centaine de sociétés d'un capital de un milliard de dollars en total.

Dallas n'est assurément pas la seule ville des États-Unis, ou du monde industriel, à être gouvernée par des hommes d'affaires.

La singularité du Texas, toutefois, c'est que son oligarchie n'est pas composée des hommes d'affaires pondérés, raisonnés, prévoyants que l'on trouve ailleurs : elle est dominée par des aventuriers, par des joueurs.

Il ne s'agit pas, bien sûr, de professionnels du jeu de hasard, quoique Hunt ait commencé sa fabuleuse carrière dans une maison de



PUITS DE PÉTROLE AU TEXAS. (Dauphin.)

« L'argent gagné dans le pétrole est le même client que l'argent gagné au jeu. »

jeu d'El Dorado (Arkansas) [redacted] ait gagné au poker [redacted] premi[redacted]ats de pétrole [redacted] jeu coquet se livrent les [redacted] illionnaires du Texas (et auque[redacted] ils perdent quelquefois) est une industrie plus sérieuse à première vue : le pétrole. Ses règles sont très différentes de celles de l'acier, du charbon, de la banque ou de l'assurance. L'industrie du pétrole attire, en conséquence, des hommes d'un genre très différent, eux aussi.

Peu de gens ne douteront de la position dominante que le pétrole occupe dans l'économie américaine. La plupart estimeront sans doute que l'industrie de l'acier, de l'automobile, la chimie sont les branches les plus importantes. Or, les capitaux investis dans le pétrole dépassent ceux des trois industries précitées mises ensemble : plus de 50 milliards de dollars. Et près de la moitié de cette immense richesse est la propriété de Texans.

Des prix exorbitants

Les profits que le Texas tire de son pétrole sont si considérables que cet Etat n'a pas d'impôts sur le revenu. Ses citoyens ne paient que l'impôt fédéral (levé par Washington) en maugréant. Les pétroliers sont, par conséquent, les maîtres incontestés du Texas. En théorie, leur industrie est régie par la Texas Railroad Commission, qui décide de la quantité que chaque producteur a le droit d'extraire chaque mois. La commission détermine d'abord quel tonnage les compagnies propriétaires des pipelines sont disposées à acheter ; puis chaque compagnie pétrolière texane se voit attribuer une quote-part de ce tonnage.

La surproduction est ainsi évitée, de même que la concurrence et la baisse des prix. Il va de soi qu'aucun pétrolier du Texas ne tolérerait une Commission agissant dans l'intérêt du public (qui souhaite des prix aussi bas que possible) plutôt que dans celui des producteurs (qui [redacted] aussi élevés que possible). Les membres de la Commission sont donc choisis avec soin. De temps à autre, quand les décisions des pétroliers menacent l'économie tout entière, des efforts sont faits pour modérer leur appétit.

Tel fut le cas, par exemple, en mai 1958, quand une commission fédérale accusa vingt-deux compagnies de s'être entendues pour imposer des prix exorbitants. Y avait-il pénurie ? Nullement : les disponibilités étaient si grandes que neuf à treize jours d'extraction par mois suffisaient pour satisfaire la demande. Et pourtant, la Humble Oil augmenta ses prix, et 28 autres compagnies l'imitèrent.

L'expert financier du « New York Times », H. Carmical, estime que cette augmentation coûtait un demi-milliard de dollars aux consommateurs. L'indignation publique fut si vive que les compagnies furent traduites en justice pour violation de la loi antitrust. Mais un juge compréhensif décida que « les preuves ne sont pas suffisantes » et il conclut : « Personnellement, j'ai la conviction absolue que les prévenus ne sont pas coupables. » Ils furent acquittés.

Traditionnellement, les « prévenus » argueront en effet que la prospection pétrolière est un jeu si risqué que seul l'espoir de profits plus que normaux peut y inciter. Sur huit forages, un seul se révèle productif dans les régions nouvellement prospectées. De plus, même quand il a eu de la chance, le petit pétrolier indépendant n'est pas assuré que cette chance se renouvellera : son gisement peut s'épuiser avant qu'il en découvre un autre.

Les pétroliers jugent donc justifiés leurs privilèges fiscaux, qui leur permettent de déduire 27,5 % « d'amortissements » de leur revenu brut. En 1926, quand les impôts étaient très faibles aux Etats-Unis, ces avantages fiscaux ne pesaient pas bien lourd. Mais la masse fiscale, depuis, a été multipliée par 35 ; par rapport aux autres industries, le privilège des pétroliers a augmenté dans la même proportion, sans même parler des nombreuses faveurs annexes que les pétroliers ont su obtenir.

Grâce à ce statut spécial, la prospection et l'extraction pétrolières sont devenues pratiquement une affaire sans risques, pour les grandes compagnies du moins.

Seuls restent donc vulnérables les petits entrepreneurs qui se sont endettés pour effectuer une seule et unique opération. Ils ont sept chances sur huit de finir ruinés. Un homme comme Hunt, en revanche, qui mène de pair un très grand nombre d'opérations, ne peut perdre. Il ne peut empêcher que ses millions lui rapportent d'autres millions. Et, fait curieux, *Hunt en est navré.*

Non qu'il souhaite perdre toute sa fortune. Loin de là. Cependant, lorsqu'on a gagné son premier milliard, la facilité avec laquelle on en acquiert un second prive toute l'aventure de son attrait et de sa fraîcheur. Surtout quand, comme Hunt, on est un « mordu » du jeu. Le pire qui puisse arriver à un joueur, en effet, c'est soit de tout perdre, soit de gagner à coup sûr, au point que le jeu devient monotone.

Les pensées de Juan Achala

Quand Hunt s'aperçu qu'il ne pouvait plus s'empêcher de gagner, il alla chercher le risque ailleurs. Personne n'a joué comme lui dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis. Aux championnats mondiaux de base-ball, en 1956, il mise 300 000 dollars sur l'équipe des Yankees, lors du premier match, et perdit. Son bureau est directement relié par téléphone à la plupart des champs de courses américains. Mais, dans l'ensemble, Hunt est condamné à gagner, même aux courses : il déclara récemment y avoir gagné un million de dollars en un an.

Finalement, Hunt a cherché dans la politique les risques qu'il ne pouvait plus courir en affaires. Il est devenu pour les groupes d'extrême-droite ce que Thyssen fut pour Hitler. C'est Hunt qui engagea les millionnaires du Texas à financer les campagnes du sénateur McCarthy. A la mort de celui-ci, Hunt dépensa une fortune pour entretenir les passions anticommunistes que McCarthy avait allumées. Il acquit une chaîne de radio-télévision et lança une série de publications d'extrême-droite qu'il baptisa « Facts Forum », parallèlement à une autre entreprise du même genre (« Life Line »).

En 1960, Hunt se mit à écrire lui-même. Son roman fut refusé par les éditeurs. Hunt le fit finalement publier par la maison qui imprime les annuaires téléphoniques [redacted] ettre en vente pour un dollar [redacted] son livre vaut [redacted] cent ce prix.

Intitulé « Alpaca », et présenté comme [redacted] amour, le livre de Hunt ... passe dans un petit pays imaginaire dont le héros, Juan Achala, penseur profond, étudie « les meilleurs passés et l'avenir imprévisible ». A l'intention de ses admirateurs et amis, Juan Achala expose le programme qui guérira son pays des méfaits de la démocratie. Il montre combien il est stupide de laisser voter le tout-venant. Il voudrait beaucoup mieux que les citoyens ordinaires délèguent leur droit de vote aux hommes fortunés, et que les 10 % de citoyens les plus riches disposent de sept voix chacun. En acquittant une taxe spéciale, ces 10 % devraient avoir la possibilité d'augmenter encore le poids de leurs suffrages.

La société, selon Achala, devrait être gouvernée à la manière des sociétés anonymes : « Le plus grand actionnaire doit avoir le plus grand nombre de voix. » Les jurys d'assise, évidemment, devraient être abolis et l'imposition des gros revenus limitée à 25 %. Quant à ceux qui exploitent les ressources naturelles du pays, ils devraient jouir de privilèges fiscaux plus étendus.

On constatera que Juan Achala a déjà réalisé une bonne partie de son programme à Dallas même.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
Un guêpier.

(A.F.P.)

Hunt décrit son héros comme un homme à la « carrure athlétique, fier, mais à la courtoisie innée, aux yeux ardents surmontés de sourcils bien dessinés, et dont la magnifique denture blanche et régulière, soulignant un prompt sourire, exerçait un attrait magnétique même sur les inconnus ».

Hunt fut gâté par la vie : peu après la sortie de son premier roman, il rencontra l'incarnation vivante de Juan Achala en la personne du général Edwin Anderson Walker, membre de la John Birch Society, un nouveau groupe d'extrême-droite dont Hunt était bailleur de fonds.

La nuit du 10 avril

Walker avait fait distribuer dans l'unité qu'il commandait en Allemagne occidentale des pamphlets fournis par la John Birch Society et qui dénonçaient avec véhémence le Président Kennedy et sa politique étrangère. Un scandale éclata, le général fut blâmé et finalement relevé de son commandement. Rappelé aux Etats-Unis, il démissionna tout en lançant une attaque particulièrement venimeuse contre le Président, qu'il n'a cessé d'injurier depuis en des termes qui auraient motivé son emprisonnement dans la plupart des autres pays.

Walker n'a pas hésité à appeler les citoyens à la violence contre des représentants de John F. Kennedy. Il a été arrêté pour avoir organisé la résistance armée contre les troupes fédérales, en vue d'empêcher les enfants noirs de se rendre aux écoles publiques, dans le Mississippi.

Il est donc hautement significatif que cet ennemi le plus acharné de John F. Kennedy, domicilié au Turtle Creek Boulevard à Dallas — quartier préféré des Sept Grands — ait été en rapport direct avec Lee Oswald. Le F.B.I., en effet, a fait savoir que, dans la nuit du 10 avril 1963, ce fut Oswald qui tira un coup de fusil à travers la fenêtre du bureau où travaillait Walker, chef militaire de la John Birch Society. Et que ce fut là le premier usage qu'Oswald fit de son fusil Carcano, qui lui avait été livré quelques semaines auparavant.

Dans le carnet d'adresses

Le F.B.I. ne s'est sûrement pas trompé. On se demande seulement pourquoi il a tant tardé à faire cette révélation. Cette première mission d'Oswald contient, en effet, de [redacted] indices intéressants. La même [redacted] employant le même fu[redacted] il, déjà [redacted] de son viseur optique, a tiré à faible distance sur un homme assis et bien éclairé, en appuyant son fusil (assure le F.B.I.) sur une [redacted] fenêtre. Il a tiré — et manqué. Et malgré la grande célérité dont il fit prétendument preuve par la suite, Oswald, ce soir-là, fut incapable de recharger son fusil assez vite pour tirer un second coup. Le même homme qui a toujours nié avoir tiré sur Kennedy, rentra ce soir-là pour tout raconter à sa femme (avec laquelle il n'était pas très intime) et se vanter de son exploit.

Mieux : le même homme est censé avoir haï tout à la fois le Président et son pire ennemi. Ou peut-être n'a-t-il pas vraiment tenté de tuer Walker ? La question est légitime : si l'attentat d'Oswald contre Walker avait été une entreprise sérieuse, l'on ne comprendrait pas qu'il n'ait pas été arrêté et interrogé. Même en Europe il arrive qu'un homme s'expose à un « attentat bidon » pour augmenter ainsi sa popularité.

Ce disant, je n'avance pas une hypothèse gratuite : les rapports entre Oswald et Walker sont prouvés. Après l'assassinat de Kennedy, en effet, la police trouva un carnet d'adresses au domicile d'Oswald. Il contenait le numéro de téléphone privé d'un agent du F.B.I., et le numéro de sa voiture. Mais il contenait aussi, selon le « Dallas Morning Post », le nom et le numéro de téléphone du général Walker.

Or il est évident qu'un homme qui cherche à en assassiner un autre n'a pas besoin d'inscrire le nom de sa victime dans son carnet. Et que lorsqu'on conserve le numéro de téléphone de quelqu'un, c'est pour lui téléphoner, non pas une fois, mais également à l'avenir (2).

Nous disposons maintenant de tous les éléments nécessaires pour identifier le gang dont Oswald devint membre.

Tous les pétroliers du Texas sont joueurs. Il faut rappeler ici le mot dédaigneux d'un aristocratique su-

(1) La carrière de Hunt et plus généralement le Texas ont fait l'objet d'un livre brillant, écrit par John Bainbridge, qui vient d'être publié en français sous le titre « Stupéfiant Texas ».

(2) Il serait intéressant de savoir si le numéro de Walker figurait dans l'annuaire. Dans l'affirmative, Oswald devait avoir l'intention de l'utiliser fréquemment. Dans la négative, il resterait à déterminer comment il se l'est procuré.

LA NEF

● l'industrie des loisirs ● les stations balnéaires ● la seconde côte d'azur ● les grands espaces ● l'habitat et les loisirs ● les sports d'hiver ● les vacances de demain ●

LE TEMPS DES LOISIRS 18

La NEF est en vente dans les kiosques et les librairies. Abonnements : 24, rue de l'Université - Paris VII[e] - un n° 6,90 F

dit : qui refusait de fréq[illegible] les cafeteria riches du Texas ». Pour nous, l'argent gagné dans le pétrole est la même chose que l'argent gagné au jeu. Et nous n'avons pas envie de fréquenter des joueurs. »

Tous les pétroliers texans sont possédés par la volonté de puissance. L'argent leur importe avant tout en raison de la puissance qu'il confère. La chose est particulièrement patente chez les Murchison qui, à la différence de Hunt, ont hérité leur fortune de leur père et ont reçu la meilleure éducation. L'un des frères ne s'en fit pas moins construire une chambre à huit lits, « afin que nous puissions parler pétrole tout au long de la nuit ».

Le pétrole n'est toutefois pas la principale préoccupation des Murchison. Ils représentent la nouvelle génération texane qui cherche à annexer d'autres domaines à son empire.

Ils se sont lancés dans l'entreprise la plus ambitieuse qu'aucun Texan ait jamais tentée : *dominer les Etats-Unis en prenant le contrôle de Wall Street*. C'est la première fois dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis que des outsiders lancent un défi au siège traditionnel de la finance américaine. S'ils réussissent, le centre financier tel le principal centre de décision des Etats-Unis ne sera plus à Manhattan, mais à Dallas.

(U.S.I.S.)

LE SÉNATEUR DOUGLAS.

(U.P.I.)

LE GÉNÉRAL WALKER.

Un attrait magnétique même sur les inconnus.

La première épreuve de force entre les Texans et Wall Street éclata en 1960. Les frères Murchison furent alors accusés de profiter de leur position au conseil d'administration de *l'Investors Diversified Services* (I.D.S.) pour obtenir des prêts à des conditions de faveur.

Bien que l'accusation fût retirée par la suite, les Murchison jurèrent de se venger et de prendre le contrôle de cette plus puissante société de portefeuille du monde : l'actif de l'I.D.S., en effet, s'élève à 4,2 milliards de dollars. Mais même les Murchison n'étaient pas en mesure d'acheter directement la majorité des parts de l'I.D.S. Ils lancèrent donc une attaque tournante contre l'Alleghany Corporation, holding qui contrôle 47 % des actions de l'I.D.S.

18 millions de dollars de pertes

En douceur, ils achetèrent tous les titres de l'Alleghany qu'ils purent trouver. Un beau jour, les New-Yorkais se trouvèrent devant le fait accompli : le nombre de voix dont les Murchison disposaient au sein de l'Alleghany était presque égal à celui d'Allan P. Kirby, financier de Manhattan qui avait contrôlé la société jusque-là.

Kirby et les Murchison se livrèrent dès lors une lutte acharnée, chacun cherchant à attirer les petits porteurs dans son camp. Armés de calculatrices I.B.M. qui leur permettaient de déterminer leur position jour après jour, les Murchison gagnèrent haut la main et évincèrent Kirby. Aussitôt, ils tentèrent de prendre le contrôle intégral de l'I.D.S. Couronnée de succès, leur tentative leur aurait gagné un empire de 5 milliards de dollars, plus de deux fois la fortune de Hunt.

Mais Wall Street, effrayé devant [illegible] victoire inouïe du Texas, s'unit contre les nouveaux venus. Les avocats de Kirby obtinrent un jugement déclarant que le transfert de l'I.D.S. sous le contrôle des Murchison serait illégal. Mis en échec, ceux-ci vendirent leurs parts dans l'Alleghany, essuyant 18 millions de dollars de pertes.

Truman communiste

Kirby, à soixante et onze ans, fut réinstallé à la tête de la société. Il avait joué le plus clair de sa fortune dans cette partie, « par amour-propre ». Les Texans, qui n'avaient pas prévu une résistance aussi vive, venaient de perdre une bataille ; mais ils étaient décidés à ne pas perdre la guerre contre Wall Street.

Pour les Murchison, les Hunt et les autres milliardaires du Texas, il y a trois ennemis, en effet, qu'ils ont juré d'abattre : les financiers de Wall Street, les hommes politiques de Washington et les communistes qu'ils soupçonnent de s'être infiltrés partout. Tout comme Hunt, les Murchison ont largement financé McCarthy. Ils ont empêché la réélection de deux des principaux critiques de McCarthy au Sénat, William Benton, du Connecticut, et Millard Tydings, du Maryland, homme pourtant très conservateur et qui s'était rigoureusement opposé au New Deal.

L'hostilité des Texans à Washington et Wall Street surprend souvent. Le « New York Times » du 16 octobre 1956, par exemple, s'étonnait que « le gouverneur du Texas, homme riche et conservateur, parle de Wall Street dans les mêmes termes que le « Daily Worker », quotidien d'extrême gauche. Il est tout aussi étonnant que les milliardaires texans, en dépit des énormes privilèges dont leur Etat et leur industrie jouissent, continuent de se plaindre de leurs « impôts oppressifs » et de l'ingérence des bureaucrates de Washington dans les affaires texanes.

Le Texas, en effet, a un budget social si réduit que ses citoyens touchent plus de subsides fédéraux que ceux d'aucun autre Etat. Sur les 50 Etats américains, le Texas vient en 44e position pour l'aide à l'enfance sur fonds propres, mais en première position pour les subventions reçues de Washington. Pour l'aide aux vieux et aux infirmes, le Texas se classe 40e, mais figure en seconde position pour les sommes reçues de Washington. Le Texas figure en troisième position pour l'aide fédérale à l'enseignement et en 32e position pour ses propres dépenses d'éducation.

Pourtant, les milliardaires de Dallas considèrent comme « communiste » quiconque critique leur régime et leurs privilèges fiscaux. Parmi ces critiques, on peut cependant trouver feu le sénateur Robert Taft et l'ex-président Truman.

Le premier effort sérieux pour faire supporter aux pétroliers texans des impôts comparables à ceux qui frappent les autres industries fut entrepris sous Roosevelt. Il eut pour résultat que le vice-président John Nance Garner, un Texan, conquérir de Roosevelt en 1932, devint son ennemi juré et s'opposa à sa réélection en 1936.

(A.P.)

JOHN MURCHISON.
Une question d'amour-propre.

En 1945, quand Roosevelt mourut, un milliardaire de San Antonio donna un cocktail pour célébrer, en pleine guerre, la mort du président. Depuis, les Texans ont été efficacement protégés, à Washington, par Sam Rayburn, président de la Chambre des Représentants, le meilleur défenseur que le pétrole du Texas ait jamais eu : grâce à lui, les propositions tendant à modifier le statut des pétroliers sont régulièrement enterrées avant d'avoir été discutées.

Le principal adversaire, en revanche, des milliardaires texans est le sénateur Douglas, de l'Illinois, qui souhaite limiter aux seuls petits producteurs de pétrole la déduction spéciale de 27,5 %. Douglas a montré qu'une compagnie pétrolière qui, en 1954, avait fait quatre millions de dollars de bénéfices nets, n'a payé que 404 dollars d'impôts, soit moins qu'un couple moyen avec deux enfants ; qu'une autre compagnie ne paya pas d'impôts du tout après avoir fait 5 millions de bénéfices nets. Une troisième, malgré ses 12 millions de bénéfices, obtint 500.000 dollars de crédit d'impôt...

A ces critiques, les Texans répondent que « la sécurité nationale » dépend du maintien de leurs profits au taux actuel. « Le pétrole, Messieurs, c'est des munitions, a déclaré le général Ernest O. Thompson, commandant de la Garde Nationale du Texas. Pourquoi toucher à un système qui nous a fourni tant de pétrole que nous avons pu gagner deux guerres ? »

Les puits de Libye

L'implication est nette : deux guerres ; et pourquoi pas une troisième ? Aucune communauté n'a été plus hostile que le Texas aux perspectives d'une détente russo-américaine. Et nulle part l'on n'est aussi convaincu que les Etats-Unis pourraient non seulement survivre à une guerre nucléaire, mais aussi la gagner — surtout s'ils frappaient les premiers — et que le jeu pourrait valoir la chandelle.

En partie, cette opposition à toute détente peut être attribuée à l'égoïsme texan : la course aux armements a, en effet, valu à cet Etat une expansion économique six fois plus rapide que dans l'ensemble des Etats-Unis. Et inversement, aucun autre Etat ne souffrirait davantage du désarmement.

Mais les Texans craignent également qu'une détente n'aboutisse au retrait des troupes américaines de pays où les pétroliers du Texas ont acquis de gros intérêts. H.L. Hunt, par exemple, a acheté en Libye 4,5 millions d'hectares d'un seul tenant, dont le sous-sol regorge de pétrole ; il a qualifié de « fantastique » la production des puits forés jusqu'ici. Et il n'a pas envie de subir le sort de Richard M. Kleberg Junior, président de la plus célèbre entreprise d'élevage bovin du Texas, qui a perdu 12 000 hectares à Cuba après le renversement de Batista.

Pour l'ensemble de ces hommes, il est proprement scandaleux que les Etats-Unis aient permis à Castro de s'installer au pouvoir. Ils voient en lui un danger pour les investissements pétroliers dans toute l'Amérique latine, un danger mortel pour eux-mêmes.

Ni les intérêts particuliers, ni les craintes, toutefois, ne suffisent à expliquer l'attitude d'une partie importante des milliardaires texans. Ces hommes ne sont pas mus seulement par le calcul. Ils sont mus aussi par l'ennui. A court de nouvelles possibilités de conquête et d'aventure au Texas, ils ont porté leurs regards vers d'autres horizons. Nous avons affaire, en eux, à l'oligarchie la plus puissante et la plus riche du monde, à une oligarchie qui plus est, composée d'hommes qui ont la passion du jeu et du risque.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

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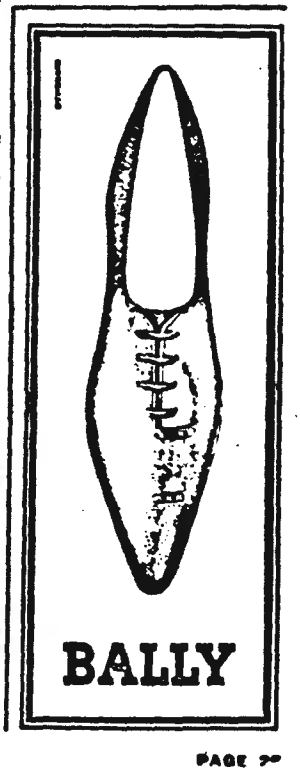

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-127050) DATE: 4/7/64

F. W. W. 4/9/64 ltr
ERROR LETTER SENT

FROM : SAC, [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] 7C

CO: Dallas

Re Dallas letter to the Bureau, 1/14/64; Dallas airtel to Denver, 3/20/64 (Interoffice); and Denver airtel to St. Louis, 3/22/64 (Interoffice).

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. [redacted] is representing the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" in connection with a lawsuit by former General Edwin A. Walker [redacted] is an associate of former General Walker. 7D 7C

Copy to [illegible]
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 2/11/65
by [illegible]

2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 9)
2 - Dallas
JPH:emm
(4)

Copy to mc
by routing slip for
☐ info ☑ action
date 5/6/64
by [illegible]

0-17 to DL (NOSUB)
"Property stamp omitted."
"Incorrect character should be 'Ie-cuSA'." 4/20/64 [illegible]

REC-19 105-12705-2

EX-AFR 6 1964

Copy to: CIA/STATE/MID
ONI/OSI/ACSI/Secret Service
By routing slip for info.
Date April 20, 1964 by [illegible]

1 xerox AGENCY CUSTOMS FAA
[redacted] D
DATE FORW. 4-21-64
HOW FORW. A
BY

53 MAR 14 1964

105-127050-2

Pages 2 thru 4

Withheld

b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-127050)

DATE: 4/30/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosed for WFO are two copies of the letterhead memorandum; and two copies for Oklahoma City.

In view of the subject's known sympathy for former General EDWIN A. WALKER and WALKER's known feelings toward immediate intervention in communist controlled Cuba, it is deemed quite likely that [redacted] is engaged in some type of gun smuggling or other type of activities to assist Cuban exiles in raids against communist controlled Cuba. Accordingly, the following request is made of the Bureau:

[redacted]

LEADS

WFO

[redacted]

4- Bureau (Enc. 16) (RM)
(2- Legat, Mexico)
2- WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
2- Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RM)
2- Dallas
JCH/wvm
(10)

REC- 47 105-127050-47

AGENCY [redacted]
REQUESTED [redacted]
DATE FURN. 4-11-64
HOW FORW. Air
BY [redacted]

Copy to: CIA/STATE/RAO
ONI/OSI/ACSI/USSS
by routing slip for info.
Date 5/6/64

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
DATE 4/26/94

1259
3
4-24-94

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 30, 1964

RE: [redacted] 7C

[redacted] 7C 7D

[redacted] flew former General EDWIN A. WALKER to instant aircraft to Oxford, Mississippi. It was at this time that WALKER attempted to prevent the integration of the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi and was as a result arrested by the U.S. Army.

[redacted] both of these individuals were detailed [illegible] of former General WALKER.

[redacted] stated that it has been reliably reported that former General WALKER has contributed $1,000

[redacted] 7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

MAY 13

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5-7-64

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

7C

OO: BUREAU

[redacted]

Rec-49
No archive Number 140-10-73869
under E.O. 10450
5-15-75

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

MLW/mt

56 MAY 27 1964

15 MAY 11 1964

EX-[illegible]

140-0-73869

Page 2
Withheld
b7C

85733

MP 140-1280

[redacted] TC

[redacted] denied being a member of the John Birch Society, she did state she was proud to have had her picture appear in a local newspaper with General EDWIN WALKER MINN. when he spoke in Minneapolis.

Sources of the Minneapolis Office, who are familiar with some of the activities of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party in the Twin Cities area, were contacted but could furnish no information [redacted] TC

No further investigation being conducted, UACB.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: June 12, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-25)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (44-425)(P)

RACIAL SITUATION National Situation

Re Bureau letter to Atlanta, 5/25/63.

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 6/12/64 and captioned "RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS."

[redacted]

7D

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
3 - Little Rock (44-425)(44-341)(44-487)
LJM/gm
(6)

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 16 1964

How Forw. hd

By Lar. c.

REC 7 157-4-25-101

EX-102

25 JUN 15 1964

Icc Org. Unit

2 ENCLOSURES

2 destroyed

68 JUN 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
C C • Wick Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
June 12, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS

There have been no changes in the categories listed in Little Rock memorandum dated June 14, 1963, except as noted herein.

I. COMMUNITIES IN WHICH COURT ORDERS ARE OUTSTANDING FOR ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A. Little Rock, Arkansas

A news story appeared in the Arkansas Democrat, a Little Rock daily newspaper, on May 22, 1964, bearing the caption "Integration of All Grades Completed by School Board." This article states that the Little Rock School Board had announced that in the fall of 1964 the last four grades of the public schools would be integrated. Heretofore all grades from five through twelve had been integrated. Other news stories concerning the board's action pointed out that a total of 198 Negroes had been assigned to Little Rock's public schools for the fall of 1964 as compared with a total of 121 during the school year of 1963-64.

According to a news story in the Arkansas Gazette, another Little Rock daily newspaper, on June 10, 1964, approximately 45 Negro public school students had objected to being assigned to all Negro schools. A school official was quoted as saying that hearings would be held on all requests for re-assignments.

Various news stories in Little Rock newspapers between May 15 and May 20, 1964, concerned former General

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EDWIN A. WALKER, who commanded troops at Little Rock during the integration of Central High School. WALKER addressed a "segregationist rally" at the Municipal Auditorium in Little Rock on May 18, 1964. One of the quotes attributed to him was "Enforcement of segregation in Little Rock, Oxford, and elsewhere is merely the 'implementation of the plans, policies and purposes' of the United Nations." Earlier, WALKER had been denied the privilege of holding a press conference on the grounds of Central High School. WALKER's appearance at Little Rock was sponsored by the Capital Citizens Council, whose President, AMLS GUTHRIDGE, was critical of race mixing at Central High School.

IV. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

According to various news sources in recent weeks, a number of Arkansas school districts have announced voluntary desegregation of public schools. Those noted in the news were Havana, Danville, Ola, Dardanelle, Russellville, North Little Rock, Texarkana, and Hot Springs.

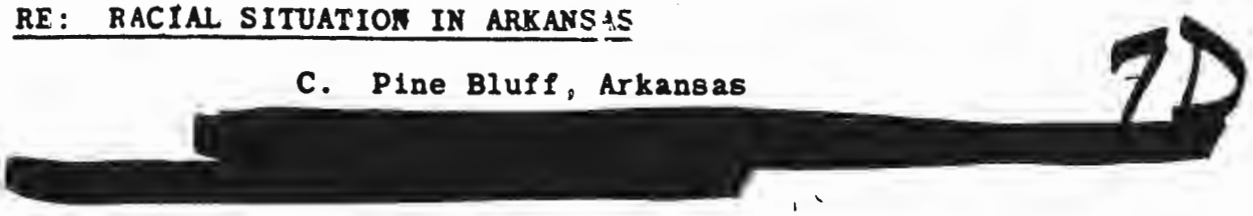
A. Little Rock, Arkansas

According to Little Rock Chief of Police R. E. BRIANS, a group of 19 Negroes was denied admittance to a Little Rock public swimming pool on June 10, 1964. A news story appeared in the Arkansas Gazette on June 11, 1964, stating that Little Rock city officials had decided to either close or sell to private persons Little Rock's two public swimming pools. The two pools are located at War Memorial Park, for whites, and at Gillam Park, for Negroes.

B. Fayetteville, Arkansas

A news story appeared in the Arkansas Gazette on May 17, 1964, captioned "Jobs for Negro Top Problem, King Aide Says." The story reported that Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER, of Georgia, a civil rights leader and executive secretary to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., addressed a meeting at the University of Arkansas sponsored by the Student Bar Association. WYATT's address urged additional employment for Negroes and civil rights.

C. Pine Bluff, Arkansas



A group of Negroes was denied admission to a public swimming pool located in Oakland Park on June 2, 1964. He said it was his understanding that both the pool in Oakland Park and the public pool in Townsend Park (for Negroes) would be closed indefinitely by city officials.

A news story appeared in the Arkansas Gazette on May 30, 1964, bearing the caption, "Pine Bluff Minister Moved After Lowering Racial Bars." The story stated that one of the pastors reassigned by the Little Rock Conference of the Methodist Church this week was Reverend EDWARD W. HARRIS, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Pine Bluff, who became a controversial figure earlier this year by inviting Negroes to join his church.

D. Fort Smith, Arkansas

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information on May 21, 1964:

Service was refused to some Negroes at Fort Smith by two or three eating establishments. Thereafter certain Negro leaders stated that plans would be made to demonstrate to protest the denials of service. The source said the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce is encouraging the eating establishments to serve all races.

FD-36 (3-24-64)

F B I

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-92)

From: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (157-15)

Subject: AAK of KKK

Ajm CRD CRD CTD

Date Forw: MAY 11 1964

Thru: Forw: RS
Ad Ltr Finan.

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS rec destroyed

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated 5/8/64, and captioned "ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, CURRENT ACTIVITIES." Two copies of this letterhead have been furnished INTC, Little Rock, and one to USA, Little Rock, Arkansas.

[redacted] Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was advised and again alerted to the fact that members of the klan in Pine Bluff have indicated possible use of sling shots, also of the National Patriots League parade. [redacted] had previously had information on these matters and was glad to have it verified through another source.

The information concerning the possible mutilation of the KENNEDY half-dollars was orally and confidentially furnished Secret Service at Little Rock.

157-92-318

REC-11

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

3 - (Field Office) (1 - 157-15)
(1 - 66-1537)(1 - 170-6 Sub A)
GAB/eek
(4)

EX-103

7 ENCLOSURE

61 MAY 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS
OF KU KLUX KLAN
CURRENT ACTIVITIES

7D

[redacted]

On May 18, 1961, General EDWARD WALKER will speak in Little Rock and members of the Association of Arkansas Klans have been urged to attend.

port Form
-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	LITTLE ROCK	8/21/64	5/5/64 - 8/14/64

TITLE OF CASE

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: eek

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/15/64, at Little Rock. 7C

-P-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Sources	File Number Where Located
[redacted]	[redacted] 7D
[redacted]	

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157 92 - 327

REC 39

(RM)

AUG 21

COPIES MADE:

(7) - Bureau (157-92)(RM)
2 - INTC, Little Rock (RM)
1 - OSI, LRAFB, Jacksonville, Ark.
1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1 - Dallas (157-12)(Info)(RM)
1 - Jackson (Info)(RM)
1 - Memphis (157-7)(Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(RM)
2 - Little Rock (157-15)

AGENCY:

DATE FORW[illegible]

HOW FORW[illegible]

BY

FUNDATION

PROPERTY OF FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

259

157-92-327

Pages 2 thru 3

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

The regular meeting of the Klavern on May 18, 1964, was not held and, instead, members were enccurage to attend the Citizens Council Rally for Civil Peace at Robinscn Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Arkansas, at which the main speaker was General EDWIN A. WALKER. Approximately 12 members of the Klavern attended this speech.

[redacted]

7D

157-92-327

Pages 5 thru 16

All withheld

B-1

B 7D

Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FIELD OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	LITTLE ROCK	3/30/65	2/1/65 - 3/24/65

TITLE OF CASE

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS

Summary Report

REFERENCES: Report of SA dated 12/23/64 at Little Rock.

Bureau airtel to Atlanta and other offices dated 2/24/65, captioned KLAN ORGANIZATIONS, SUMMARY REPORTS, RM.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-922-338 REC 5

5 MAR 11 1965

COPIES MADE:

7 - Bureau (157-92) (RM)(AM)
2 - INTC, Little Rock (RM)
1 - OSI, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1 - Dallas (157-12) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (157-15)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT: ISD, CRD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY

SECRET

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54 APR 16 1965

157-92-338
Pages B thru E
Withheld
b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas (RM)
1 - OSI, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock

Date: 3/30/65

Field Office File #: 157-15 Bureau File #: 157-92

Title: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN

CONFIDENTIAL

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: The Association of Arkansas Klans of the Ku Klux Klan, an unchartered organization, has as its objectives the promoting of white supremacy and segregation of the races with violence disavowed. As of 1/1/64 there were three active Klaverns located at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Texarkana. The Texarkana Klavern has disbanded as an organized unit.

- P -

DETAILS:

A characterization of the Association of Arkansas Klans of the Ku Klux Klan is included in the appendix to this report.

Classified by 3832
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6/1/73

CONFIDENTIAL

PROPRIATE AGENCIES
ND FIELD OFFICES
DVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
ATE 4/10/78 Ltr dtd

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157-92-338

Pages 2 thru 14

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

The regular weekly meeting of the [redacted] Klavern on May 18, 1964, was not held as [redacted] were encouraged to attend the Citizens Council rally [redacted] at Robinson Auditorium at Little Rock, Arkansas, at which time the main speaker was General EDWIN A. WALKER. Approximately twelve members of the Klavern attended [redacted]

[redacted] 7D

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

157-92-338

Pages 16 thru 26

Withheld

b7C

b7D

B-1

Outside Scope

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	LITTLE ROCK	4/30/65	4/28/65

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted]

TYPED BY: jew

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS

7C

Photos to SGA
CC TO [illegible] 4-16-73

APR 20 [illegible]
ANS
B [illegible]

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCES:

Summary report of SA [redacted] dated 11/17/63 at Little Rock;

Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/8/64 at Little Rock;

Memorandum to Atlanta and other offices, 3/12/65.

P&A
O/I sent to change status from closed to pending inactive

END OF NOTES:

IDENTITY OF SOURCES

FILE WHERE LOCATED

APPROVED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
7 - Bureau (157-1179) (RM)
2 - SAIC, Little Rock (RM)
1 - OSI, Little Rock AFB (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, La. (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Little Rock
1 - Little Rock (157-221)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-1179-3

REC 33

EX 110

(RM) [redacted]

21 MAY 3 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 5-17-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY [illegible]

INV. SEC.

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MAY 17 1965

157-1179-3

Pages 8 thru 5

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

LR 157-221

[redacted]

A regular meeting of the Pine Bluff Klavern of [redacted] was to be held on May 18, 1964, but was called off [redacted] and members were encouraged instead to attend the Citizens Council Rally for Peace at Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Arkansas, at which the main speaker was General EDWIN A. WALKER [redacted] attended this

[redacted]

eport Form
D-269 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	LITTLE ROCK	4/29/65	4/28/65

TLE OF CASE

[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] | TYPED BY: jew

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS

7C 9

SUMMARY REPORT

S.T

REFERENCE:

Bureau airtel to Atlanta and other offices dated 3/12/65 entitled "INVESTIGATION OF KLANSMEN AND MEMBERS OF HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS, RACIAL MATTERS - (KLAN; ORGANIZATIONS).

-Pe.

O-1 sent to change status from closed to pending inactive

[redacted]

7D

-A*-

COVER PAGE

DeLoach

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COPIES MADE:
7 - Bureau (RM)
7 - Little Rock (6 ~~157-218~~)
(1 ~~170-6~~)

157-3080
~~137-5880-25~~
21 MAY 3 1965
157-3080-1
MCT 2

~~MCT 10~~
REC. 82
EX. 112

MCT njw

ED 376 - cat 5-C

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER ~~by~~ DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 5-21-65
HOW FORW: hs
BY: REC'D EMA 5-24

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

SUBV. CONTROL
INT. SEC.

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~~6 CC JUN 1 1965~~ JUL 1 1965 als

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock 7C
Date: April 29, 1965

Field Office File #: 157-218 Bureau File #:

Title: [redacted] 7C

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: [redacted]

-C-

DETAILS:

The association of Arkansas Klans of the Ku Klux Klan (AAK of KKK) mentioned in this report is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

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157-3080-1

Pages 2 thru 6

Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

LR 157-28

[redacted]

70

The regular meeting of the Pine Bluff Chapter on May 18 1964 was not held instead members were encouraged to attend the Citizens Council Rally for Peace at Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Arkansas, at which time the main speaker was General EDWIN A. WALKER.

[redacted]

71

-7-

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-1032)(P)

SUBJECT: RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for Bureau are original and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies are being furnished Jacksonville and Tampa since Major ARCH ROBERTS will reportedly make speeches within their divisions. Information copy for Denver since Major ROBERTS reportedly from Fort Collins, Colorado.

[redacted]

Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to the local Secret Service.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Enc.2)(RM)
2 - Tampa (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Denver (Enc. 1)(RM)(INFO)
3 - Miami (1 - 157-1032)
(1 - 170-1-SubA)
(1 - 157-267)

LCP:mp
(11)

ENCLOSURE

REC-17 157-6-22-[illegible]

EX-103

15 JUN 11 1964

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw JUN 15 1964
How Forw R-5
By EPS-hlr
1 cc Org. Unit
2 cc destroyed

Ltr 1/21

6-4 JUN 19 1964

NOV 9 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc- Wick

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
June 8, 1964

RE: RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Reference is made to communication dated June 2, 1964, regarding captioned matter.

The "Miami News", a local Miami, Florida newspaper, on June 5, 1964, reported the following regarding a meeting at the Northside Shopping Center, on June 4, 1964:

Ex-Major ARCH E. ROBERTS, a former aide of General EDWIN A. WALKER, retired, said the United Nations plans a "global military dictatorship". ROBERTS stated "dictatorship is the U.N.'s idea of a one-world government to be imposed by peaceful means if possible or by force and violence if necessary". According to ROBERTS the goal is even spelled out in the U.N. charter.

The talk by ROBERTS was entitled "Why Your Soldier Son Serves Under the Command of a Soviet Communist". ROBERTS told the audience the U.N. objective is "the destruction of our Christian republic".

This article reported that ROBERTS is now in the Reserves and was retired from active duty after delivering a similar speech at the Daughters of the American Revolution national convention two years ago.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and in addition, has furnished information which could not be verified or corroborated, advised as follows on June 6, 1964:

The source stated over 150 people attended a meeting at the Northside Shopping Center on June 4, 1964, where ex-Major ARCH ROBERTS spoke for over an hour. Most of his speech related to the United Nations, according to the source.

The source advised that some of the individuals known to him were observed at this meeting, including:

[redacted] 7C

RE: RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] 7D

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FD-36 (Rev. 1-13-61)

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-70374)

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (157-93) - P

SUBJECT: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, aka
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: RICHMOND)

Reference Detroit letter to the Bureau, dated 8/24/64, reflecting information pertaining to a "notice of top-secret meeting" to be held by George Lincoln Rockwell, self-styled National Commander, American Nazi Party (ANP).

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information pertaining to captioned matter.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl.8)(RM)
2 - Boston (157-32)(Encl.2)(RM)
2 - Charlotte (157-34)(Enc.2)(RM)
3 - Dallas (157-50)(Encl.3)(RM)
2 - Detroit (157-2)(Encl.2)(RM)
2 - Louisville (157-12)(Encl.2)(RM)
2 - Little Rock (157-32)(Encl.2)(RM)
1 - Memphis (157-105)(Encl.1)(Info.)(RM)
2- Omaha (Encl.2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (157-9)(Encl.2)(RM)
2 - Seattle (157-63)(Encl.2)(RM)
2 - WFO (157-1)(Encl.2)(RM)
5 - Richmond
(2 - 157-93)
(2 - 157-New - United White Citizens Majority)

[redacted]

JAM:ddm
(29)

REC 105-70374-3360

12 SEP 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

105-70374-3300

Pages 2 thru 5 of report
Pages 1 and 2 enclosure
Withheld

b7D
Outside Scope

Re: American Nazi Party

[redacted] comprise the Board of Directors of an organization which was named the "United White Christians Majority." He advised that the organization was formed with Cecil Odom, a former radio announcer from Little Rock, Arkansas, as Chairman and President. The organization was to be financed by the members of the Board of Directors, who were to each contribute $1,000 to give the organization its start.

In addition to the persons in attendance, as named above, [redacted] stated that several others attended and he was unaware of their identities. He stated that among the invitations sent were those sent to General Edwin Walker and Thornton Dewey and Westbrook Pegler [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office: TAMPA	[redacted]	2/6/64
Title of Case: [redacted]		Report made by: [redacted]

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Tampa, 9/25/63, captioned "Investigation of Leaders of Klan-Type and Hate-Type Organizations" also Tampa letter to Director, 10/7/63, same caption.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted]

16
10

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:
(5) - Bureau
T - Tampa (157-27)

157-1310-3

FEB 10 1964

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

64 FEB 28

157-1310-3
pages B thru 16
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted]

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Publication and Distribution of Literature

The "Wichita Eagle", Wichita, Kansas newspaper, July 22, 1956 issue, advised that DEWEY T. TAFT was then in Wichita and was publishing the "American Digest". The newspaper article said that instant publication was the first published by TAFT in 1956.

As of March, 1962, DEWEY TAFT was still editing and distributing the "American Digest", Volume 23, Number 2, issue of said publication, bearing return address P. O. Box 23, Lithelian Park, Florida, being dated March, 1962.

The Honorable DELMAR W. [illegible] of Illinois, in an Extension of Remarks to include a report of "subversive activities of hate groups" of the American Legion Commission, Department of Illinois of the American Legion, in the U. S. House of Representatives, October 6, 1949, cited the "American Digest", Americus, Georgia, published by DEWEY TAFT, as one of several publications which has as its goal the further disunity among the American people, the American Legion having so concluded after a careful study into the matter.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, July 23, 1951, Honorable CLYDE DOYLE of California, in an "Extension of Remarks", in submitting a report of subversive activities made by the Americanism Commission of the American Legion, Department of Illinois, listed the "American Digest" edited by DEWEY TAFT, Wichita, Kansas, among others as a publication and/or periodical which promotes prejudice and divides the American people, these publications and periodicals being so listed in order that American Legion posts throughout Illinois might be alerted to same, and be fortunate fully advised of [illegible] according to Mr. DOYLE.

[redacted] was editing and printing the "American Direct" in Wichita, Kansas in mid-1950, according to [redacted] 19

A news item signed in the name DERBY M. TAFT, Wichita, September 8, 1950, addressed "to the editor", contained a bitter protest against "the plan to present to the City of Wichita, a United Nations flag." TAFT said "We have the spectacle of the head of a veterans organization making plans to present a filthy, bloody, RED Flag to be flown in the free and pure air of Wichita, Kansas, the very heart of America! All I can say, in conclusion, is God help America! The American people apparently no longer have the desire or will to resist international Red, murder slavery!"

Since April, 1950, [redacted] TAFT has been publishing the NSRP Weekly Newsletter", of which he is editor, as well as "The Florida Patriot", self-described as a monthly publication of the NSRP, same being made up of the weekly issues of the "Weekly Newsletter". He first published these periodicals at 4006 W. Cayuga Avenue, Tampa, then at 4803 North Grady Street, after NSRP headquarters for the State of Florida was moved to that location in July, 1950.

An issue No. 1 of "The Florida Patriot", dated April, 1950, and described "patriots" as those who have fought and/or been thrown in jail for serving to uphold the Constitution at Little Rock and in Mississippi, where he said Federal troops had been utilized "to overthrow constitutional government and force segregation at the point of a bayonet." He names General [redacted] as "America's Number 1 patriot of 1950." He said patriots will fight, and die if necessary, to preserve [redacted] nation; that they will keep [redacted] holding patriots in [redacted] NAACP, [redacted] Communists, Socialists, and the rest will mysteriously [redacted].

He further stated, "No patriot owes allegiance to the U.N., and no patriot supports U.N.'s police action to run the U.S." He also says a patriot is an American who is going up and down the land speaking [redacted] "Subversion is rampant [redacted] loyal Americans [redacted] to arouse their fellowmen against [redacted]; that [redacted] individual writing letters to the newspapers protesting against the "deal" made with "NIKITA, the Butcher" to keep his offensive weapons and troops in "Cuber".

157-1310-3

Pages 19 thru 35

All withheld

b7C

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Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
TAMPA	TAMPA	1/29/65	10/23/64 - 1/14/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE - TAMPA DIVISION; FAIR PLAY STUDY GROUP	SA [redacted]	jaf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - CUBA
RA - CUBA

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted], 11/3/64, at Tampa;
Tampa airtels to Bureau, 11/28/64, 12/4/64 and 12/8/64.

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 6/24/78

LEADS

TAMPA DIVISION

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report activities of captioned organizations.

Classified by 1261
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification indefinite
5-21-78 SP

INFORMANTS

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
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1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - INTC, Orlando, Fla. (RM)
2 - Tampa (97-41)

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97-4196-C-27

21 FEB 2 1965

REC- 15 97-108

NAT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Copy to: CIA/State/RAC ONI/OSI/AUSI			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	by routing slip for info.			
How Fwd.	Date 2/8/65	by [redacted]		
By				

Notations

69 MAR 2 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

97-4196-64-58

Pages B thru 25

All withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] TC/TD

Characterizations of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), and NSRP, State of Florida, are attached in the appendix. U

[redacted] armed himself and in company with two others, proceeded to the University of Mississippi campus to assist Major General EDWIN A. WALKER in WALKER's effort to block integration of the University of Mississippi. [redacted] detained by representatives of the Department of Justice, and his weapons were seized on October 1, 1962. U TC

[redacted] TC

97-4196-64-58

Page 27

Withheld

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APPENDIX
I

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX
2

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World-Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

1

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE -
TAMPA BAY CHAPTER;
FAIR PLAY STUDY GROUP

The Sunday "Tampa Tribune" newspaper for May 15, 1960, carried an advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?," which purported to show the United States press had given a false picture of conditions in Cuba with regard to communism, confiscation of property, and chaotic living conditions. The advertisement was signed "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York," (FPCC).

On June 24, 1960, Mr. LOUIS FRITZE, Tampa Art and Music Company, 205 East Tyler Street, Tampa, Florida, advised he placed the aforementioned advertisement in the "Tampa Tribune" using funds contributed by pro-Cuban groups in Tampa. FRITZE said there was no FPCC in Tampa on that date.

On January 9, 1961, a source advised that on January 5, 1961, sixteen men and women met and organized the Tampa Bay Chapter of the FPCC. This source subsequently advised the Tampa Bay Chapter of FPCC was affiliated with the national organization known as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of the Institute for the Improvement of Inter-American Relations, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, having contributed funds and submitted financial reports to the national organization. The same source reported June 2, 1961, that a charter from the national FPCC was presented to the Tampa Bay Chapter at a meeting in Tampa, June 2, 1961.

This source advised thereafter the Tampa Bay Chapter continued to hold meetings and to act in pursuance of the same aims as the national FPCC until April 12, 1964, when the membership voted to stop using the FPCC name because of the national FPCC organization's having been dissolved. Tampa members decided they would continue to meet as a study group on Latin-American affairs, and at their meeting May 17, 1964, this group chose to name itself the Fair Play Study Group.

APPENDIX
1

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", a weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College, and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation, which was refused. However, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and travel to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals,who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, traveling to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned "Another Visit to Cuba, Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban this Summer". This

article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly, VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2978, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a ignificant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

2. APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

1

NEW WORLD REVIEW

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "New World Review":

"New World Review
"1. 'Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's (the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.) interest and are used by respondent as educational media.' Soviet Russia Today was 'succeeded in the early 1950's by New World Review.' Jessica Smith, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 'was also shown to be long-time member and functionary in the (Communist) Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the editor of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for years.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22.
"2. The Communist Party 'is regularly putting out' the New World Review, which is a 'monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist satellites, published in New York. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)
"3. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today. (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)"

APPENDIX
1

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that EDWARD R. FIELDS, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

APPENDIX
1

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP), STATE OF FLORIDA

In a letter to the Chairman and National Committee, NSRP, dated February 5, 1963, as published in the February, 1963, issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the official organ of the NSRP with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama, DEWEY M. TAFT announced the merging of the Conservative Party of America, DEWEY TAFT, Chairman, with the NSRP. "The Thunderbolt" also contained another announcement to the effect that TAFT was appointed NSRP Chairman for Florida.

A source advised during April, May and June, 1963, that TAFT had located NSRP State Headquarters at Tampa, Florida, and had organized a Hillsborough County Branch of the NSRP at Tampa, Florida. In late 1963, State Headquarters was established at 4803 N. Grady Street, Tampa.

In April, 1963, TAFT began editing "The Florida Patriot", self-described as a monthly publication of the NSRP of Florida, which periodical was composed of several issues of an NSRP "Weekly Newsletter", also edited by TAFT.

In August, TAFT changed the name of his NSRP monthly publication to "The Conservative Press". His April-May, 1964, edition came out under the name "American Digest combined with the Conservative Press", at which time he explained that he was reactivating the Digest at the beginning of its 26th year since being founded.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
January 29, 1965

Title FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE -
TAMPA DIVISION; FAIR PLAY STUDY
GROUP

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Reference
Report of S[redacted]
dated and captioned as above.

1C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin		Date of Report	Period for Which Made
TAMPA	TAMPA		3/4/64	2/13/63 - 2/18/64
Title of Case		Report made by		Typed By
[redacted]		SA [redacted]		mb
		Character of Case		
		MAIL MATTER		

XXXX SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Tampa dated 2/7/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted]

Copies made:		
3 - Bureau (157-418) (RM)	157-418-11	100-0
1 - USA, Tampa, Fla. (RM)		
2 - Tampa (157-312)		
		REC 5

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157-418-11

Pages B and C

Both withheld

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - INTC, Tampa, Fla. (RM)

[redacted]

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: TAMPA
Date:

Field Office File No.: TP 157-312 Bureau File No.: 157-418

Title: [redacted]

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis:

[redacted] armed himself and in company with two others, proceeded to University of Miss. campus to assist Major Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER in his efforts to block integration of University of Miss. [redacted] detained by representatives of the U.S. Dept. of Justice and his weapons seized, on 10/1/62. He was released same day and returned to Florida.

~~GROUP~~ Excluded from automatic ~~grading~~ and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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157-418-11

Pages 2 thru 31

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Outside Scope

TP 157-312

Subject stated that the situation at a Junior High School in St. Petersburg is shameful. (Desegregated June, 1962). He has no children but the parents of children at this school should withdraw their children and protest the action of integrating the school. He stated he would assist them in every way possible.

[redacted] advised that 7D

on September 27th subject stated that he was proceeding to Jackson, Mississippi on September 28, 1962, to "set up headquarters" and to "assist Governor BARNETT". Subject stated that General WALKER had appeared on television that night and was to arrive in Jackson, Mississippi, on September 28, 1962. Subject stated that it would not be necessary to take weapons as "carbines and other stuff" would be available.

[redacted]

7D

TP 157-312

Subject explained that the purpose of the trip to Mississippi was to contact Major General EDWIN A. WALKER at Oxford, Mississippi. WALKER's headquarters, [redacted] was supposed to have 10,000 people who would follow him. Subject described the situation as the start of "Civil War No. II and Governor BARNETT needed their help". Subject and one companion were to be active fighters in the battle and subject expected to have the rank of Colonel at least and was to lead men into actual battle.

Source continued that subject telephoned WALKER at Oxford, Mississippi and spoke with his aide. This conversation was interrupted when WALKER was called away due to notice by President KENNEDY in his television broadcast that JAMES MEREDITH had been installed on the University of Mississippi campus. WALKER and the others were under the impression MEREDITH would arrive on the campus on October 2, 1962.

Source stated that on the morning [redacted] called WALKER long distance and WALKER reportedly told subject to "get here as quick as you can", as he "needed all the men he could get".

Source stated the trio were stopped and subsequently turned over to Department of Justice officials in Oxford on October 1, 1962. Subject told these officials that he was on a hunting trip and allowed them to confiscate his weapons.

[redacted]

157-418-11

Pages 34 thru 49

All withheld

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Outside scope

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	9/30/65	6/15 - 9/23/65

TITLE OF CASE: [redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] TYPED BY: EMR

CHARACTER OF CASE: RM 7C

REFERENCE

[redacted]

- P -

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[redacted] D

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-2828-2

REC-52

OCT 4 1965

(RM)

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1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - ONI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Philadelphia
1 - ATTD, Philadelphia (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (157-704)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	RM			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	10/13/65	10/13/65	10/13/65	
How Fwd.	RLS	RLS	RLS	
By	RPM:cd	RPM:cd		

Notations: (FD-376) 3:5c (Union)

SUBJECT CONTINUED

S H

OCT 13 1965

PH 157-704

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Information copies are being furnished to OSI, ONI, INTC, Secret Service, and ATTD, Philadelphia.

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
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1 - ATTD, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: [redacted]
Date: September 30, 1965

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 157-704

Bureau File #: 157-2828

Title: [redacted]

Character: RACIAL MATTER

Synopsis: [redacted]

- P -

DETAILS:

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;57-2828-2

Page 2

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Outside Scope

PH 157-916
(2)

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[redacted] related that he attended a Christmas party [redacted] on December 15, 1962, and that he became socially acquainted with [redacted] during the course of the evening, almost whispering asked [redacted] whether or not he had ever heard of "counter-insurgency." [redacted] had never heard of this, but having his curiosity aroused he attempted to determine [redacted] what "counter-insurgency" was. [redacted] said he was speaking in reference to a "counter-insurgency" training program which had as its objective to hold down the American public. [redacted] said he had literature regarding "counter-insurgency" and this "counter-insurgency" was related to Major General EDWIN WALKER of the U. S. Army in Texas [redacted] did not specify the relationship between WALKER and "counter-insurgency." [redacted] said that he would make some of this literature available to [redacted] never heard any more [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

6-1-50)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	3/26/64	12/26/63 - 3/23/64

TITLE OF CASE: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONALIST PARTY aka

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] TYPED BY: mb

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS

REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted] at NY, dated 8/3/62.
NYlet to Bureau dated 11/29/63.

- C -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTERHEAD MEMO DATED 4/21/64

ADMINISTRATIVE

In view of the fact that the Nationalist Party has completely disbanded and has been defunct for the past several months, as set forth in above-referenced NYlet to the Bureau dated 11/29/63, and in instant report, this case is being placed in a closed status.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

6-Bureau (105-104038) (RM)
1-New York (157-514)

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4-14-78 JSP/emb

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105-104038-53

12 MAR 31 1964

FBI-NY

EC 14
REC-3

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT (NOT)					
AGENCY	Cust.	AT	NY	3	4 FBS
REQUEST RECD.					
DATE FWD.	4-1-64				
HOW FWD.					
BY					

NOTATION: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA [redacted] STAT. SECT.

59 APR 14

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

105-104038-53

Pages 6 thru 13

Withheld

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b7C
b7D

Outside Scope

that he was influenced by circumstances surrounding the case in arriving at his decision.

In evaluating the evidence concerning Tippit's murder on page 176 of the report, the Commission completely ignored the identification made by Nicol. This illustrates how heavily the Commission relied upon the findings of our Laboratory experts.

ACTION

The foregoing is submitted for information concerning the report submitted by the President's Commission.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Presidential Commission

UPI-151

(ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS--THE WARREN COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT NO PLOT WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS A TRAGICAL MISTAKE AND SHOULD NEVER BE ACCEPTED, FORMER U.S. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER CHARGED TODAY.

"TODAY, THERE MUST BE GREAT REJOICING IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE," WALKER SAID, "AS THEY STAND EXONERATED AND DECORATED, ALONG WITH THE PALS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

"I RECALL THAT THREE COMMITTEES WERE COMMISSIONED TO MAKE AN ACTUAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT," WALKER SAID. "ONE BY THE U.S. SENATE, ONE BY THE HOUSE AND ONE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

"THE WHITE HOUSE CALLED THESE THREE COMMITTEES TO BE IMMEDIATELY DISSOLVED AND LEFT ONLY ONE IN THE FIELD TO GET THE FACTS," WALKER SAID.

"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RECONSTITUTE HIS COMMITTEE AND MAKE AN ACTUAL INVESTIGATION OF THIS MOST REVOLTING MURDER IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE WOUNDING OF OUR GOVERNOR."

3/30--WCSSPES

REC-18 62-109090-A

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 7 1964

F-167

66 APR 10 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 14 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

5-31

PM URGENT 1-14-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS 44-1639 2-P.

JACK L. RUBY, also known as AKA. LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA VIC. - Civil Rights - CR.

TODAY'S DALLAS TIMES HERALD CARRIES STORY REFLECTING FOLLOWING INFO REPORTEDLY QUOTING ATTY. GEN. OF STATE OF TEXAS WAGGONER CARR IN AN INTERVIEW AND IN A SPEECH DELIVERED MONDAY NIGHT TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF HIGHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH OF DALLAS. CARR STATED FBI REPORTS ON JACK RUBY WILL BE TURNED OVER TO DALLAS DIST. ATTY. HENRY WADE BY PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY. LEE RANKIN, COUNSEL FOR THE COMMISSION, HAS AGREED TO TURN OVER THE DATA AT THE REQUEST OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO SATURDAY GAVE THE COMMISSION ALL THE RESULTS OF THE TEXAS INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DIST. ATTORNEY WILL BE FREE TO USE THE FBI DATA IN PROSECUTION OF THE ACCUSED SLAYER OF OSWALD.

ATTY. GEN. CARR STATED HE HAD NOT READ ALL THE REPORTS, BUT FROM WHAT HE HAD READ, HE HAD COME TO THESE CONCLUSIONS. QUOTE - OSWALD WAS A LONE RANGER AND WORKED ALONE. OSWALD WAS THE MAN WHO SHOT AT FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, AND THIS FACT INDICATED HE WAS NOT PART OF A CONSPIRACY BECAUSE OF THE VARIANCE IN THE

END PAGE ONE

REC-41 44-24016-957

22 JAN 20 1964

END PAGE TWO

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES OF WALKER AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN RUBY AND OSWALD." ~~UNSHOTE~~.

ABOVE FOR INFO. OF BUREAU.

~~E CORRECTION PAGE ONE LINE SEVENTEEN O WORD ONE WHOT SRY SHLD BE SHOT~~

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DSC.P

On October 16, 1962, [redacted] also furnished a leaflet to SA [redacted] which leaflet was published by the NP. This leaflet reflected, in part, that since the founding of the NP in September, 1961, the members and supporters of the NP have backed Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (retired).

7D

[redacted]

III. NP ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

105-104038-53

page 15

Withheld

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

criticized the action of the United States Government in Oxford, Mississippi and supported the action of General EDWIN WALKER, in Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] stated that the NP intended to form a rifle club on the same basis as other organizations such as the Minutemen throughout the United States. He further stated that when it is organized the rifle club will participate in regular rifle practice and drill-type formations. [redacted] urged those in attendance to join the NP.

[redacted]

spoke on the question of nationalism vs. liberalism and conservatism and stated that the development of a strong nationalistic feeling is the true function of any political parties which are pro-United States. [redacted] stated that advocates of liberalism and conservatism fail in this regard and are therefore not pro-United States.

[redacted] 7C

spoke and encouraged American youth to join the NP.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he had been present during the recent riots in Oxford, Mississippi and that he had seen the white citizens of Mississippi abused by the United States Marshals. He further stated that he had heard General EDWIN WALKER speak to the crowd in Oxford, Mississippi but stated that WALKER had made no statements which could be considered seditious or traitorous.

[redacted] 7C

complimented those in attendance for coming out and presenting such an interesting program.

OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted] 7D

105-104182-55

Pages 18 thru 26

Withheld

b7C

b7E

Outside Scope

NY 157-514

7D

[redacted]

A source made available the following information:

On March 1, 1963, from 8:00 p.m. until 12:00 midnight, approximately 80 persons attended a meeting sponsored by the NP.

The meeting was held at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City, and arrangements for it were made by LUKE DOMMER, National Co-ordinator of the NP who stated that the purpose of the meeting was to afford newcomers an opportunity to become acquainted with the membership and program of the NP.

DOUGLAS KAYE, Information Director of the NP, acted as master of ceremonies and spoke for a short time on the desire of the NP to become a strong and active "nationalistic" force in the United States.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN, Chairman of the NP, was the first speaker and he reaffirmed the NP's support of former general EDWIN A. WALKER and defined the attempt of the courts to place WALKER in an insane asylum as "another attempt of the KENNEDY Administration to silence true American patriots." SULLIVAN went on to attack the Young Americans for Freedom as being "a poor example of a conservative organization supported by liberal thinking beatniks." SULLIVAN concluded his speech by declaring that true "nationalism" as practiced by the NP would triumph over communism, liberalism and phony conservatism and the "day of minority rule" would soon end.

The second speaker was Mr. GONZALEZ SANTIAGO, a member of the Cuban Nationalist Association (CNA) who spoke in place of Mr. FILIPE RIVERA, Director of the CNA, who was unable to attend the meeting. SANTIAGO stated that if the United States would supply enough weapons to the Cubans who are living in exile, the overthrow of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba would be imminent without any blood being shed by American soldiers.

105-104038-53

Pages 25 thru 41

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b7E

Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
TAMPA	TAMPA	1/31/64	9/23/63 - 1/10/64

Title of Case: [redacted]

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: dsm

Character of Case: RACIAL MATTERS

2/12/64 ltr

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE: Bureau Airtel to Tampa 9/26/63 captioned "Investigation of Leaders of Klan-type and Hate-type Organizations."

- P -

LEADS

TAMPA DIVISION

AT [redacted], FLORIDA

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted]

157-1388-2

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

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157	1388	2	REC-52

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3e 1-1, 2-1
1 - Tampa (157-386)
FEB 19 1964
1cc - [redacted]
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8 FEB 3 1964

EX-103

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FEB 20 1964

FBI - TAMPA

MAR -2 1964

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157-388-2

Pages 5 thru 9

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b7D

Outside Scope

TP 157-386

II. CONNECTIONS WITH KLAN-TYPE AND HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS

[redacted] 7D

(A characterization of the [redacted] is contained in the appendix pages to this report.)

[redacted] 7D

At the meeting 6/16/62 subject urged everybody to attend a meeting of the John Birch Society in Haines City, Florida on 6/21/62, and at the meeting 3/2/63 he showed a poster announcing that General EDWIN A. WALKER would speak in Tampa 3/4/63 under the sponsorship of the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

6-5-68902-3

5 pages
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CIA

D-8 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	ST. LOUIS	4/23/64	4/10 - 20/64

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY rc

CHARACTER OF CASE

SM - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/24/63 at St. Louis.

- C -

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	LOCATION
[redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-427631-13 RECORDED

APR 27 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	SAO			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	5-7-64			
HOW FWD.	0-6			
BY	HPH fjh			

NOTATIONS

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

MAY 13 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76334-1

100-427631-13

Pages 1 thru 5

Withheld

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b7D

b-1

Retained Page

7D

[redacted] advised that subject attended a protest meeting sponsored by SLFPC held on March 18, 1963, at 2851 North Union Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri; that the purpose of the meeting was to plan a demonstration against the appearance in St. Louis of Major General EDWIN WALKER, who was to speak at Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis on March 19, 1963. Informant said [redacted] asked to participate in a picket line at Kiel Auditorium on that night and to bring some of her COPSL members; that she promised to do so.

[redacted]

100-42-7031-13

Pages 7 thru 11

Withheld

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E-1

Outside Scope

Form No. 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PORTLAND

FILE NO. 100-10390

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND	3/3/64	1/7/64-2/24/64	[redacted]

TITLE [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

SM-C

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCES: Portland letter to Albuquerque, 1/7/64
Albuquerque letter to Portland, 2/11/64

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted]

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100-4117432-2

Pages 5 thru 7

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Outside Scope

[redacted]

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From approximately 7:15 p.m. to 8:15 p.m., May 16, 1963, subject was among approximately 22 persons, mostly students, who participated in a protest picket demonstration sponsored by SCL outside the Portland Civic Auditorium, 1520 S. W. 3rd Avenue, during the so-called anti-communist meeting at which BILLY JAMES HARGIS and former Major General EDWIN WALKER were the principal speakers.

[redacted]

7D

100-441742-2

Page 6 thru 17

Withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

UMMARY
EPORT FORM
D-272 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	MIAMI	9/11/64	6/22 - 9/9/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed
[redacted]	[redacted]	GK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - CUBA.

7C

photo

CC TO: A.I.D.
REQ. REC'D 5-9-67
MAY 22 1967
ANS.
BY: Bty. mb.

delivered to Russ. Fenton, AID
5/23/67 - BS

Synopsis:

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE: Bulet to Miami 6/22/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified Secret because it contains information from Department of Army report so classified.

[redacted]

7C

Approved _____ Special Agent in Charge

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105-86406-15

REC 104

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1 DEC 15 1964

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105-86-406-18

Pages 8 thru 23

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Outside Scope

[redacted]

conferred with EDWIN A. WALKER, former Major General in the United States Army. [redacted] WALKER told [redacted] he did not want to participate in Cuban affairs because he did not want to back any specific cause, but rather would be available to fight communism all over the United States.

[redacted]

24

70

105-8406-18

Page(s) 25 Item 31

15-5-12-8

3 pages

all withheld

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12/3/63

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS

With reference to prior telephone call today indicating a note in the Russian language had been located in a cookbook that Mrs. Ruth Paine had given to the Irving, Texas, Police Department for transmittal through Secret Service to Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald.

In interview with Mrs. Oswald today, Mrs. Oswald admits that some time last Spring, the date she cannot remember, her husband came into their house on Neeley Street in a very excited condition and immediately turned on the radio. She inquired as to what was wrong and Oswald admitted that he had shot at General Walker but did not know whether he had hit and wanted to hear on the radio whether or not he had. Mrs. Oswald stated that she threatened to go to the police if Oswald ever again made any such attempt to shoot anyone.

She said she kept this note so that she could use it to threaten Oswald in the event he thought up some other crazy scheme. He told Mrs. Oswald that General Walker was leading the Fascist organization in Dallas and it was best to remove him. It is noted that General Walker was shot at while he was in his home on April 10, 1963. It is also noted that Oswald and his wife left Dallas, Texas, on April 29 and went to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The rifle slug that was shot at General Walker was located in his home and has been in the possession of the Dallas Police Department since that time. The fact that this rifle slug was located has been discussed previously last April with the Police Department and the Bureau volunteered to make an examination of this slug but no request for such examination was ever made by the Dallas Police Department.

The slug in question has been picked up by Bureau agents inasmuch as there was a possibility based on current developments that Oswald might have shot at General Walker and the bullet slug was transmitted today and is en route on an evening plane to the Bureau Laboratory for examination. In view of these developments the original note in Russian is being retained in Dallas until Dallas can have an opportunity to run out all the ramifications and take any other action that is necessary concerning this note.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRL:AOD
(8)

REC 14 105-82555-1155

22 JAN 6 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

With further reference to the note written in Russian, Mrs. Oswald advised that this letter in its original form had been shown to her by the Secret Service. She advised that she had found this note in Oswald's room where he kept his belongings at the Neeley Street address and she cannot remember the date that she located this note.

No information is available as to whether Secret Service has notified the Dallas Police Department concerning this admission on the part of Mrs. Oswald that Oswald shot at General Walker. No action is being taken here to ascertain what Secret Service has done. It is recommended that at such time as the slug is received in the Bureau and a detailed examination made, consideration be given to notifying the police in the event the slug is identified as having come from Oswald's rifle.

Report Form
FD-204 (Rev. 4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC 3

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CINCINNATI	DALLAS	12/10/63	11/25/63 - 12/9/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.	THOMAS B. ESTEP	jas
	CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA THOMAS B. ESTEP, Cincinnati, 12/2,5/63
Louisville teletype to Bureau and 7 offices 12/5/63, ack'ed 4:54 p.m.
Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/5/63, 11:01 p.m.
Dallas teletype to Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia 12/7/63. (IO)
Cincinnati teletype to Dallas 12/7/63. (IO)
Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/9/63.

- RUC -

LEADS:

Leads have been previously set forth by teletype and are, therefore, not being restated.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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3 - Dallas		1-2
4 - Cincinnati (2 - 105-2505) (1 - 44-456) (1 - 62-2738)		25 DEC 11 1963

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 O—351310

CI 105-2505

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Investigative period includes date prior to referenced report of 12/5/63, as information was not received in time to be included. Mother of the interviewing agent died suddenly, the agent departed on emergency annual leave, and this background information not deemed of immediate importance since EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY was interviewed on same date, 11/25/63, and included in referenced report of 12/2/63.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA THOMAS E. ESTEP
Date: 12/10/63

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File #: CI 105-2505

Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY, Columbus, Ohio, furnished background on self and brother, EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY, who has resided with VINCENT since May, 1963. JESSE GREGORY met unknown American in Mexico City, Mexico, boarding house September, 1963, who resembled subject. None of 6.5 MM Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition sold by Elmer Joyce Gun Shop, Covington, Kentucky, traced to subject through purchasers in Cincinnati, Norwood, Dayton and Manchester, Ohio. Anonymous letter writer thinks TV camera showed subject knew JACK RUBY, from subject's expression. Columbus telephone numbers CA 9-4711 listed to Nationwide Insurance Company, where WILLIAM HYDE, father of RUTH PAINE, works; and AM 7-2459 listed to Mrs. WILLIAM HYDE, mother of RUTH PAINE.

- RUC -

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CI 105-2505

DETAILS:

Information on VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY and Brother, EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY

The following investigation was conducted on November 25, 1963, by SA HUGH THOMAS FORSHA at Columbus, Ohio:

VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY, 1167 South High Street, furnished the following information:

He is employed by the Baker Bread Company, Zanesville, Ohio, as a breadman, working in Columbus, Ohio, and has been so employed since October 7, 1963. He was previously employed from September, 1961, to October 5, 1963, by the Donaldson Baking Company, Columbus, Ohio. He is married to ELIZABETH JEANETTE O'DOHERTY, who resides also at 1167 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio. They have six children.

O'DOHERTY was born in Lifford, Ireland, on May 19, 1918. He resided in Lifford, Ireland, until he was 22 years of age. In 1940 he joined the National Defense Forces in Ireland and served with them until June, 1944. All of that service was in Ireland.

From 1944 to 1949 he was a teacher of Irish Folk Dancing in County Mayo, Ireland. From 1949 to 1951 he was employed as a canvasser and mapper with the Electricity Supply Board in Sligo, Ireland. From 1951 to 1952 he sold insurance for the New Ireland Assurance Company, Sligo, Ireland. In 1952 O'DOHERTY went to England where he worked for McKechnie and Robbins in Birmingham, England. In March, 1953, O'DOHERTY entered the United States and went to River Forest, Illinois, to the home of his brother JOHN who had sponsored him. His brother, JOHN O'DOHERTY, is the area manager for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, River Forest, Illinois.

From 1953 to 1956 he lived in River Forest and Chicago, Illinois, and worked with the Edward Hines Lumber Company, River Forest, Illinois. In 1956 he moved to Evansville, Indiana, where he remained until 1959. While in that city he worked for the Brooks Lumber Company, Chandler, Indiana; the

Cooke Feed Company; and as a Fuller Brush Man. In October, 1957, O'DOHERTY married ELIZABETH WALLENMEYER in Evansville, Indiana. He identified his wife's parents as J. C. WALLENMEYER and LOUISE WALLENMEIER. His wife's parents moved from Evansville, Indiana, to Fort Myers Beach, Florida, where J. C. WALLENMEYER purchased the Garls Drug Store, Fort Myers Beach, Florida. In 1959 O'DOHERTY and his wife moved to Fort Myers Beach, Florida, where O'DOHERTY worked as a counter salesman for his father-in-law in Garls Drug Store. In July, 1961, he left this employment due to a family misunderstanding, moved to Columbus, Ohio, with his wife and family, and has remained in Columbus since that date. O'DOHERTY said he had been friendly with a PERYL SIZEMORE, who had worked as a pharmacist at Garls Drug Store. SIZEMORE had preceded O'DOHERTY to Columbus, Ohio, and based on SIZEMORE's reports, O'DOHERTY thought Columbus would be a good place in which to live and obtain employment.

After arriving in Columbus, O'DOHERTY sold Watkins products for a few months, and then obtained employment at the Donaldson Baking Company. He resided at 1103 South Hampton from about September, 1961, to August, 1963, with his wife and family. In August, 1963, he moved with his family to his present residence.

O'DOHERTY is not a citizen of the United States and has lost his Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) card. He said he had informed INS of the loss of his identification card, had been told to apply for another card, but as yet has not done so.

Eugene A. O'Doherty

O'DOHERTY related the following information concerning his brother, EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY, who was born in February, 1916, in Lifford, Ireland:

Texas

O'DOHERTY was reared with his brother EUGENE in Lifford, Ireland. EUGENE O'DOHERTY joined the British Army in about 1933, and served with the Artillery in Aldershot, England. However, after about six months or a year's service, EUGENE O'DOHERTY deserted the British Army and came back to Lifford, Ireland. EUGENE O'DOHERTY immediately joined the Irish National Defense Forces in Dublin, Ireland, and served

Ohio

throughout World War II. EUGENE O'DOHERTY had about ten years' service with the National Defense Force of Ireland.

Their mother died in 1944, leaving the family without a home. EUGENE O'DOHERTY remained in Galway, Ireland, where he worked on the Turf Board for about one year. EUGENE then went to England and Scotland where he was employed in factory work and as a photographer, from 1945 to 1957. In 1947 VINCENT wrote to EUGENE in Liverpool, England, asking EUGENE to get in touch with their sister, GLADYS CORSER, from Austin, Texas, who was visiting Ireland at that time. GLADYS CORSER had come to the United States, resided on Kenwood Avenue in Austin, Texas, and worked with the Internal Revenue Service in Austin, Texas.

nee O'Doherty

VINCENT claimed little contact with his brother EUGENE since 1944 except occasional intermittent correspondence. He had received letters from EUGENE in 1947, but had lost his address. In 1954 he saw GLADYS CORSER in Chicago, Illinois, and she gave him EUGENE's address in England. He wrote to EUGENE at that time and several times thereafter. He believed EUGENE was in the photography business, residing on Shail Road. VINCENT O'DOHERTY said that he had known within the past two years that EUGENE had moved from Liverpool, England, back to Dublin, Ireland. He said EUGENE had entered the United States in August, 1962, and he believed EUGENE flew from Dublin, Ireland, to Austin, Texas, and that his sister, GLADYS CORSER, had sponsored EUGENE.

From August, 1962, to April, 1963, EUGENE O'DOHERTY was in Austin, Texas, where he had worked for a Mr. PEYTON in photography. EUGENE has told him that he actually took the photographs while PEYTON processed them.

VINCENT said that EUGENE had called him in April, 1963, from Austin, Texas, and mentioned he was taking a trip to the Midwest. VINCENT claimed this was his next contact with EUGENE with the exception of occasional letters which they had exchanged. He was not aware until that call that EUGENE O'DOHERTY was in the United States and in Austin, Texas. EUGENE came to Columbus, Ohio, at the end of April, 1963, or the beginning of May, 1963. At that time VINCENT lived at

1103 South Hampton, Columbus, Ohio, and EUGENE, after arriving in Columbus, lived there with him. Later VINCENT moved to 1167 South High Street and EUGENE accompanied him and his family. After coming to Columbus, EUGENE obtained a job with the Columbus School of Motoring on North Hampton, his superior being a Mr. DICE.

— VINCENT said that EUGENE has not returned to Texas since coming to Columbus, Ohio. However, EUGENE has called their sister, GLADYS CORSER, and she has called EUGENE on a number of occasions. The telephone calls have been of a personal and family nature inasmuch as GLADYS CORSER is lonely and has thought of moving to Columbus, Ohio. However, she informed EUGENE that she has been in Texas a number of years and, therefore, is reluctant to leave that state.

VINCENT said that EUGENE has been called by his former employer, Mr. PEYTON, on a couple of occasions from Houston or Austin, Texas. Apparently PEYTON wanted EUGENE O'DOHERTY to return to Texas to work for him and EUGENE has been considering that. However, EUGENE indicated to him that the photography work with PEYTON is of a seasonal nature and, therefore, he did not want to return to Texas. He added that EUGENE has hopes of launching his own driving school in Columbus, Ohio.

Edwin C

VINCENT said EUGENE had informed him that he had met and talked with General WALKER in WALKER's home in Texas. He said EUGENE may have met General WALKER through PEYTON. EUGENE, sometime between August, 1962, and April, 1963, actually interviewed General WALKER, and as a result of that interview, EUGENE had prepared a written account of his interview for publication. EUGENE had presented his article to General WALKER for permission to publish it, and had received General WALKER's permission.

After arriving in Columbus, Ohio, EUGENE had contacted the "Columbus Dispatch" regarding the possibility of publishing his free lance interview with General WALKER. However, the "Columbus Dispatch" wanted the right to edit the article which EUGENE would not consent to and, therefore, the deal fell through.

VINCENT O'DOHERTY said that both he and EUGENE are anti-communist and feel that the internal threat of communism is more dangerous than the threat of war with Russia. They both feel the American people are not awakened to the threat of communism.

VINCENT said EUGENE is a very opinionated person, but, to his knowledge, does not belong to any group; that EUGENE seems to admire General WALKER and General WALKER's policies. However, he indicated that EUGENE has not identified himself as a member of the John Birch Society. On the basis of conversations with EUGENE, VINCENT believes that his brother's former boss, PEYTON, was connected or friendly with the John Birch Society; that EUGENE possibly has met members of that society and has discussed the philosophy of that society. To VINCENT's knowledge, EUGENE O'DOHERTY has not associated with any members of the John Birch Society while in Columbus, Ohio.

VINCENT said that EUGENE has been outspoken regarding President KENNEDY's policy on aid to communist countries, and they both felt that the statement by President KENNEDY in Berlin that Ireland was free was a poor statement to make. He said they neither saw "eye to eye" with President KENNEDY's policies, but neither of them has ever made any threat against President KENNEDY. He said both himself and EUGENE felt very badly about the assassination of President KENNEDY, and EUGENE did not give any indication of any acquaintance with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. Prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, EUGENE had indicated in conversations with him that he felt President KENNEDY would get a poor reception in Texas, and EUGENE felt that Texans did not care for President KENNEDY. In addition, EUGENE had expressed the belief that President KENNEDY's trip to Texas would be a failure, but EUGENE did not make any mention or reference to any violence in connection with that trip. VINCENT said he is sure that EUGENE did not envision the assassination of President KENNEDY.

VINCENT is quite sure that his brother EUGENE was not implicated in any way with the assassination of President KENNEDY and, to his knowledge, none of EUGENE O'DOHERTY's associates was implicated in any way.

VINCENT said that to his knowledge EUGENE has not received any other telephone calls from Texas, and has not made any to Texas. However, he said that EUGENE had been drinking on the evening of November 24, 1963, and it is possible that he could have made or received a telephone call. They were together at Tom and Mary's Bar on South High Street from shortly after 11:00 p.m., until about midnight on Sunday, November 24, 1963, and EUGENE had not made or received a telephone call during that period.

EUGENE has made rather radical statements at times and when he did not like a person he would come out rather strongly against that person. VINCENT said, as an example, that perhaps at sometime EUGENE had said that we should get rid of President KENNEDY or other leaders if he did not agree with them; that generally EUGENE talks a great deal and seems to enjoy arguing, but he certainly is not as radical as his talking would indicate. He recalled that EUGENE has made the statement that President KENNEDY was no good and felt that President KENNEDY was too soft on communism. He added that when EUGENE came to Columbus they had discussions regarding integration and EUGENE had expressed himself strongly against integration.

VINCENT has no knowledge whatever concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and to his knowledge, his brother EUGENE has no knowledge or association with that group.

VINCENT stated that he has been the closest associate of his brother, EUGENE O'DOHERTY; that he has met friends of EUGENE and described them as casual acquaintances. He has met these friends of his brother in bars in Columbus and was unable to recall the identity of any of them.

VINCENT O'DOHERTY furnished the following physical description of himself:

Name:	VINCENT JOSEPH O'DOHERTY
Date of Birth:	May 19, 1918
Place of Birth:	Lifford, Ireland
Height:	5'11"

Weight:	150 lbs.
Hair:	Reddish brown
Eyes:	Hazel
Scars and Marks:	Scar on left neck
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	ELIZABETH JEANETTE O'DOHERTY
Residence:	1167 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio
Employment:	Baker Bread Company, Columbus, Ohio

Unknown Person in Mexico City Who Resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted by SAS THOMAS P. SCOLLARD and ROBERT C. DAVIS at Cincinnati, Ohio:

On December 5, 1963, JESSE GREGORY, 1520 F. Dudley, Parktown, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised SAS DAVIS and SCOLLARD that he believed he saw an individual in Mexico City who bore a striking resemblance to subject. He furnished the following information:

GREGORY is a retired Civil Service Commission employee, having worked in Washington, D. C., until 1953, when he became disabled by a heart condition. He planned a two-month vacation in Mexico, beginning August 30, 1963. He travelled by plane from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, and from there to Mexico City, Mexico, arriving on August 30, 1963. He had reservations at the Hotel Canada, but decided against staying there when he saw this hotel because it appeared to be a low class establishment. He then obtained a room at a "huespedes," boarding house, located at 26 Lerma, Mexico City, where he stayed one night. He was not satisfied with this room and searched a Mexico City newspaper to locate better accommodations. From the newspaper he obtained a room in another "huespedes" located at 43 Varcocia, which was operated by CARMEN GODOY. He rented a room at this address for one month. He occupied a room on the first floor for a few days, then had his room

changed to the second floor. There were 12 or 13 other people staying at this boarding house and he was surprised to find all these other people appeared to be intellectuals. He did not expect to find people of this class staying in an ordinary boarding house. He noted none of the other people staying at 43 Varsobia appeared to be engaged in regular employment because they were around the boarding house practically every day during the daylight hours and seemed to be resting or vacationing. When he first arrived at 43 Varsobia, all of the other persons living at this address were Latin Americans.

On or about September 23, 1963, or September 24, 1963, a young white male American, name unknown, about 20 to 25 years old, obtained a room at 43 Varsobia, occupying a room located over the detached garage of this house. This individual, according to GREGORY, could have been the subject because he bore a striking resemblance to photographs of the subject as seen by GREGORY in newspapers and magazines and on television. GREGORY saw this individual on only one occasion which occurred when they had breakfast alone on the day after the unknown white male American came to the boarding house. GREGORY's first impression of this suspect was that he looked very shabby and was a poor representative of the United States. GREGORY talked with this unknown suspect for about one hour when they had breakfast alone together at the boarding house. During this meal the suspect indicated strong dissatisfaction with the United States Government. He stated to GREGORY that he disliked the United States because of the racial situation. The suspect stated, "Things are pretty rotten in the United States," and "The United States is lousy." GREGORY has the impression this suspect was not particularly anti-Negro himself, but was disturbed over the racial problem in the United States and felt nothing could be done in the United States to alleviate the racial problem under the current system of government.

The unknown white male American indicated he was going to a college in Mexico City located on Delaroforma Street and told GREGORY he did not like college in the United States.

Suspect further indicated to GREGORY that at one time he had lived in Washington, D. C., but came to Mexico from Texas. The suspect spoke fair conversational Spanish. GREGORY

attempted to reason with the suspect about the racial problem in the United States, pointing out that there were many bright spots in the racial situation and he felt the people of the United States were doing very well under the current system of government in solving their racial problems. The suspect was not convinced by these arguments and kept repeating that, "The United States is rotten." GREGORY stated before leaving the suspect at the breakfast table on this morning he loaned him a book entitled, "The Coming Explosion in Latin American," which GREGORY felt would help the suspect to become more understanding of the racial problem of the United States.

GREGORY did not see the suspect again, but on September 29, 1963, GREGORY left 43 Varsobia and before leaving went to the room of the suspect to get his book. After knocking on the door and identifying himself, the suspect handed the book out through the door without coming outside the door or showing his face. During the period September 23 or September 24, 1963, to the date September 29, 1963, when GREGORY left this boarding house, it appeared to him that the suspect did not mix with the other boarders and stayed by himself.

GREGORY furnished the following description of the suspect, stating he realized his recollection of small details concerning the suspect was faulty, but that at the time he saw suspect he had no particular reason for committing his description to memory:

Age:	20 to 25
Height:	5' to 5'4"
Weight:	160 pounds

GREGORY estimated this weight, but said suspect looked thin and drawn. GREGORY was unable to estimate weight and height of interviewing Agents with any degree of accuracy.

Eyes:	Dark, not otherwise noticed
Hair:	Dark brown, unkept, needed haircut

Complexion:	Slightly suntanned, but not vigorous healthy appearance
Face:	No special recollection
Mouth:	Tense, not pleasant appearing
Chin:	No special recollection
Teeth:	No special recollection
Nose:	No special recollection
Adams Apple:	Not prominent, but noticeable
Scars and Marks:	None observed
Appearance:	Not clean shaven; shabby looking; introverted
Speech:	Not noticeably regional, may have been Middlewest to South and Southwest, spoke softly, used word "rotten" often
Clothing:	Wearing long-sleeved pullover sweater, dark brown or very dark blue; white shirt, very dirty and worn, no tie; trousers - no specific recollection, but were dark and baggy; shoes - not noticed; luggage - carried one dark colored airline type handbag

One of the Latin Americans staying at 43 Versobia during this period was known to GREGORY by the name of RUBEN D. MARANTES MEZA, who said he was employed by the Mexican Government as a hydroelectrical transformer specialist and was probably an electrical engineer. It was generally known at the boarding house that GREGORY was leaving the end of the month to visit for another month in Guadalajara, Mexico. MEZA offered to and did write a letter for GREGORY to obtain a place to stay in Guadalajara. MEZA sent this letter to DONNA DELORES RUBIA, 682 Juarez, Guadalajara, Mexico. GREGORY left Mexico City on September 29, 1963, and went directly to the 682 Juarez address where he obtained a room. GREGORY observed that this house was frequented by a group of 10 to 15 young Mexicans. During conversation, one of the young Mexicans told GREGORY that two rooms on the second floor of this address were being used to circulate communist literature. GREGORY never went to the second floor and never saw any evidence this address was being used to

circulate communist literature. However, this report disturbed him so he went to see SAMUEL B. SOUTHWELL, Public Affairs Officer, U. S. Information Service, at Guadalajara. GREGORY discussed this matter with SOUTHWELL who informed him it was known that about a year or two ago the residence at 682 Juarez was the location of a Russian Cultural Center, but SOUTHWELL said he had no knowledge communists were currently using the residence at this address for any purpose.

GREGORY speculated, with no reason to know for sure, that MEZA knew the address at 682 Juarez was being used by communists and sent GREGORY there to involve him with the communists. GREGORY further speculated that other persons residing at 43 Varsobia may have been communists because they all appeared to be intellectuals with no visible means of support. GREGORY's speculation strengthens his suspicion that the unknown white male American rooming at 43 Varsobia may have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD visiting Mexico City to contact communists.

GREGORY left Guadalajara on about November 17, 1963, and returned home without further incident. He furnished the following names of other individuals who resided at 43 Varsobia during the period August 30, 1963, and September 29, 1963, and who may have seen or talked to the unknown white male American suspect:

ADELA GEREDADE CASTILLO
From Guatemala City and taking a beauty culture course in Mexico City

ARTURO ATHIE
Employed by Social Security System Mexico Government. Said to be wealthy person whose family has part ownership of Coca Cola Company in Mexico City.

OCTAVIO PADILLAG
Employed in electrical work and attending school

FEOJAVIER LOPEZ SALAZAR
Employed by Mexican Government

DANIEL ISLA GONZALES
A CPA employed by Mexican Government

RUBEN D. AGUILERA PRIEGO
Reserve Captain Mexican Army

ROBERTO L. ARANA
(Can't recall employment)

DOLORES MEDINA Y
(Can't recall employment)

GREGORY MAGANDER
(Can't recall employment)

MEXICO

CI 105-2505

6.5 MM Mannlicher-Carcano
Ammunition Sold By Elmer Joyce
Gun Shop, Covington, Kentucky

The following investigation was conducted by SA BENNY J. CANNY on December 6, 1963, at Cincinnati, Ohio:

— SA CANNY contacted the following individuals:

CHARLES GROSSMAN, Owner, Grossman Gun Shop, 1195 Catherine Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio;

FRANK S. HODGES, SR., and FRANK S. HODGES, JR., Co-owners, Pioneer Gun Shop, 5147 Montgomery Road, Norwood, Ohio;

GEORGE C. BURRIER, Burrier Gun Shop, 5026 Montgomery Road, Norwood, Ohio;

MARTIN HOLLANDER, 3947 North Clerose Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHARLES GROSSMAN advised that he purchased only 100 rounds of this ammunition which he uses for test firing. The Pioneer Gun Shop, according to the HODGES, has not bought any of this ammunition. None of the listed persons recalled subject OSWALD prior to the newspaper and television publicity on the assassination of President KENNEDY, and none does any mail-order ammunition business, selling mostly to local individuals they know.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS B. ESTEP on December 6, 1963:

HOMER E. JOHNSTON, Owner-operator of a shooters supply shop, 11582 Lebanon Road, Sharonville, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised that he has been in business for 20 years at this address. On March 2, 1962, he purchased a box of this ammunition from Elmer Joyce Gun Shop, Covington, Kentucky, consisting of 1,000 rounds in 50 boxes of 20 rounds each. He still has 18 boxes of this ammunition left. He has no sales slip on the sales, but no sales were made to subject OSWALD, of which he is positive. This

ammunition does not sell fast, but is excellent ammunition and is sold generally to persons who have bought old guns. He could furnish no information on subject.

CHARLES HENSLEY, employed at B&W Metals Company, Hamilton, Ohio, advised that he is owner-operator of the Mason Gun Shop, 1054 Butler-Warren Road, Mason, Ohio, where he lives. He has none of this ammunition and never had any of it. He stated that guns are a hobby with him and that he never heard of subject prior to the assassination publicity.

The following investigation was conducted by SA BILLY C. KIRTS on December 6, 1963, at Cincinnati, Ohio:

STEPHEN KUSMACK, Route 1, Manchester, U. S. Route 52, advised that he operates the Trade Winds Trading Post at this address. He had 100 rounds of this ammunition, 60 rounds of which he has sold to local persons he knows, the other 40 rounds still being in his possession. He could furnish no information on subject.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. McCLUSKEY on December 6, 1963, at Dayton, Ohio:

RUSSELL E. THORNTON, Owner of Thornton's Gun Exchange, 1543 West Third Street, advised that he has no record of any purchase of this ammunition from George Zucker or Century Arms Company, but that on June 15, 1962, he purchased 1,000 rounds of this ammunition from Elmer Joyce, 336 Scott Street, Covington, Kentucky, of which he has left four boxes containing 20 rounds each. He has no records on cash sales and most all of his customers are local and known to him. He could not recall ever having sold any ammunition to subject OSWALD, and could furnish no information on subject. He has sold no merchandise by mail in the past year or more with the exception of a rifle which he had shipped to a customer in Michigan.

Miscellaneous

On December 8, 1963, the following anonymous letter, postmarked 1A, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10:30 AM., December 7, 1963, addressed "Mr. Ed. Mason, FBI., Federal Building, 5th & Walnut Street, Cincinnati 45202, Ohio," was received:

CI 105-2505

"12/7/63

"Mr. Ed. Mason
F.B.I.
Cincinnati_ Ohio

"Dear Sir,

"Some reports say that Oswald and Jack Ruby never knew each other but I believe they did. For a second or two the T.V. camera revealed that Oswald did know Jack Ruby.
It was so clear I said to myself 'He sees someone he knows'_ When the officials first started to bring Oswald out 'In camera view' Oswald took about four steps and then turn his head to the left in the direction of the on coming Jack Ruby. 'Not yet in view of camera' Oswald's face showed a look of surprise, it was at this time that I said to myself 'He sees someone he knows.'
We are all alike in this respect if we see someone we know when we are not expecting to see them our face will show surprise.
I don't know how many T.V. cameras were there but I do know that one of the T.V. tapes will show what I saw. Jack Ruby was a hoodlum and a hoodlum is only concerned about himself.

"Ed."

Long Distance Calls of
MICHAEL R. PAINE, Irving, Texas

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT F. MILLER on December 7, 1963, at Columbus, Ohio:

The current Columbus, Ohio, Telephone Directory shows that CA 8-4711 is subscribed to by Nationwide Insurance Company, 246 North High Street; and that AM 7-2450 is listed to Mrs. WILLIAM HYDE, 440 Glenmawr Avenue.

CI 105-2505

Previous investigation reflected that WILLIAM HYDE, father of RUTH PAINE, is employed at Nationwide Insurance Company, 246 North High Street, as an actuary, Mr. HYDE having been interviewed on December 2, 1963; and that Mrs. WILLIAM (CAROL) HYDE, mother of RUTH PAINE and divorced from WILLIAM HYDE, is residing at Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, where she was to be interviewed by the Cleveland Office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 12-10-63

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The Director inquired concerning an article which appeared in the "Evening Star" on 12-7-63 containing information concerning Mrs. Ruth Paine and the subject's attempt at assassination of General Edwin A. Walker. The Director also noted that 2 articles appearing in the New York "Journal American" 12-8-63 should be thoroughly reviewed.

The "Evening Star" article 12-7-63 points out that Mrs. Paine had stated publicly that sometime after 10-16-63 she had advised the FBI that subject was working in the building from which the shots that killed the President were fired. She stated that she furnished this information during the second visit to her home by FBI agents. She also reportedly stated that agents had interviewed subject's wife on these 2 visits, one sometime after 10-4-63 and one sometime after 10-16-63.

The facts are as follows:

On 10-25-63 the New Orleans office ascertained that subject had left a forwarding address of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, when he left New Orleans 9-26-63. New Orleans requested Dallas to check this address. Dallas made inquiries in the neighborhood on 10-29-63 and determined that this was the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine and that she had a Russian woman living with her. Preliminary checks concerning Mrs. Paine were made and she was then interviewed by agents on 11-1-63. She confirmed that Mrs. Oswald was living with her but said subject was living in Dallas and working at the Texas School Book Depository; that he visited his wife on weekends. During the interview Mrs. Oswald entered the room and upon learning the identity of the agents was quite concerned. She was told through Mrs. Paine (since Mrs. Oswald only speaks Russian) that she should not be concerned but she was not interviewed.

On 11-5-63 agents again interviewed Mrs. Paine who advised that she had been unable to ascertain subject's Dallas address and he had admitted to her of being a "Trotskyite communist." Mrs. Oswald was not interviewed during this visit and she told Secret Service agents on 11-24-63 that she had seen an agent talking

105-82555
ETT:cgw
(6)

105-82555-474

79 DEC 17 1963

DEC 13 1963

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

to Mrs. Paine just as he was leaving. This was the second and last interview of Mrs. Paine before the assassination.

With regard to the General Walker incident, the article in the "Evening Star" refers to a scribbled notebook entry with General Walker's name and phone number. This probably refers to the note in Russian which was found on 12-2-63 in a book being sent to Mrs. Oswald by Mrs. Paine. This note when translated indicated that subject was preparing to take some drastic action and expected to be killed or at least arrested. This note was turned over to the Dallas office by Secret Service on 12-3-63. It had been found in one of 2 books which were given to Secret Service on December 2nd by the Irving Police Department. These books had been given to the Irving Police Department by Mrs. Paine on 11-30-63 so that they could be given to Mrs. Oswald who frequently used them.

Mrs. Oswald was later interviewed and advised that she had originally found this note in the Spring of 1963 on a night when her husband came home and said that he had shot at General Walker. It is noted that Walker was shot at on 4-10-63 and that the bullet which was recovered according to the Laboratory may have come from subject's gun although a positive identification cannot be made.

We have reviewed the articles in the "Journal American" dated 12-8-63. These articles contain no additional pertinent information which has not previously come to our attention. The reference in one to a man arrested in Madrid as a self-confessed plotter of Kennedy's death named as Pasquale R. Gongora probably refers to Pascual Enrique Ruedolo Gongora, a Cuban national, deported from the U.S. on 11-23-63 for involvement in criminal activities. The head of the Information Section of the Spanish Directorate General of Security advised the Legal Attache on 12-9-63 that he was improperly given a visa to enter Spain and that he has no connection with the assassination. Our files contain no information on him.

ACTION

None. The above is for information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 3 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-3-63 2-20 AM TJF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, DALLAS /89-43/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. AFO.

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL OF INSPECTOR DON MOORE TO ASAC KYLE G. CLARK, DALLAS, DECEMBER SECOND, LAST.

THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED IN REFERENCED CALL ARE AS FOLLOWS COLON.

NUMBER ONE. EDWIN AM EKDAHL IS REPORTEDLY DEAD. EFFORTS CONTINUING TO VERIFY.

NUMBERS TWO AND THREE. SEE DALLAS TELETYPE, DECEMBER SECOND, LAST, ATTENTION DIVISION FIVE, SETTING OUT RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH MARINA OSWALD, DECEMBER SECOND, LAST.

NUMBER FOUR. SEE PAGE TWO FIVE TWO OF REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING OF DALLAS DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY, LAST, IN CAPTIONED CASE.

NUMBER SIX. ON DECEMBER SECOND, LAST, ROBERT L. STOVALL, PRESIDENT, JAGGARS DASH CHILES DASH STOVALL COMPANY, ADVISED HIS COMPANY HIRED OSWALD AS A TRAINEE THROUGH THE TEXAS

END PAGE ONE

30 DEC 10 1963

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DEC 6 1963

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION AND OSWALD NEVER SHOWED ADEQUATE IMPROVEMENT AS A TRAINEE, THEREFORE, WAS TERMINATED. HE SAID HE HAD HEARD FROM OTHER EMPLOYEES THAT OSWALD WAS INCLINED AT TIMES TO EITHER TALK ABOUT RUSSIA OR HAD A QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE IN HIS HAND. HE SAID SOMEONE REMARKED AT ONE TIME DURING OSWALD/S EMPLOYMENT THAT OSWALD MIGHT BE A COMMUNIST. MR. STOVALL STATED THAT AS FAR AS HE KNEW NO ONE CONNECTED WITH THE COMPANY HAD ANY INFORMATION REGARDING OSWALD AFTER HE WAS TERMINATED IN APRIL, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

NUMBER SEVEN. ON INTERVIEW, NOVEMBER THIRTY, LAST, MR. JOHN GRAEF, DIRECTOR OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, JAGGARS DASH CHILES DASH STOVALL, STATED THAT IN ABOUT OCTOBER, Texas NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, HE NOTIFIED THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION OF THEIR NEEDS FOR EMPLOYEES. HE SAID LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO THE COMPANY AND AT THAT TIME HE TALKED TO OSWALD. HE SAID OSWALD INDICATED TO HIM THAT HIS LAST OCCUPATION WAS WORDS TO THE EFFECT QUOTE RECENTLY DISCHARGED FROM THE U. S. MARINE CORPS UNQUOTE. HE SAID HE CHOSE OSWALD FOR THE JOB OPENING, AND INASMUCH AS OSWALD WAS A

END PAGE TWO

TRAINEE IT WAS NOT EXPECTED OF HIM THAT HE SHOULD MAKE ANY GREAT SHOWING AT THE START BUT WHEN IT CAME TIME FOR HIM TO SHOW ABILITY TO PRODUCE IN ABOUT THE FOURTH MONTH OF HIS EMPLOYMENT OSWALD WAS NOT MAKING GOOD PROGRESS. HE SAID THE COMPANY GIVES ITS TRAINEES AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE THEMSELVES WHICH OSWALD DID NOT DO. HE POINTED OUT THAT IT WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE OSWALD LACKED A SPECIAL KNACK FOR THE PARTICULAR WORK TO WHICH HE WAS ASSIGNED.

GRAEF RECALLED THERE WAS NO GREAT PROBLEM WITH OSWALD BUT HE HAD HEARD OF ONE MINOR MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OSWALD AND A FELLOW EMPLOYEE OVER THE USE OF A DEVELOPING TRAY AND OSWALD SEEMED UPSET THAT THE OTHER INDIVIDUAL HAD NOT TURNED THE TRAY OVER TO OSWALD IMMEDIATELY. HE SAID HE HEARD RUMORS OF OTHER DISAGREEMENTS BUT COULD NOT RECALL DETAILS. HE SAID HE SAW OSWALD READING A PAPER AT ONE TIME WHICH OSWALD TOLD HIM WAS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE EXPLAINING THAT HE WAS STUDYING RUSSIAN AND POSSIBLY HAD MENTIONED THAT HE HAD BECOME INTERESTED IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE MARINE CORPS. GRAEF STATED HE TOLD OSWALD THAT HIS WORK WAS NOT GOOD AS COULD BE

EXPECTED AND THIS FACT PLUS THE FRICTION WITH THE OTHER EMPLOYEES IT WAS BEST HE NOT CONTINUE WITH THE COMPANY. OSWALD TOOK THIS CALMLY AND MADE NO OBJECTIONS.

MR. LEONARD CALVERLEY, FOREMAN, JAGGARS DASH CHILES DASH STOVALL, STATED HE WAS OSWALD/S IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR AT THE Texas COMPANY AND FURNISHED NO INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO THAT FURNISHED BY MESSRS. STOVALL AND GRAEF.

NUMBER EIGHT. WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.

NUMBER NINE. ON INTERVIEW, DECEMBER SECOND, LAST, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, BROTHER OF SUBJECT, STATED THAT IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, HE, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, RESIDED WITH HIS MOTHER, Texas MARGUERITE JOHN EDWARD PIC, HIS HALF BROTHER, AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD, HIS BROTHER, AT FOUR EIGHT ZERO ONE VICTOR, DALLAS.

IN ABOUT APRIL OR MAY, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, HIS MOTHER MARRIED EDWARD A. EKDAHL IN DALLAS. IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, HE AND HIS BROTHER, EDWARD EKDAHL, WERE SENT TO Texas CHAMBERLAIN DASH HUNT MILITARY ACADEMY, FORT GIBSON, MISSISSIPPI. THEY REMAINED THERE UNTIL JUNE FIRST, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, WHEN THEY RETURNED TO HIS MOTHER/S RESIDENCE AT BENBROOK, A SUBURB

END PAGE FOUR

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

IN THE MEANTIME, HIS MOTHER AND EKDAHL HAD MOVED TO BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, IN SEPTEMBER OF OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, BUT RETURNED TO TEXAS SOMETIME PRIOR TO JUNE, NINETEEN FORTYSIX. ROBERT LEE OSWALD AND JOHN EDWARD PIC CONTINUED AT THE ABOVE ACADEMY UNTIL JUNE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT.

IN NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE HIS MOTHER MOVED TO NEW YORK AND IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR, WHILE HE WAS IN THE U. S. MARINE CORPS, HE WAS SHIPPED OVERSEAS. BY THIS TIME HIS MOTHER WAS RESIDING IN NEW ORLEANS.

NUMBER TEN. AT THIS TIME THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD/S RESIDING IN NORTH DAKOTA OR SAN DIEGO, BUT IT IS NOTED THAT OSWALD MAY HAVE RESIDED IN SAN DIEGO WHILE IN THE MARINE CORPS. EFFORTS ARE CONTINUING TO IDENTIFY ALL RESIDENCES AND EMPLOYMENTS OF OSWALD TO ACCOUNT FOR HIS TIME AND TO DEVELOP ACQUAINTANCES AND COMPLETE BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

NUMBER ELEVEN. ON INTERVIEW, NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, RAYMOND FRANKLIN KRYSTINIK, BELL HELICOPTER RESEARCH LABORATORY, ADVISED THAT HE WORKS IN THE SAME OFFICE WITH MICHAEL PAINE AND CONSIDERS

END PAGE FIVE

PAINE A GOOD FRIEND. HE STATED THAT HE HAD LEARNED FROM PAINE THAT PAINE/S ESTRANGED WIFE HAD TAKEN INTO HER HOME A RUSSIAN GIRL, THE WIFE OF A MAN NAMED LEE OSWALD.

CRYSTINIK STATED THAT ON THE DAY AFTER ADLAI STEVENSON, AMBASSADOR TO THE UN, SPOLE IN DALLAS, CRYSTINIK AND HIS WIFE ACOMPANIED MICHAEL PAINE TO SMU IN DALLAS WHERE THEY ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION IN A CAMPUS BUILDING. THE GREATER PORTION OF THIS MEETING WAS DEVOTED TO THE SHOWING OF A DOCUMENTARY FILM WHICH PORTRAYED A QUOTE SMEAR UNQUOTE CAMPAIGN REPORTEDLY WAGED AGAINST A POLITICAL CANDIDATE IN A RECENT ELECTION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. CRYSTINIK DOES NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE OR THE OFFICE HE WAS SEEKING. AFTER THE FILM THERE WAS A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD AND THE PRESIDING OFFICER MADE REFERENCE TO THE FACT THAT AMBASSADOR STEVENSON HAD BEEN STRUCK ON THE HEAD BY A SIGN POSTER ON THE PREVIOUS DAY. LEE OSWALD THEN JUMPED TO HIS FEET AND INJECTED HIMSELF INTO THE DISCUSSION BY STATING THAT GENERAL EDWIN WALKER WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TROUBLE AT THE STEVENSON MEETING AND STATED EMPHATICALLY THAT

END PAGE SIX

GENERAL WALKER WAS BOTH ANTISEMITIC AND ANTICATHOLIC.

KRYSTINIK, A MEMBER OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH, FOLLOWED OSWALD FROM THE ROOM AFTER THE MEETING AND BEGAN QUESTIONING HIM ABOUT THE ANTICATHOLIC ALLEGATION AGAINST GENERAL WALKER. THE DISCUSSION BECAME RATHER HEATED AND OSWALD TOLD KRYSTINIK THAT KRYSTINIK WAS A QUOTE PETTY CAPITALIST UNQUOTE. THIS APPARENTLY AROSE BECAUSE OSWALD HAD LEARNED THAT KRYSTINIK HAD A HOME WOODWORKING SHOP WHERE HE MANUFACTURES BIRDHOUSES AND OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYS THREE MEN. KRYSTINIK ASKED OSWALD ABOUT HIS POLITICAL BELIEF AND OSWALD STATED THAT HE WAS A QUOTE MARXIST UNQUOTE. KRYSTINIK THEN ASKED QUOTE DOES THAT MEAN YOU ARE A COMMUNIST UNQUOTE. OSWALD THEN SAID QUOTE ALL RIGHT, IF YOU WANT TO CALL ME THAT, THAT IS WHAT I AM, I/M A COMMUNIST UNQUOTE.

KRYSTINIK THEN ASKED WHAT OSWALD THOUGHT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND OSWALD STATED, QUOTE THEY ARE DOING A PRETTY GOOD JOB AS FAR AND CIVIL RIGHTS ARE CONCERNED UNQUOTE. SHORTLY AFTER THIS STATEMENT, KRYSTINIK AND HIS WIFE DEPARTED THE CAMPUS. KRYSTINIK SAID THAT HE,

PAGE EIGHT

KRYSTINIK, IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION AND THIS IS THE FIRST MEETING HE HAD EVER ATTENDED.

NUMBER TWELVE. KRYSTINIK WAS REINTERVIEWED DECEMBER SECOND, LAST, CONCERNING AN ELDERLY MAN BEING INVOLVED IN THE DISCUSSION, BUT KRYSTINIK DID NOT KNOW THE MAN, AND HAS NOT SEEN HIM SINCE THAT TIME. HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE MAN.

NUMBER THIRTEEN. EFFORTS ARE CONTINUING TO LOCATE JACK L. BOWEN. TEXAS

NUMBERS FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN ARE BEING INVESTIGATED AND THE BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED.

END AND ACK PLS

3-46 AM OK FBI WA LET

TU DISC

SAC Shanklin, Dallas cable 12/3 + cannot spell of Krystinik - P 5 + + cannot NOT on the page 5

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malley
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Gale
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The report of the President's Commission has been reviewed by the Administrative Division, the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division, the Identification Division, and the Laboratory.

COMMISSION'S FINDINGS:

The Commission's report sets forth the official facts of the assassination of President Kennedy as we knew and reported them in substance to the Commission on 12-9-63. Namely, Oswald was the assassin, he acted alone, his actions the product of a disturbed mind, showing an urge to find a place in history, a capacity for violence, a commitment to communism and a resentment of authority. Of events immediately following the assassination it found no evidence of any association with or conspiracy between Ruby and Oswald or among any outside factors, foreign or domestic.

In criticism it finds the Secret Service vastly inadequate to its assigned task in November, 1963. It castigates the Dallas Police Department for its handling of the person of Oswald subsequent to his arrest and for its dealings with news media. It recognizes the failure of the Secret Service to define the criteria they needed to properly protect the President and to make proper requests of Government agencies.

Concerning the FBI, the report states the FBI could have provided more to the Secret Service than prompt referral of specific threats to Presidential safety, as was our policy prior to the assassination. While not detailed on this point, it reports that the Bureau "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in protective intelligence work prior to the assassination."

JTM:td (12)

REC-9 62-109090-287

OCT 13 1964

NOV 3 1964

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In recommendation of procedures to improve protection of the President, it proposes the formation of a committee at cabinet level to oversee the problems of protecting the President; the possible relocation of the duties of the Secret Service to another agency, or in the alternative the appointment of a responsible position in the Treasury Department to supervise the Secret Service and to keep the Secretary of the Treasury informed as to its performance; that the facilities of Secret Service be completely overhauled, including the establishment of criteria of information it needs to properly protect the President; that there be perfected a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all Federal agencies; and, finally, that the President's physician accompany him on his travels; that Congress make the assassination of the President and Vice President a federal crime; that State Department refine procedures for dissemination of information concerning defectors to Soviet-bloc countries, and that representatives of the bar, law enforcement and news media work more closely to establish ethical standards concerning collection and presentation to the public of information so there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations or rights of individuals to a fair trial. Here the Commission is not clear but the implications point to the Dallas Police Department, killing of Oswald, conduct of news media representatives, Mark Lane, et cetera.

The report states that both the Secret Service and the FBI have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient. The Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service prior to the assassination was as effective as it should have been. With regard to this comment, it is noted that prior to the assassination of President Kennedy the FBI disseminated to the Secret Service all information which came into its possession which it believed would be of value to the Secret Service in carrying out its responsibilities. It is noted that at no time did Secret Service express discontent nor did it furnish a written criteria regarding its needs.

Since the assassination of the President there was a complete re-evaluation of our dissemination policy with regard to information that might be of interest to Secret Service. New criteria were established and following the establishment of the new criteria we have been following the new procedures which were adopted. These criteria are the subject of a separate memorandum that was prepared on 9-29-64.

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In addition, we have determined that an Interagency Committee and program are being established by the Treasury Department to develop more effective criteria for dissemination of data to Secret Service. The Committee will include representatives of the President's Office of Science and Technology, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, FBI, and Secret Service. This Interagency Committee has not reached the stage of development to extend invitations to the FBI and others, but is expected to do so soon. It is noted that since the adoption of the Bureau's new criteria for dissemination, Secret Service has made available in writing to the Bureau the criteria upon which they desire to receive information. It is noted that the Bureau's criteria is broader in scope than the written criteria furnished by Secret Service.

The report of the Commission gives the Bureau credit for the amount of investigative effort since the assassination and mentions that 80 additional FBI personnel were sent to Dallas to assist in the investigation, that we had conducted more than 25,000 interviews and as of 9-11-64 submitted more than 2300 reports comprising some 25,400 pages.

In referring to the identification of 20 latent fingerprints and 8 latent palmprints, the Commission discussed the identities other than Oswald that were identified with the latent prints. The Commission in their wording stated "most of the prints were found to have been placed on the cartons by an FBI clerk and a Dallas police officer." The true facts are that it was determined that a clerk in the Dallas Office was identified with five latent fingerprints and one latent palmprint and the remaining latent fingerprints and four of the palmprints were determined to be those of a Dallas police officer. In connection with the clerk in the Dallas Office, he was responsible for the wrapping of the cartons for transmittal to the Bureau.

In discussing the shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, the Commission states that certain witnesses to this shooting were interviewed by the FBI "two months after the shooting." It is noted the shooting of the Dallas police officer by Oswald was completely a local matter within the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department and the Bureau did not attempt to conduct any investigation concerning this shooting. The Bureau did offer its

another instance of our "unduly restrictive policy"

Laboratory facilities to the Dallas Police Department in this matter. No interviews were conducted relative to the Tippit shooting until requests were received from the President's Commission to do so.

Concerning the various interrogations of Lee Harvey Oswald, the Commission comments on the small size of the interview room in the Dallas Police Department and states that up to 25 different persons participated in these interviews. There is no clear cut statement as to the number of individuals that participated in these interviews at any given time. In this regard it is noted that 1 Agent participated in an interview on 11-22-63 and 1 Agent participated in two interviews on 11-23-63.

Comment is also made that Oswald was not represented with counsel. The entire interviewing of Oswald was under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department, not the FBI, and the Bureau had no control over the conditions under which the interviews were taking place.

The report states an FBI Agent is quoted as stating the conditions at the Dallas Police Department were like Grand Central Station or the Yankee Stadium. The Agent in the footnote is identified as Special Agent James P. Hosty. In this regard Agent Hosty's testimony does reflect that he made such a comment when testifying before the President's Commission.

The report states that the Director sent a message to Dallas Chief of Police Curry on 11-22-63, urging the Chief to afford Oswald utmost security. The report states Chief Curry did not recall receiving this message. SAC Shanklin assures that an oral message was delivered by Special Agent Manning C. Clements immediately after receiving instructions from the Bureau to so advise Chief Curry. (See SA Clements Dallas report 11/30/63, page 29, paragraph 5).

The report in discussing Chief Curry's periodic press releases on the developments in the assassination during the initial stages quotes the Director as being extremely concerned over these press releases and quotes from the Director's testimony in this regard.

In referring to interviews of Ruth Paine by Special Agent Hosty, the report states she was questioned concerning Oswald's whereabouts and promised to advise the FBI where he was residing and also to furnish the FBI any pertinent information concerning him. A comment is made

that Ruth Paine was not asked to furnish Oswald's telephone number in Dallas and that she did not volunteer this information although she had such information in her possession.

The Commission has relied very heavily upon the technical findings of the FBI Laboratory to support their conclusions as to the identity of the assassin and our Laboratory findings are not presented in an unfavorable light. In some instances, reportedly in the interests of impartiality, because of deep involvement of the FBI in the investigation of the case, the Commission had other experts examine evidence upon which we had submitted reports. Upon being challenged by the Bureau at the time on the basis of a lack of confidence, the Commission denied any such lack of confidence. There were no important or significant differences between our findings and those of the other experts. This was particularly true of all crucial examinations such as the identification of the assassination bullets as having been fired in Oswald's rifle and the identification of Oswald's handwriting on documents establishing his ownership of the assassination rifle.

As a matter of interest, in a few instances, there was a difference of degree noted in certain of the findings. These instances are discussed in detail below.

On pages 577 and 578 the report sets forth that FBI Laboratory experts identified all writing on a vaccination certificate found among Oswald's belongings as being Oswald's handwriting except the signature "A.J.Hideel" which was too distorted to identify or nonidentify. Alwyn Cole, Treasury Department document expert identified all writing including "A.J.Hideel" signature as being Oswald's. On the other hand, Cole was unable to identify or nonidentify a rubber stamp kit which belonged to Oswald with rubber stamp impressions on this vaccination certificate. The FBI Laboratory expert was able to identify certain of the stamped words as having been made by Oswald's stamp kit. These minor variances are not contradictory and are overshadowed by the conclusive agreement of both experts that Oswald prepared most of the writing appearing on the certificate.

On page 136 of the report, relative to the bullet that had been fired into the home of Major General Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963, the Commission relates that Joseph D. Nicol conducted an independent examination of the bullet and concluded "that there is a fair probability" that the bullet was fired from the rifle used in the assassination.

that he was influenced by circumstances surrounding the case in arriving at his decision.

In evaluating the evidence concerning Tippit's murder on page 176 of the report, the Commission completely ignored the identification made by Nicol. This illustrates how heavily the Commission relied upon the findings of our Laboratory experts.

ACTION

The foregoing is submitted for information concerning the report submitted by the President's Commission.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Presidential Commission

UPI-151

(ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS--THE WARREN COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT NO PLOT WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS A TRAGICAL MISTAKE AND SHOULD NEVER BE ACCEPTED, FORMER U.S. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER CHARGED TODAY.

"TODAY, THERE MUST BE GREAT REJOICING IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE," WALKER SAID, "AS THEY STAND EXONERATED AND DECORATED, ALONG WITH THE PALS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

"I RECALL THAT THREE COMMITTEES WERE COMMISSIONED TO MAKE AN ACTUAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT," WALKER SAID. "ONE BY THE U.S. SENATE, ONE BY THE HOUSE AND ONE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

"THE WHITE HOUSE CALLED THESE THREE COMMITTEES TO BE IMMEDIATELY DISSOLVED AND LEFT ONLY ONE IN THE FIELD TO GET THE FACTS," WALKER SAID.

"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RECONSTITUTE HIS COMMITTEE AND MAKE AN ACTUAL INVESTIGATION OF THIS MOST REVOLTING MURDER IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE WOUNDING OF OUR GOVERNOR."

3/30--WOSSPES

REC-18 62-109090-A

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 7 1964

F-107

66 APR 10 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 14 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

5-31

PM URGENT 1-14-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS 44-1639 2-P.

JACK L. RUBY, also known as AKA. LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA VICTOR - Civil Rights - CR.

TODAY'S DALLAS TIMES HERALD CARRIES STORY REFLECTING FOLLOWING INFO REPORTEDLY QUOTING ATTY. GEN. OF STATE OF TEXAS WAGGONER CARR IN AN INTERVIEW AND IN A SPEECH DELIVERED MONDAY NIGHT TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF HIGHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH OF DALLAS. CARR STATED FBI REPORTS ON JACK RUBY WILL BE TURNED OVER TO DALLAS DIST. ATTY. HENRY WADE BY PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY. LEE RANKIN, COUNSEL FOR THE COMMISSION, HAS AGREED TO TURN OVER THE DATA AT THE REQUEST OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO SATURDAY GAVE THE COMMISSION ALL THE RESULTS OF THE TEXAS INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DIST. ATTORNEY WILL BE FREE TO USE THE FBI DATA IN PROSECUTION OF THE ACCUSED SLAYER OF OSWALD.

ATTY. GEN. CARR STATED HE HAD NOT READ ALL THE REPORTS, BUT FROM WHAT HE HAD READ, HE HAD COME TO THESE CONCLUSIONS. QUOTE - OSWALD WAS A LONE RANGER AND WORKED ALONE. OSWALD WAS THE MAN WHO SHOT AT FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, AND THIS FACT INDICATED HE WAS NOT PART OF A CONSPIRACY BECAUSE OF THE VARIANCE IN THE

END PAGE ONE

REC-41 44-24016-957

22 JAN 20 1964

END PAGE TWO

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES OF WALKER AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN RUBY AND OSWALD." ~~UNSHOTE~~.

ABOVE FOR INFO. OF BUREAU.

~~E CORRECTION PAGE ONE LINE SEVENTEEN O WORD ONE WHOT SRY SHLD BE SHOT~~

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DSC.P

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 9-30-62

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

At 2:50 p.m. (EDT) SAC Dissly advised that the force of U. S. Marshals had not yet left Millington, Tennessee, as of 12:[illegible] p.m. (CST), but they were making preparations to leave. The main objective is to arrive at the university campus at 4:30 p.m. (CST) today, and the current plan is to move 250 U. S. Marshals onto the campus by buses and cars. This group of deputized U. S. Marshals will be made up of U. S. Border Patrolmen.

170 other U. S. Marshals are going to be transported by planes to the airport at Oxford and from there they will be moved by helicopter to the camp site 10 miles north of Oxford.

Departmental attorneys have contacted Colonel [illegible] Ray, head of the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and he is going to meet the U. S. Marshals on the campus at 4:30, and it is believed he will permit them to proceed without resistance.

With regard to former Major General Edwin [illegible] is registered at the Mansel Hotel in Oxford under the name John [illegible] and is occupying Room 17. He was observed furnishing newspapers some type of written statement at about 12:30 p.m. (CST). [redacted] advised that Walker spoke to him about bringing in a group of people, and [redacted] told him that he would not hold people brought in. Walker advised [redacted] that some people may be contacting his office. 7D

JCT:cac (4)

157-401-174

REC-11

57 OCT 5 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Malone
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 28, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI RACIAL MATTERS

SAC D. K. Brown, Jacksonville, has telephonically furnished the following information:

A potential racial informant of the Jacksonville Office [redacted] received information this afternoon [redacted] Jacksonville, Florida, that a large group of Minutemen either left Los Angeles, California, yesterday or are leaving today en route to Mississippi [redacted] stated that he had received this information telephonically [redacted] and [redacted] had stated [redacted] will be in charge of this group and that upon their arrival in Mississippi, the group will be under the command of former Major General Edwin A. Walker of the U. S. Army, and Governor Ross Barnett. 7D

[redacted] 7C 7D

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker, who commanded Federal troops in connection with the desegregation of Little Rock, Arkansas, schools, has publicly stated that thousands of Americans everywhere are volunteering to join his conservative crusade to help Governor Barnett.

EX-100 REC-9 157-401-185

Potential racial informant [redacted] also advised that Florida Klansmen have scheduled a states rights rally at Dade City, Florida, tomorrow night at which plans to send volunteers to Mississippi are to be discussed.

[redacted] 7D

57 OCT 5 1962

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

JGK:ers (9)

6 -

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 9/30/62

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RACIAL MATTERS

SAC Dissly called at 1:45 p. m. Eastern Daylight Time and advised that former Major General Edwin Walker and [redacted] 7C are in Oxford, Mississippi, and are registered at the Mansel Motel under fictitious names. At the time of SAC Dissly's call, Walker was talking to [redacted] Pertinent information concerning this conversation will be obtained as soon as possible [redacted] 7D

With regard to the movement of U. S. Marshals from Millington, Tennessee, to the vicinity of Oxford, Mississippi, originally scheduled for noon Central Standard Time today, SAC Dissly stated that as of 11:15 a. m. Central Standard Time, the Marshals were still having trouble locating equipment such as gas masks and helmets for the trip to Oxford. He stated that the Marshals have not been able to get as many helicopters to transport them as they originally expected. He said that as far as he knows, there has been no discussion at Millington as to what right the Federal Marshals have to secure the registration building at the University of Mississippi. In the discussion of plans this morning, it was indicated that the Marshals who proceed to the campus will spray students with tear gas if there is any assembling of students in connection with the movement of the Marshals. Dissly stated this plan is very indefinite.

JCT:jhm

(6)

C 35 157-401-210

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Gandy

UPI-45

ADD 1 MEREDITH, WASHINGTON (UPI-42)

A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN HINTED THAT ONE OF THOSE FACING POSSIBLE ARREST WAS RETIRED MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER, WHO HAS BEEN ON THE CAMPUS.

THE SPOKESMAN ALSO SAID THE ADMINISTRATION HAD BEEN PROMISED BY GOV. ROSS R. BARNETT THAT HE WOULD MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER ON THE CAMPUS AFTER THE ARRIVAL LAST NIGHT OF NEGRO JAMES H. MEREDITH.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT STATE TROOPERS WHO ACCOMPANIED MEREDITH TO THE CAMPUS WERE WITHDRAWN AFTER THE RIOTING BEGAN.

10/1--GF1041A

REC-20 157-401-256

15 OCT 4 1962

OCT 5 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UNITED STATES GOVI .ENT

Memorandum

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 1, 1962

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

7C

At 6:55 a. m., [redacted] in the Attorney General's office called and stated that the Attorney General was very interested in the activities on the campus of former Major General Edwin A. Walker. [redacted] stated that the Department was seriously considering arresting Walker and desired to receive today a summary of Walker's activities on the campus to be immediately followed by written report concerning such activities.

ACTION:

ASAC Halter of Memphis was advised of the Department's request and instructed to submit a summary at the earliest possible moment concerning Walker's activities on the campus and to immediately thereafter submit a written report concerning the matter.

JGK:ers
(5)

ADDENDUM: (JGK:ers 10/1/62)

At 7:28 a. m. [redacted] called and said the Attorney General desired to have the summary on Walker immediately. [redacted] was advised that Memphis was preparing the summary and he requested he be contacted as soon as it was received. I contacted ASAC Halter and advised him of the Attorney General's desire to have the summary immediately and instructed him to expedite the matter and telephonically furnish us with the summary as soon as possible. Halter said this would be done.

7C

157-401-255

REC- 32

EX-105

OCT 3

1962

FBI

Date: 9/30/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-New)(P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

REC-28

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

Re Dallas teletypes to Bureau, 9/30/62 and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/30/62.

Enclosed is a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination which reflects full details developed to date concerning [redacted]

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 copies of the letterhead memorandum dated 9/30/62 and 2 copies of the blank Mimeograph forms referred to in the enclosed memorandum which were found [redacted] Enclosed to New Orleans and Memphis are 2 copies of the letterhead memorandum dated 9/30/62. Interviews with [redacted] and AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, by SA [redacted] contact with Dallas T-1 and Dallas T-2 was by SA [redacted] T-1 is [redacted] T-2 is [redacted]

One copy of the enclosed memorandum is being furnished by separate letter to USA, NDT, Fort Worth since it contains the opinion of AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR.

157-401-268

Enclosed information orally furnished to [redacted] INTC, U.S. Army, Dallas by SA [redacted]

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-28

LYNUM

5 OCT 2 1962

2-Bureau (Enc. 10)(AMSD)(RM)
2-Memphis (Enc. 2)(RM)
2-New Orleans (Enc. 2)(RM)
2-Dallas
EDK:sah
(9)

11 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

7D

told him he is a former employee of General EDWIN WALKER and was planning to go to Mississippi to back Governor BARNETT. He provided no information to him indicating he was affiliated with any specific organization.

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7C

[redacted] stated he is a follower of General EDWIN A. WALKER and that he was planning to depart on the night of September 30, 1962 for Mississippi. He said he would go to whatever town at which General WALKER was located. He said he was going to Mississippi to back Governor ROSS BARNETT through General WALKER, since he believes the use of troops in Mississippi is a violation of states rights. 7C

[redacted] 7C

In answer to a question as to whether the four individuals were also "followers" of General WALKER, [redacted] replied that most of his friends are "Conservatives". He defined the word "Conservative" as meaning they "believe in constitutional government." He said that in opposition to that word, the word "liberal" means a person who believes the Constitution may be interpreted to meet a particular situation.

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] He worked under General WALKER overseas in the special warfare section of the U.S. Army 24th Division at Augsburg, Germany, October 1960 to June 1961.

7C

[redacted] said he has no knowledge he has committed any violation of law except speeding and possibly possessing a loaded firearm inside an automobile. He is not certain if the latter is a violation of any law. He stated he has been issued no permit by local authorities in connection with his use of firearms.

7C

[redacted] in WALKER's campaign for governor in the Democratic primary election. He worked for WALKER until July 1962, continuing after WALKER's defeat in that election [redacted] This work was in the private library at the home of WALKER at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. [redacted] during that period resided at WALKER's home.

7C

[redacted]

7C

[redacted]

7C

[redacted] said he had spoken to General WALKER during the past few days and offered him support after he had heard WALKER had urged patriots to go to Mississippi. [redacted] said there was no discussion with WALKER about guns or ammunition and that the only mention by WALKER to his knowledge concerning any firearms was given in WALKER's news conferences. [redacted] said the mention of arms by WALKER, to his knowledge, was merely in answer to questions asked him. [redacted] knows WALKER has at no time advocated the bringing of firearms to Mississippi. He said WALKER had in his news releases stated the patriots should carry their "skillet, tent, camping gear and flag". He said WALKER knows [redacted] owns a rifle and magnum revolver but he does not know about the three .22 caliber pistols. He reiterated that he has had no discussion with WALKER concerning the taking of firearms to Mississippi and that he was doing so only as an individual. He said he had no particular intention with regard to the use of these firearms and was only taking them because they were his possessions and [redacted] He said one other individual planned to accompany him on his trip to Mississippi. He declined to identify the other person [redacted] He said that other person had mentioned he was going to take a 30.06 rifle. He said they spent those few hours shortly before [redacted] packing and getting ready to go. [redacted] claimed that they planned to leave on the evening of September 30, 1962 and were going to Jackson or wherever they found WALKER. [redacted]

7C

7C

7C

[redacted] 7C / 7D

knew of 25 or 30 people from Dallas who had left within the past day or two for Mississippi to back BARNETT. He knows some of them personally but does not know all of them and assumed they were going in automobiles. He had no knowledge concerning firearms being taken by any of them. Some of them were said to be General WALKER's supporters during his campaign but he did not know if they could be described as present "followers" of WALKER. [redacted] 7C stated he does not desire to identify any of these persons who are going to Mississippi.

[redacted] stated he has no knowledge that General WALKER is affiliated with any particular organization with the exception of the John Birch Society of which WALKER is supposed to be a lifetime member. [redacted] 7C stated he is not a member of the John Birch Society or any organization.

[redacted] 7C

Serial 268

Page 8

Withheld

b7C

b7D

[redacted]

7D

On September 30, 1962 Dallas confidential informant T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability, advised that on September 30, 1962 [redacted] the office of former General EDWIN A. WALKER in Dallas, word was received that [redacted] There was great alarm over this and it was apparent from the conversation of individuals, names unknown, that [redacted] was connected with former General WALKER. T-2 stated that individuals there stated [redacted] should be [redacted] as soon as possible.

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B. H. TIMMINS, JR., Assistant United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas on September 30, 1962 was advised concerning the above information pertaining to [redacted] Mr. TIMMINS advised there appears to be no violation on the part of [redacted] of any Federal law. He said that from the information presently available there appears to be no violation of the sedition or treason statutes.

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 29, 1962

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

With reference to Dallas teletype of September 29, 1962, advising that former Major General Edwin A. Walker was organizing a group of armed men to proceed to Oxford, Mississippi, on word from Walker to resist Federal troops, ASAC Clark, Dallas, was instructed to obtain all possible information regarding Walker's plans from informants as well as established reliable sources. It was particularly emphasized to Clark that efforts should be made through the above sources to determine whether Walker had actually departed from Mississippi, and if not whether he intended to do so. Clark advised such checks would be made immediately and the Bureau would be kept fully advised of all information obtained.

Dallas teletype of September 29, 1962, advised that a Dallas informant had received information that Walker was presently en route to Mississippi and that all Walker's followers were to depart from Mississippi immediately.

12:10 AM, September 30, 1962 - ASAC Clark telephonically advised that information had been received from a Dallas informant to the effect that Walker had instructed all his followers to assemble on the Court House steps in Jackson, Mississippi, at 10:00 AM, Sunday, September 30, 1962. After the assembly the followers will be instructed to assemble again at 8:00 AM, Monday, October 1, 1962, on the Court House steps in Oxford, Mississippi.

Reportedly 200 followers of Walker from Dallas are to leave for Mississippi immediately in individual automobiles and there is to be no convoy.

PDW:nls
(9)

REC-38 157-401-269

OCT 3 1962

According to the informant Walker is already somewhere in Mississippi and no information was given as to his departure from Dallas until he was already in Mississippi. The informant assumes that Walker flew either by private or commercial airplane.

Clark advised that further discreet inquiries are being made regarding Walker's whereabouts and plans, and significant information will be furnished to the Bureau immediately upon receipt.

FBI

Date: 9/30/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-New)(P)

REC-106

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 9/29/62 captioned "EDWIN A. WALKER, Retired General, U.S. Army, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," Dallas teletypes to the Bureau, 9/29/62 captioned "SCHOOL INTEGRATION - MISSISSIPPI, RACIAL MATTERS," Bureau teletype 9/30/62 captioned "DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RACIAL MATTERS".

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies are enclosed to New Orleans.

T-1 in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished the information orally to SA [redacted] T-2 is [redacted] 7C 7D

This information was orally furnished to SA [redacted] KRLD TV - CBS News made available the sound films on 9/28/62 to SA [redacted] 7C 7D

The above information has been orally furnished to [redacted] Commanding Officer, Region 2 112th INTC, U.S. Army, Dallas, Texas on 9/29/62 and 9/30/62. 7C

REC-106 157-401-355 LYNUM

(3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (AMSD) (RM)
2-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Dallas
JPH:sab
(7)

ENCLOSURE

9 OCT 1 1962

Date Typed: OCT
How Forw. R/S
By F.C. Chapman

5 OCT 10 1962

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 30, 1960

RE: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

7D

On September 28, 1962 [redacted] KRLD and KRLD TV - CBS News, Dallas, Texas made available two sound films of interviews of former U. S. Army General EDWIN A. WALKER for interviews held on September 27, 1962 and September 28, 1962. In the interview on September 27, 1962 BARKER asked WALKER if he had called for a citizens army to lead in support of Mississippi Governor ROSS BARNETT. WALKER declined use of words citizens army but said he has called for a movement of citizens in support of Governor BARNETT. WALKER stated it is the time to be heard ten thousand strong from every state for the cause of freedom. WALKER said if necessary bring tents and skillets. WALKER stated that the use of Federal troops is unconstitutional and that we seem operating under unconstitutional Supreme court edict. WALKER advocated a counter movement. BARKER asked WALKER if he meant an armed counter movement. WALKER replied that that would be a decision the President would have to make. WALKER stated he led forces on the wrong side in the Little Rock incident and his now happy to be on the other side and the right side. The other film contained an interview on September 28, 1962 between BARKER and former General WALKER. WALKER stated he plans to watch the action from Washington, D.C. in enforcement of integration through forcing JAMES HOWARD MEREDITH into the University of Mississippi which is unconstitutional. In reply to a question as to whether he would use physical force to oppose integration of the University of Mississippi, WALKER stated he advocated that people stand beside Governor BARNETT of Mississippi and indicate what we want or do not want. WALKER stated he plans to go to Mississippi if and when Federal troops are used there. WALKER claimed to know that ten thousand people are now on the way to Mississippi from various states. In answer to a question as to whether or not he had been in communication with Governor BARNETT, WALKER declined to answer but stated he has communicated with the Mississippi State Capitol.

157-Ucl - 5

ENCLOSURE

WALKER claims that he is flooded with calls and enthusiasm about his efforts to stand behind Governor BARNETT. WALKER said his action at Little Rock, Arkansas was against his principles and his own troops in Little Rock if given choice would have opposed action there. In answer to a question as to a meeting in Dallas on the night of September 28, 1962, WALKER stated somebody was having a "tea party" that night. Details concerning such meeting not stated in answer to question asked WALKER. WALKER stated that if he went to Mississippi he would probably go to Jackson, Mississippi and Oxford, Mississippi. When asked if people en route to Mississippi are organized WALKER stated it appears to be a "grass roots movement" and does not feel such movement towards Mississippi stems from anything he has said and that Governor BARNETT already has "a grass roots movement" in Mississippi. WALKER said if he went to Mississippi it would be to join the movement to stand beside Governor BARNETT to oppose the Federal action being taken against that state. WALKER suggested that everyone including Washington, D.C. take another look at the Constitution and said there should be no effort to stop movement of people who want to stand beside BARNETT. WALKER claimed a communist named BRADEN, first name not given, was traveling in Mississippi recently getting people organized there. WALKER did not state exact identity of BRADEN. WALKER stated the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has the right to say what it wants to and other citizens should have the same right. WALKER stated he advocated no violence and hopes there will be none but feels everyone has a right to show opposition to the Federal Government's action with regard to Governor BARNETT. WALKER stated the important thing is unity of the United States which is not being accomplished through the action being taken.

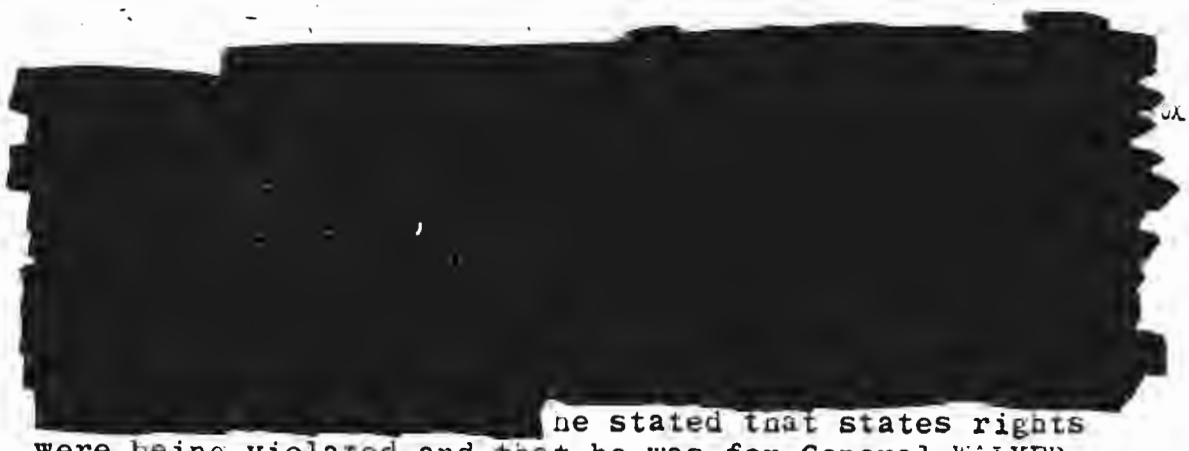
On September 29, 1962 Dallas confidential informant T-1, who has furnished reliabile information in the past, advised that it has been determined from the office of former U.S. Army General EDWIN A. WALKER that WALKER claims to have a pledge of one hundred armed men from the Los Angeles, California area possibly "minutemen" or similar type group. T-1 stated WALKER was reported to be gathering men who will go to Oxford, Mississippi on word from WALKER to resist Federal troops. T-1 further stated that the various "anti-communist" groups in Dallas are badly split and many are not backing WALKER at this time but that many are backing WALKER.

On September 29, 1962 Dallas confidential informant T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability, advised that [redacted] in contact with former General WALKER today and WALKER advised that he is organizing a group to go to Oxford, Mississippi at his command to resist any Federal troops in that city. WALKER invited [redacted] to attend a meeting the evening of September 29, 1962 to be held in Dallas to organize for this movement. 7D

On September 29, 1962 T-2 advised [redacted] was told by former General WALKER that "Colonel" FRANK A. ABBEY of Baytown, Texas is en route to Dallas, Texas from the Houston area and will be in contact with WALKER late on September 29, 1962 or early September 30, 1962. T-2 identified ABBEY as the organizer and leader of the liberation forces of the Western Hemisphere, an organization of American citizens formed in the spring of 1961 for the purpose of attacking Cuba and freeing the Cuban Republic of communist control. T-2 stated that ABBEY was attempting to organize a guerrilla force for this purpose, however, most activities ceased in the late summer of 1961. 7D

On September 29, 1962 [redacted] advised that at 6:45 p.m. on September 29, 1962 he received a phone call from a woman identifying herself as General WALKER's secretary and advising [redacted] that [redacted] with WALKER had been cancelled as WALKER was presently en route Mississippi. WALKER's alleged secretary further instructed that per WALKER's instructions all of his followers were to depart for Mississippi immediately. On September 29, 1962 [redacted] advised that at 9:45 p.m. on September 29, 1962 he was instructed [redacted] 7D

[redacted] that General WALKER had instructed all of his followers to report at 10:00 a.m., Sunday, September 30, 1962 at the courthouse steps in Jackson, Mississippi. They were also to report at 8:00 a.m., Monday, October 1, 1962 at the courthouse steps in Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] claimed over two hundred individuals from Dallas were proceeding in individual automobiles not in convoy in order to prevent detection. From conversation [redacted] General WALKER was at that time already in Mississippi. WALKER's mode of transportation, according to T-2, must have been by airplane, either private or commercial.



7D

he stated that states rights were being violated and that he was for General WALKER and was en route to Mississippi.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 9/30/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-33)

REC-106

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-221)

RE: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM

RE: FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memo concerning visit of WALKER at Jackson, Mississippi.

Source referred to in letterhead memo is [redacted] Jackson, Mississippi, who obtained his information from another source and furnished same to SA [redacted] on 9/30/62. 7C 7D

Agency G-2 ONI, OSI, Crim. Div.
Date Trans. OCT 2 1962
How Trans. R/S
By FCW/pea

MAYNOR

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
2 - New Orleans
HGM:jam
(5)

ENCLOSURE

1cc Dig. Unit
2cc destroyed

REC-106 157-401-356

OCT 2

57 OCT 10 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 30, 1962

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER arrived in Jackson, Mississippi, September 29, 1962, from Dallas.

WALKER held press conference at Jackson and told newsmen he had been "in touch with the capitol but I have not talked with Barnett personally." WALKER said he was here "to stand with Governor Barnett shoulder to shoulder" and when asked if he advocated violence by Mississippi to back up its stand to keep JAMES HOWARD MEREDITH out of the University of Mississippi, he did not answer.

In a formal statement that was read to newsmen, WALKER called for "a national protest against the conspiracy from within" and called upon the people to "rally to the cause of freedom in righteous indignation, violent vocal protest and bitter silence under the flag of Mississippi at the use of federal troops."

WALKER was further quoted as saying, "This today is a disgrace to the nation in dire peril - a disgrace beyond the capacity of the crucifixion by the anti-Christ conspirators of the Supreme Court in their denial of prayer and their betrayal of a nation."

The source, who furnished the above information, did not know where WALKER planned staying in Jackson, Mississippi but advised that WALKER left Jackson sometime during the morning of September 30, 1962 for Oxford, Mississippi.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 1, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI RACIAL MATTERS

ASAC Halter, Memphis Office, advised that former Major General Edwin A. Walker waived hearing before the U. S. Commissioner this afternoon. His bond was set at $100,000. It is not known at this time whether he has made bond or is going to be able to make it.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

JCT:ers
(9)

7D

REC- 60 157-401-366

EX-

OCT 4 1962

SIA

17 OCT 16 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 10/3/62

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Evans

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
Desegregation of
University of Mississippi

The following are excerpts from the report of SA [redacted] dated 10/1/62, at Memphis, Tennessee, showing the results of surveillances of General Walker in and around the campus of the University of Mississippi, on 9/30 and 10/1/62. These excerpts reflect the extent of his activities, as observed by our agents. 7C

SA [redacted] at about 9 p.m. on 9/30/62, observed, around a monument on the campus of the university, a crowd of about 100 to 150 persons, being addressed by Walker, who made a statement to the effect that no one ordered violence on the University of Mississippi campus, and that included the Governor and himself. His remark was answered by a male in the crowd, who said that violence had occurred. Walker then commented to the effect that the reason US Marshals were on the campus was due to the work of one man. At this point he paused briefly and his next word was 'Birdsong' (head of the State Police). The reaction from the crowd to this comment was mixed with boos and cheers. 7C

SA [redacted] at about 9 p.m., on the campus, noted Walker addressing about 150 persons. Walker's comments were to the effect that the marshals' presence on the campus was due to a "sell out reportedly effected by "Birdsong," who Walker stated permitted US Marshals to enter the campus. Walker said this was an indirect route to Cuba"; that the fight would not end here, as people from all over the US were en route to Oxford. He encouraged the group not to give up hope, as victory in this issue would ultimately be theirs. He said there was an Episcopal minister who would like to speak, and Walker said that after listening to him speak he was sorry he, Walker, was a member of the Episcopal faith. 7C

SA [redacted] at 12:10 a.m., 10/1, observed Walker talking to a number of white men and boys on the campus. Walker watched the activities but was not observed to participate in any of the resistance to the US Marshals. 7C

157-401-381

REC-53 OCT 8

AHB:CSH (4)

EX-100

Mr. Tolson

7C

SA [redacted] at about 12:10 a.m., 10/1, observed Walker talking to a number of men on the campus. Walker said he was going on radio and possibly TV, blasting the Kennedy administration. He also remarked that "All this could best be used in Cuba instead of at Ole Miss." Walker watched the activities, but did not participate in any actions against the marshals. An unidentified student participant asked Walker what the best defense was against smoke and teargas bombs, to which Walker replied "Throw sand on them."

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] observed the following: Shortly after 1:15 a.m., 10/1, Walker talked to a number of people at a service station across from the entrance to the University campus. At 2:10 a.m., about 15 men, who appeared to be students, gathered around Walker in his automobile and Walker shook hands with them. 7C

At 9:35 a.m., 10/1, SA [redacted] observed Walker proceed to a drugstore in the town square of Oxford, at which time Walker placed a telephone call and read a statement from 10:01 am to 10:[illegible] am. In his statement he commented that the US Marshals had shot teargas into a group of students and that many of the students could not sleep in their dormitories due to the after-effects of the gas; that several people had been arrested and after being handcuffed were beaton; that no doubt the violence and bloodshed on the campus was in the hands of the Federal government; that he did not believe "they understand in Washington" that most of the students come from homes favoring segregation. This phone call was reportedly made to Radio Station WREC, Memphis. 7C

The Department was furnished a copy of the report from which the above excerpts are taken.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 2, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

There was some disorder in the city of Oxford yesterday but it was brought under control by the troops who reportedly used gas and, in some instances, fired shots over the heads of [illegible] persons. Approximately one half of the students [illegible] attended class and the other half have departed from the campus.

All traffic entering or leaving the city is being stopped and searched by the Army.

Meredith was registered at the university yesterday morning and attended classes without incident.

We have obtained the bullets which were recovered from the bodies of the two individuals who were killed at the campus Sunday. Bullets are also being recovered which were shot into buildings on the campus. These are being forwarded to the Laboratory with approximately 35 weapons which the Army confiscated when they cleared the campus.

U. S. Marshals went to the Executive Offices of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday to serve the contempt of court citations on the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The door to the Lieutenant Governor's office was open and the Marshal left papers on his desk. No one was in the Governor's office and the Governor was not served.

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit at New Orleans heard arguments on a motion filed on behalf of the State of Mississippi to dissolve the temporary restraining order previously entered against the Governor and other state officials in this matter. It was argued that the Court is without jurisdiction, the injunction

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
WLM:hw
(S)

REC-45 157-401-384

11 OCT 3 1962

was issued without proper notice, the Governor and state officials were not acting as individuals and therefore only the State of Mississippi is a proper party to the suit, only Supreme Court can demand appearance of state officials outside the state capitol, no valid service was made against state officials, and the Government has no standing as a friend of the Court. The Government rebutted the arguments and attorneys for the State of Mississippi were given until October 5, 1962, to file a brief. The Government was given until October 9, 1962, to answer. A hearing on the preliminary injunction scheduled for October 5, 1962.

Governor Barnett made a television address at 1:40 p.m., Central Standard Time, October 1, 1962, in which he stated:

> "Our fellow Mississippians. Even though our state has been invaded by Federal forces, we must have peace and harmony throughout our state. As Chief Executive of this great state, I now prayerfully urge each citizen to remain at home at his community. We must not have violence. Law and order must prevail. To those who have come to the Oxford area from other states, I have said many times before and I say again, please go home. I say this with great deference. To the people of Mississippi I say with all the sincerity that I possess, stay in your community and be calm. Restore law and order and let us all pray that no one else will be injured on our soil. Thank you."

Governor Barnett in a speech on a National Broadcasting Company newscast originating at Jackson at 5:50 p.m., Central Standard Time, stated that the responsibility for the violence in Mississippi rests with the Federal Government. He requested the President to stop further violence by removing Meredith from school. In a similar speech on a Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast at 9:30 p.m., Central Standard Time, Governor Barnett denied statements attributed to the Attorney General that he had removed highway patrolmen from the campus Sunday night. He blamed the violence on reckless, trigger-happy marshals who were inexperienced and nervous. He claimed that the President is directly responsible for the breach of peace and violence.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced that a nonidentified Negro girl has applied for admission to the University of Mississippi.

Information has been received that [redacted] was trying to get in touch with [redacted] to find out what the Klan is going to do about the situation in Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] said that he favors to go to Oxford and added that if the Klan does not make a stand now it is dead. This is being closely followed through sources and informants in order that we will be on top of any Klan activity that develops. 7C

Information has been received that four men stopped at a service station in Greensboro, North Carolina, October 1, 1962, and said they were en route to Oxford, Mississippi. They said they were from Alexandria, Virginia, and mentioned that they were with a White Citizen's Council. The informant who furnished this information believed that the men belonged to the American Nazi Party. This is being checked out to see if the American Nazi Party has sent any of its members to Oxford.

[redacted] informed police he served under former General Edwin Walker in 1959 and had heard that Walker called for 10,000 citizen volunteers to maintain segregation in Mississippi. He and two companions were en route to Mississippi from Asheville, North Carolina [redacted] 7C

[redacted] He admitted that [redacted] he intended 7C

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

to go to Oxford, Mississippi, to assist former General Walker. The U. S. Attorney has authorized prosecution [redacted] The U. S. Attorney at Dallas also advised he is consulting with the Department of Justice in considering the possibility of raiding the office of former General Walker to seize evidence in connection with the sedition charges pending against him. 7C

The Department advised that the U. S. Attorney at Dallas had been in touch with them concerning [redacted] and requested investigation to determine whether there has been a violation of Title 18, Section 372 (conspiracy to impede or injure an officer of the United States), Section 2383 (rebellion or insurrection), Section 2384 (seditious conspiracy), or Section 1501 (assault on process server). The Dallas Office has been instructed to comply with the Department's request. 7C

The press has reported that former General Walker has been interviewed by Department Attorneys and the FBI. Assistant SAC Halter of Memphis advised last night that Walker has not been interviewed by FBI Agents.

One hundred thirty individuals, who had been arrested by the Army since violence erupted on the campus Sunday, have been interviewed by Agents and processed by Departmental Attorneys. Complaints were filed last night against 13 of these individuals charging assaulting Federal officers. They were taken before the United States Commissioner and it was planned by the Department that those who could not make the bond set by the Commissioner would be taken to a Federal Correctional Institution possibly in Texarkana, Texas.

The remainder of the 130 individuals who were not named in the complaints filed are to be released by the Department after they have been admonished by Departmental Attorneys possibly on October 2, 1962. Those who do not live in Oxford will be instructed by Departmental Attorneys to leave town.

[redacted] 7C

Serial 384
Pages 5 & 6
Both Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside scope.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 4, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

More students were on the campus yesterday and the situation remained generally quiet on the campus and in the town of Oxford.

An effigy was hung from a window near Baxter Hall where Meredith resides. It bore a sign "Go back to Africa where you belong."

Bales of hay were stacked in front of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house and a sign stated "You might take the campus but you will play hell with the Dekes."

Signs have been put up on the highway in Pontotoc, Mississippi, one of which reads "Headquarters for Negroes and Feds 29.89 miles." Another sign states "Berlin blockade, Communist controlled zone 30 miles."

The Army is still checking all cars entering the town or the campus.

Mississippi State Attorney General Patterson reportedly arrived in Oxford yesterday in the Governor's plane and was met by Messrs. Katzenbach and Guthman of the Department who were later reported to be en route to Washington, D. C.

We were informed that six additional Departmental Attorneys arrived in Oxford yesterday to conduct interviews, apparently with school officials and news representatives concerning details of the riot last Sunday.

Three Mississippi State Senators reportedly landed at the Oxford airport and were met by Departmental officials.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

REC-60 157-401-392

WLM:hw
(9)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7C

James W. Symington, Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, advised yesterday that he is desirous of instituting prosecution [redacted] 7C
He has requested interviews of these men and has also requested that it be ascertained exactly what guns were in their possession as he does not believe that the receipt given to them when the guns were taken accurately inventories the weapons found in the car. This is being done.

[redacted] 7C

Governor Ross Barnett read a statement over station WLBT-TV, Jackson, Mississippi, at 8:00 p.m., Central Standard Time, last night. He described the university, the town of Oxford,

and the Oxford airport as an armed camp completely under the domination of Federal armed forces. He said he has been informed that citizens have been detained, pushed around at the point of bayonets, searched without proper search warrants and that they are captives of the Federal Government. Barnett also said it is costing the Government thousands of dollars a day to keep one morally and mentally unqualified person in the university and that Mississippi will oppose this illegal invasion by every means available.

Governor Barnett further said that he had been deluged with letters and telegrams from all parts of the nation telling Mississippi to stand firm and that this will be done. He claimed that throughout this entire critical period he has called upon the people of Mississippi to be calm, peaceful and to control physical and mental faculties. He has asked them to avoid violence, to maintain law and order, and to leave things up to state and local authorities.

[redacted] 7C

The Department received information that a car, apparently equipped with walkie-talkie radio equipment, was seen on the campus during the riot. The license number is known and at the request of the Department we are attempting to identify and interview the owne for any pertinent information he may have.

The Department has also asked that we contact [redacted] 7C radio station KYWD, Cleveland, to obtain photographs [redacted] eportedly took at Oxford 9-30-62, which show the beating of a newsman [redacted] This is being done.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted]

7C
7D

The Laboratory has determined that the bullets recovered from the two individuals who were killed are .38 caliber and the characteristics of the bullets are similar to those fired from Smith and Wesson revolvers. Some of the confiscated weapons are en route to the Laboratory and the remainder are being forwarded as rapidly as problems of identification of the weapons can be resolved. It is noted that the Army made no record at the time the weapons were confiscated and efforts are being made to determine the source of each weapon.

Attorneys for former Major General Edwin A. Walker presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court at Springfield, Missouri, yesterday. The petition was not filed as the Clerk explained that such petitions are normally filed in U. S. District Court at Kansas City. The attorneys conferred with U. S. District Judge John W. Oliver who is presently holding court at Springfield. Judge Oliver stated that he wished to confer with Chief Judge Floyd R. Gibson of Kansas City before proceeding.

The petition mentioned above alleges that Walker is being illegally detained at the medical center at Springfield, Missouri, and names Warden Russell O. Settle as respondent. Walker's attorneys reportedly are attempting to arrange with attorneys at Oxford, Mississippi, for a petition to be filed in U. S. District Court, Oxford, requesting that the commitment order be set aside. This petition would allege that Walker was illegally transported to the medical center after being arraigned in the Northern District of Mississippi and that the commitment order was issued without a hearing before the judge.

Serial 392

pages 5 & 6

and

teletype

all withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

U R G E N T 10-1-62 9-20 AM CEK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS /3P/

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RACIAL MATTERS, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.

WALKER FIRST OBSERVED ON CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, TWELVE TEN AM, OCT. ONE SIXTY TWO, STANDING BY MONUMENT INSIDE CAMPUS GROUNDS TALKING TO GROUP OF STUDENTS. UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MALE [redacted] WITH HIM. WALKER TALKED WITH ONE BOY [redacted] WHO TOLD WALKER HE WAS WOUNDED IN LEG WHILE DRIVING FIRE TRUCK INTO QUOTE FRONT LINES, UNQUOTE.

WALKER OVERHEARD COMMENTING HE WOULD GO ON RADIO AND POSSIBLY TELEVISION OCT. ONE, SIXTY TWO AND WOULD BLAST KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION. HE STATED ~~QUOTE~~ ALL OF THIS COULD BEST BE USED IN CUBA INSTEAD OF OLE MISS ~~UNQUOTE~~.

EX-100 157-4-01-441

WALKER WATCHED PROCEEDINGS ON CAMPUS BUT DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS. HE [redacted] DEPARTED CAMPUS BY WALKER-S NINETEEN SIXTY TWO CHEVROLET AT ONE FIFTEEN AM AND PROCEEDED TO HIGHWAY SIX GULF SERVICE STATION WHERE HE TALKED TO NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING OFFICERS OF MHSP WHO WERE

11 OCT 5 1962

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Miss. Highway Safety Patrol

GUARDING ENTRANCE TO CAMPUS. GROUP AVERAGED THREE TO FIFTEEN AND APPEARED TO BE STUDENTS.

AT TWO TEN AM, GROUP OF FIFTEEN PERSONS SURROUNDED WALKER. MOST OF GROUP APPEARED TO BE STUDENTS.

AT TWO SEVENTEEN AM, NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT BLUE OVER WHITE OVER BLUE CHEVROLET STATION WAGON BEARING WHAT APPEARED TO BE [redacted] DROVE INTO HIGHWAY SIX GULF SERVICE STATION. THIS AREA DARK AND VISIBILITY EXTREMELY LIMITED. FOUR MEN DISEMBARKED FROM STATION WAGON AND ONE OF THESE PERSONS OBSERVED WALKING IN DIRECTION OF BUILDING LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NEXT DOOR TO HIGHWAY SIX GULF SERVICE STATION. WALKER WAS OBSERVED ALSO ENTERING BUILDING NEXT TO SERVICE STATION ALONG WITH SEVERAL OTHER UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS.

7C

AT TWO TWENTY FIVE AM, TWO YOUNG WHITE MALES PLACED A TWENTY FOUR BOTTLE CASE OF EMPTY SOFT DRINK BOTTLES IN REAR SECTION OF ABOVE DESCRIBED STATION WAGON.

AT TWO TWENTY SIX AM, THESE TWO YOUNG MALES WERE OBSERVED PLACING GASOLINE FROM GAS PUMP OF HIGHWAY SIX GULF SERVICE STATION INTO WHAT APPEARED TO BE SQUARE METAL CONTAINER. CONTAINER THEN PLACED IN REAR OF STATION WAGON.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WALKER WAS OBSERVED WALKING TO ENTRANCE OF CAMPUS ACROSS FROM HIGHWAY SIX GULF SERVICE STATION AND CONVERSING WITH HIGHWAY PATROLMEN.

WALKER AND COMPANION REGISTERED IN MANSEL MOTEL, OXFORD, MISS., EARLY MORNING SEPT. THIRTY, SIXTY TWO AND ASSIGNED ROOM SEVENTEEN. WHAT APPEARED TO BE NINETEEN SIXTY ONE OR SIXTY TWO FORD STATION WAGON HAD BEEN OBSERVED DURING DAY OF SEPT. THIRTY IN FRONT OF ROOM SEVENTEEN AT MOTEL.

AT THREE TWENTY AM, OCT. ONE, SIXTYTWO, SAME STATION WAGON OBSERVED BEING PARKED IN FRONT OF ROOM SEVENTEEN, FROM WHICH TWO MEN ALIGHTED AND ENTERED ROOM SEVENTEEN.

END AND ACK PLS

11-28 AM OK FBI WA MLL

TU DISCT

CC-MR. ROSEN

GENERAL INVESTIGAT[redacted] DIVISION

This information is being furnished to [redacted]
ssistant Attorney General Miller of the
riminal Division.

Memphis Office has advised that after
alker returned to the campus at 2:26 A. M.,
ue to the turmoil and melee on the campus,
was not possible to observe his activities.
e was next observed at 3:20 A. M.

[redacted]

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	MEMPHIS	10/1/62	9/30/62 - 10/1/62

TITLE OF CASE

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: ME BN

CHARACTER OF CASE: 70

RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE: Memphis teletype to Bureau, 10/1/62.

- P -

- L E A D S -

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION:

AT OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

Will follow and report prosecutive action re WALKER.

-A*-
COVER PAGE

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-502 REC-37

EX-10

12 OCT 8 1962

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (AMSD) (157-401)
1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.
1 - ONI, Charleston, S.C.
1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ala.
3 - Memphis (157-147)

67 NOV 13 1962

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ONI, Charleston, S. C.
OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ala.
Copy to: United States Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: S[redacted] Office: MEMPHIS
Date: October 1, 1962

File Number: Memphis 157-147 Bufile 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER
DE[illegible]REGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE: ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER, CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

EDWIN A. WALKER first observed on campus, University of Miss., 12:10 AM, [illegible], standing [illegible] talking to group of students. Unidentified white male [redacted] with him. WALKER talked with one boy [redacted] who told WALKER he was wounded in leg while driving fire trucks into "front lines." WALKER overheard commenting he would go on radio and possibly TV, 10/1/62 and would blast Kennedy administration. He stated, "All of this could best be used in Cuba instead of Ole Miss." WALKER watched proceedings on campus. Did not participate in demonstrations after surveillance instituted. He [redacted] departed campus by WALKER's 1962 Chevrolet at 1:15 AM and proceeded to Highway 6 Gulf Service Station, where he talked to numerous individuals, including officers of MHSP, who were guarding entrance to campus. Group averaged 3 to 15 and appeared to be students. At 2:10 AM, 10/1/62, group of 15 persons surrounded WALKER, most of group appearing to be students. At 2:17 AM, 10/1/62, 1958 blue over white over blue Chevrolet Station Wagon bearing what appeared to be [redacted], drove into Highway 6 Gulf Service Station. This area dark and visibility extremely limited. Four men disembarked from Station Wagon and one of these persons observed walking in direction of building located immediately next door to Highway 6 Gulf Service Station. WALKER was observed also entering building next to service station, along with several other unidentified individuals. At 2:25 AM, 10/1, 2 young white males placed 24-bottle case of empty soft drink bottles in rear section above-described Station Wagon. At 2:26 AM, these 2 young males observed placing gasoline from gas pump of Highway 6 Gulf Service Station into what appeared to be metal container. Container then placed in rear of station wagon. WALKER observed walking to entrance of campus, across from Highway 6 Gulf Service Station, and conversing

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with Highway Patrolmen. WALKER and companion registered in Manuel Motel, Oxford, Miss., early morning 9/30/62 and assigned Room 17. What appeared to be 1961 or 1962 Ford Station Wagon had been observed during day of 9/30/62 in front of Room 17 at Motel. At 3:20 AM, 10/1/62, same Station Wagon observed being parked in front of Room 17, from which two men alighted and entered Room 17. The 1962 Ford Station Wagon and WALKER's 1962 Chevrolet observed to depart motel at 9:23 AM, 10/1/62, with WALKER as passenger in the Chevrolet. WALKER intercepted by military personnel at Oxford, Miss., 10/1/62. USA H. M. [illegible], Oxford, on 10/1/62, filed complaint before USC OSCAR D. [illegible], Oxford, charging WALKER with violation Sections 111, 372, 2383, and 2384, Title 18, USC. On same date, WALKER appeared before USC [illegible], waived hearing, was bound over to await action of USDC, and in default of bond in amount of $100,000, was remanded to custody of USM.

- p -

DETAILS:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/1/62

At 12:10 a.m., General EDWIN WALKER was observed standing near the Confederate Monument on the University of Mississippi campus, near the University Avenue entrance. He was observed to be accompanied by an unidentified white male, approximately 30 years of age, 5'10" 165 pounds, [redacted] WALKER was observed talking to a number of white men and boys in this vicinity. While in this same area, WALKER was overheard talking to a young white man who gave his name to WALKER [redacted] 7C This individual was overheard telling WALKER that he had driven a fire truck into the front line of U. S. Marshals and that one of the U. S. Marshals had shot him in the leg. It was observed that [redacted] injured leg was torn and there was blood on his leg and trousers. [redacted] was being assisted by two unidentified white males.

[redacted] was observed to be white male, 18 to 20 years of age, 5'10", 150 pounds, brown hair, medium build. 7C

WALKER continued to watch the activities, but was not observed to participate in any of the resistance to the U. S. Marshals.

WALKER and [redacted] were observed leaving the campus of the University of Mississippi at 1:10 a.m. and they walked across the University Avenue entrance at 1:15 a.m. 7C

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/1/62

At 12:10 a.m., [redacted] observed standing by the Confederate Monument at the University Avenue entrance to the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. He was observed conversing with a number of male individuals at and around this location.

WALKER was observed to be accompanied by an unknown white male, [redacted] and 165 pounds, [redacted] General WALKER talked to a young man who was overheard to state his name was [redacted] and who was overheard to tell WALKER he had been shot in the leg while driving a fire truck into the front lines made up of U. S. Marshals, [redacted] insisted that he was then shot in the leg by the U. S. Marshals. 7C

[redacted] is described as white male, approximately 18 to 20 years of age, 5'10", 165 pounds, brown hair, medium build. 7C

WALKER was overheard to say that he was going on radio and possibly TV today (10/1/62) blasting the Kennedy Administration. He also remarked that "All this could best be used in Cuba instead of at Ole Miss."

WALKER continued to watch the activities in and around the monument area but did not participate in any of the actions against the U. S. Marshals. At one point an unidentified student participant asked WALKER what the best defense was against the smoke and tear gas bombs, to which WALKER replied "Vinegar and tea."

WALKER and [redacted] left the Ole Miss Campus at 1:10 a.m. and walked across the University Avenue overpass at 1:15 a.m. 7C

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62 7C

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Date 10/1/62

1 At approximately 1:30 AM, September 30, 1962 SA's [redacted] located a white 1962 Chevrolet [redacted] parked and unattended in the parking area adjacent to University Avenue, Oxford, Mississippi at the railroad tracks. This parking area is not located on the campus of the University of Mississippi but is located to the left of University Avenue immediately before crossing the bridge entering the University from the center of town.

At approximately 1:10 AM, October 1, 1962, EDWIN A. WALKER and another individual (identity unknown) were observed walking across the railroad tracks en route to the above-described parking lot.

At 1:15 AM, October 1, 1962, WALKER and his companion entered the above-described automobile and WALKER sat on the passenger seat of the automobile. The vehicle left the parking lot shortly thereafter and was surveilled by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]

WALKER's automobile proceeded on University Avenue through the center of Oxford, Mississippi and proceeded out State Highway 6 toward Batesville, Mississippi. After passing under a railroad bridge located on Highway 6, the car which was occupied by WALKER came to a stop on the shoulder of the road and this stop occurred at approximately 1:35 AM.

WALKER's automobile remained at this location for approximately ten minutes and then the vehicle proceeded west on Highway 6 for a very short distance and again pulled off the road onto the parking area of a service station which bore the name "Highway 6 Gulf Service Station."

The above-described service station is located directly across Highway 6 from the last entrance to the University of Mississippi campus when traveling in a westerly direction away from the city of Oxford.

WALKER and his companion disembarked from the vehicle and he, WALKER, began to engage a number of people in conversation at that location. The group WALKER was talking to increased in number to approximately twenty persons.

On 9/30/62 & 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62

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After conversing with these individuals for about five minutes, WALKER crossed the highway and joined a group of Mississippi Safety Patrol officers. He remained with this group about fifteen minutes and then recrossed the highway to the vicinity of his automobile.

At 2:00 AM, October 1, 1962, approximately fifteen white males, most of whom appeared to be of college age, gathered around WALKER and his automobile. WALKER was observed shaking hands with a number of the above individuals.

At **2:17 AM**, October 1, 1962, a 1958 Chevrolet Station wagon, blue and white over blue bottom, was observed entering the Highway 6 Gulf Service Station and it parked on the east side of the driveway to this service station. This vehicle came from the direction of the city of Oxford on Mississippi Highway 6. Immediately upon its arrival, four passengers disembarked from said vehicle and entered the driveway in a westerly direction and passed by the gasoline pumps and the building.

The driver of the 1958 Station Wagon is described as a white male, approximately 20 - 24 years of age, 6 ft. 2 in. to 6 ft. 3 in. tall, weighing approximately 190 pounds, was dressed in khaki colored long sleeved shirt and trousers. He was wearing high top boots and the cuffs of his trousers appeared to be tucked into the top of the boots. He was wearing a 10 gallon hat, rolled up on the sides.

The other passengers of the station wagon are described as follows:

NO. 2 -- White male, approximately 45 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches, 200 lbs., receding hairline, hair brown. Wearing eye glasses. Dressed in dark colored business suit.

NO. 3 -- White male, 18 - 20 years, approximately 5 ft. 10 inches, weighing approximately 140 pounds. Wearing dark colored business suit.

NO. 4 -- White male, 18 - 20 years, approximately 5 ft. 10 inches, weighing approximately 140 lbs. Wearing dark sport trousers with a dark jacket having a wide collar.

3

At 2:25 AM, October ., 1962, White Male #3, above, was observed carrying a wooden case of empty soft drink bottles. The case appeared to be the size normally holding 24 bottles. He placed the above case of bottles into the rear of this station wagon.

The same white male proceeded to the gasoline pump, removed the hose from the pump, and appeared to fill gasoline into a square metal container of approximately 5-gallon capacity. The container was placed in the rear of the Station Wagon by [illegible].

At this [illegible], approximately eight Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol vehicles entered the driveway area of the service station and momentarily obscured the Station Wagon from view. Because of this obstruction, the Station Wagon was able to leave the area unobserved.

[illegible] the white male who carried WALKER to the service station moved to an area between the office of the service station and a building immediately adjacent to it. WALKER was observed on foot at the gate to the campus which is directly across Highway 6 from the service station. He was talking to a group of officers of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol and appeared to be the only civilian in the group.

SA [redacted] and [redacted] proceeded on foot toward WALKER and lost sight of WALKER due to several spotlights and flashlights which were aimed at Bureau Agents by the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrolmen. The officers of the Patrol told [redacted] and [redacted] to go back to the other side of the Highway. Both Agents proceeded back across the Highway as they felt WALKER would return to his automobile. 7C

At 2:50 AM, October 1, 1962, a group of what appeared to be officers of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol were observed walking slowly up the driveway leading to the University campus. The area was very dimly lighted and due to heavy cover of low hanging tree limbs it could not be definitely established whether or not WALKER proceeded onto the campus at that time. It was believed that he had gone onto the campus as he was no longer observed in the area.

His vehicle remained under close observation by SAs [redacted] until approximately 7:00 AM, October 1, 1962. At that time, SAs [redacted] and [redacted] 7C

were relieved at the location of WALKER's automobile and proceeded to the Virgil Mitch to begin a surveillance of Room 37.

At approximately 8:50 AM, October 1, 1962, WALKER was observed standing in the roadway in front of Room #37.

[redacted] The Station 7C

Wagon appeared and WALKER removed it to Room #37.

At 9:16 AM, October 1, 1962, the Ford Station Wagon returned, followed by WALKER's 1962 Chevrolet. Baggage was loaded into the Chevrolet and additional luggage was placed in the Station Wagon.

At 9:23 AM, October 1, 1962, the Ford Station Wagon, [redacted] of the motel and WALKER was a passenger in the Chevrolet.

SA's [redacted] and [redacted] followed the two vehicles east on Mississippi Highway 6 into the city of Oxford. The Chevrolet was observed in the square and because of a [redacted] at Oxford, WALKER disembarked from the Chevrolet. 7C

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/1/62

SA [redacted] was on the campus of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, at approximately 9 p.m. on September 30, 1962, and heard cheers emanating from the vicinity of the monument located at the east end of a park in front of the Lyceum Building. SA [redacted] observed a crowd of approximately 100 to 150 persons congregated around the monument and were being addressed by EDWIN A. WALKER. WALKER made a statement to the effect that no one ordered violence on the University of Mississippi campus and that included the Governor and himself. His remark was answered by a male in the crowd who said that violence had occurred. WALKER then commented to the effect that the reason U. S. Marshals were on the campus was due to the work of one man. At this point, he paused briefly and his next word was "BARNETT." The reaction from the crowd to this comment was mixed, with boos and cheers.

At this point, tear gas fumes forced SA [redacted] to move to a position in which he could no longer observe or hear WALKER.

On 9/30-62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MF 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62

-8-

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/1/62

7C

At about 9 p.m. on September 30, 1962, SA [redacted] was in the vicinity of the Confederate Monument located on the far end of the campus park opposite the Lyceum Building on the campus of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. At this time a group of approximately 150 persons was being addressed by an individual who SA [redacted] recognized as EDWIN WALKER, Retired General of the U. S. Army. General WALKER was attired in civilian clothing and his comments were to the effect that the Marshals' presence on the campus was due to a "sell out." This "sell out" was reported to have been effected by "BIRDSONG", who General WALKER stated permitted U. S. Marshals to enter the University of Mississippi campus.

General WALKER further stated that this was an "indirect route to Cuba. He went on to say that the fight would not end here, as people from all over the United States were en route to Oxford. He encouraged the group not to give up hope, as victory in this issue would ultimately be theirs.

At this point General WALKER mentioned to the group that there was an Episcopal minister who would like to speak and General WALKER said that after listening to him speak he was very sorry he, WALKER, was a member of the Episcopal faith. It could not be determined what the content of the minister's speech would have been as SA [redacted] then moved to leave the area due to tear gas fumes.

7C

On 9/30/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MM 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62

7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/1/62

At approximately 9:35 a.m., October 1, 1962, a 1958 Chevrolet station wagon was observed at Highway #6 Gulf Service Station, which station is located west of Oxford, Mississippi. It was determined that the station wagon bore [redacted] however, it is noted that it was very difficult [redacted] due to activity and poor lighting in the area. JC

EDWIN A. WALKER was observed entering a building immediately west of the service station and he was accompanied by several individuals (identities not known), one of whom appeared to be the driver of the above-described vehicle.

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MF 157-147

by [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62 JC

-11-

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/1/62

MC

At approximately 3:20 a.m., on October 1, 1962, SA [redacted] observed two men emerge from a 1961 or 1962 white Ford station wagon bearing Texas License [redacted] and enter Room #17 at the Mansel Motel, Oxford, Mississippi. One of the individuals appeared to be approximately six feet in height, wearing a dark suit, and wide brim hat.

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MF 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62 MC

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/1/62

EDWIN A. WALKER was observed at 9:45 a.m. on October 1, 1962, passing through a line of military personnel into the Lyceum Square of Oxford, Mississippi. WALKER stopped several times to pose for what appeared to be amateur photographers. He proceeded to a drug store in the Square and entered the rear door. He then prepared a speech and a person who appeared to be an employee of the drug store placed a telephone call for WALKER. WALKER identified himself in the telephone conversation and announced that he had a statement to read. His statement began at 10:01 a.m. and was concluded at 10:09 a.m. In his statement he commented that the U. S. Marshals had shot tear gas into a group of students and that many of the students could not sleep in their dormitories due to the tear gas effects of the gas. He commented that several people had been arrested and after being handcuffed were then beaten. He said in effect that no doubt the violence and bloodshed was in the hands of the Federal Government. He said he did not believe "they understand in Washington" that most of the students come from homes favoring segregation.

WALKER's call was reportedly made to Radio Station WREC, Memphis, Tennessee, and it was requested that his statement be given to all networks. WALKER proceeded to the vicinity of Grundy's Restaurant, after making this statement, and entered his 1962 Chevrolet automobile. He left the area at 10:35 a.m. At this time the surveillance of WALKER was continued by other FBI Agents.

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MF 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62 JC

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/1/62

At about 9 a.m., October 1, 1962, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] observed a 1962 Chevrolet, white, four door Bel Air sedan, [redacted] on Mississippi Route #6, two miles west of Oxford, Mississippi. SAs [redacted] and [redacted] via Bureau automobile, followed this 1962 Chevrolet sedan, which was followed by a 1962 Ford station wagon [redacted] east on Mississippi Route #6, toward Oxford, Mississippi. 7C

The two aforementioned automobiles proceeded as far as the entrance on Route #6 leading into the University of Mississippi, where going east into the town of Oxford, Mississippi. The two automobiles, on reaching the aforementioned entrance to the University of Mississippi, stopped and turned around and then proceeded back toward the Mansel Motel. The two automobiles went back to the Mansel Motel located on Mississippi Route #6, about two miles west of Oxford, Mississippi. After a short time, the automobiles proceeded east on Mississippi Route #6 toward Oxford, Mississippi. Upon reaching the Main Square of Oxford, Mississippi, the car in which ELWIN WALKER was riding turned into an alley and stopped. It was noted at this time that [redacted] WALKER's automobile, the white Chevrolet Bel Air sedan, got out of the automobile and walked toward the Courthouse in Oxford. This occupant was identified as ELWIN A. WALKER. The driver of WALKER's automobile backed WALKER's automobile across the street from the alley and then proceeded away from the downtown area of Oxford.

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] followed General WALKER's Chevrolet auto mile through the streets of Oxford until the driver of this car parked the vehicle. The car was parked facing north of South 11th Street, about one and one-half blocks south of the Courthouse in Oxford, Mississippi. SAs [redacted] and [redacted] observed WALKER's Chevrolet sedan parked at this location until about 10:40 a.m., October 1, 1962. 7C

After a very short time, the driver of General WALKER's automobile returned to where the automobile was parked and drove it north of South 11th Street to one block north of University Street, and then proceeded west for a short distance. The driver then proceeded to back General WALKER's Chevrolet across the intersection of South 11th Street and the first street north of University Street, to where WALKER was waiting to enter his automobile.

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62 7C

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It was then observed that [illegible] Chevrolet sedan, with WALKER inside, proceeded west about 1½ blocks and then turned south to University Street. WALKER's sedan then proceeded east to South Lamar Street, and then turned south and proceeded south to a highway construction area on Route #7, where WALKER's Chevrolet sedan and a 1960 white Ford two door station wagon bearing Louisiana license plate, which was completely covered with mud so that the numbers on the plate could not be determined, were both stopped by U. S. Army troops. There was no mud on the Ford station wagon other than on the rear license plate.

The white Ford Fairlane two door sedan with its two unidentified white male occupants was stopped by U. S. Army troops and the driver of this vehicle pulled over to the side of the road at a construction detour on Route #7 in the south part of Oxford, Mississippi. SAs [redacted] and [redacted] proceeded to follow General WALKER's Chevrolet sedan until it also was stopped by U. S. Army troops at a point just south of where the white Ford Fairlane was halted. General WALKER's car pulled up to the side of the road and SAs [redacted] parked the FBI car [illegible] General WALKER's automobile on the other side of Route #7.

General WALKER got out of his car along with one of the unidentified white male occupants thereof. The only three SAs [redacted] and SA [redacted] could hear General WALKER say to some of the U. S. troops was that he had two guns in his car and he would like to know if he could proceed. General WALKER and other occupants of his car waited approximately one-half hour for permission to move on. At this time, it was observed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted], after a radio communication by the Military Police and the arrival of a military jeep, that WALKER and an unidentified occupant of WALKER's Chevrolet sedan got into the military jeep which had appeared at the scene and were driven north on Route #7 toward downtown Oxford, followed by another military jeep, and WALKER's sedan.

Agents followed the two jeeps and WALKER's Chevrolet sedan via FBI automobile onto the campus of the University of Mississippi, and temporarily lost sight of the jeeps due to the military traffic on the campus.

Upon approaching the Lyceum Building on the campus of the University of Mississippi, WALKER's Chevrolet sedan was observed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] parked in front of the Lyceum Building and WALKER had apparently gone into the Lyceum Building.

TC

TC

TC

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/1/62

[redacted] Motel, Highway 6-W Oxford, Mississippi, furnished the following information: 7D

Name [redacted] TOM WATERS
Address P. O. Box 748, Greenwood, Miss.
Unit # 33
Date in 9-28-62
Date out 10-1-62
Make of car Chevrolet (year model not shown)
Color 1959 Louisiana #914-541

7C

The registration listed at [redacted] filled in the name and address section of this card, [redacted] 7D advised that he became aware that the individual listed as TOM WATERS was actually General WALKER as a result of numerous telephone calls which were received for Room #17 of this motel, and each time the individual placing the call asked to speak with General WALKER. On each occasion [redacted] advised the caller that General WALKER was not at the Motel and then the caller would ask to speak to [redacted]

[redacted] said that [redacted] paid the complete bill in cash in the amount of $43.26, and this included telephone charges of $23.60. [redacted] said that at this time he was unable to locate details of the telephone calls to and from Room 17, but that he would endeavor to locate such information and at the first opportunity would furnish this information to the FBI. 7D

On 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MM 157-147 7C

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/1/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

H. M. DA , United States Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi, advised SA [redacted] on October 1, 1962 that on October 1, he filed a complaint before United States Commissioner OMAR D. CRAIG, Oxford, Mississippi, charging EDWIN WALKER with violations of Sections 111, 372, 2383, and 2384, U. S. Code in that on or about September 30, 1962, in Lafayette County, Mississippi, he did forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate and interfere with U. S. Marshals and persons employed to assist such Marshals, the Marshals being a class of persons designated in Section 114, Title 18, U. S. Code, while engaged in the performance of [illegible] official duties, in violation of Section 111, Title 18, U. S. Code;

That said EDWIN WALKER and other persons unknown in the State of Mississippi did conspire to prevent by force, intimidation and threats U. S. Marshals from discharging their duties, and to injure them in their person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of their office, all in violation of Section 372, Title 18, U. S. Code;

That EDWIN WALKER did incite, assist and engage in an insurrection against the authority of the United States and the laws thereof, in violation of Section 2383 Title 18 U. S. Code;

That said EDWIN WALKER and other persons unknown in the State of Mississippi did conspire to and oppose by force the authority of the United States and by force cause, prevent, hinder and delay the execution of the laws of the United States, in violation of Section 2384, Title 18, U. S. Code.

A warrant was issued on October 1, 1962, and WALKER was taken into custody by the United States Marshal at Oxford, Mississippi and brought before United States Commissioner OMAR D. CRAIG, waived hearing, was bound over to await action of the U. S. District Court, and in default of bond in the amount of $100,000, was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

Mr. JOHN LESLIE PRICHARD, Assistant United States Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi, subsequently on October 1, 1962 advised SA [redacted] that WALKER is being taken to a Federal institution at Springfield, Missouri for observation and a mental examination. He added that [redacted] United States Marshal at Oxford, had been instructed by the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., to take this action.

7C

7C

FBI

Date: 10/1/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-26

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-33)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (157-317)(P)

RE: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM

Re Bureau teletype to Atlanta and other offices, 9/30/62.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting information concerning captioned matter. 2 copies are designated for Memphis in view of the location of the University of Mississippi within the Memphis Division and 2 copies are furnished to Birmingham [illegible] that their office might be informed on a statewide basis.

One copy of this memorandum is being designated locally to OSI, ONI, G-2 and INTC, Army.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS:

MO T-1 is [redacted]

MO T-2 is [redacted]

7D

3 - Bureau (Encls 8)(RM)
2 - Birmingham (157-177)(Encls 2)(RM)
2 - Memphis (157-247)(Encls 2)(RM)
2 - Mobile
JTB:gre
(9)

EX-114

157-401-522

Copy Forw. [illegible] REC-26
Now Forw. R/S

By [illegible]

57 OCT 12 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MO 157-317

[redacted]

7D

7C

The Bureau and Memphis will be kept informed of any pertinent information received.

Serial 522
Enclosure Page 1
Withheld
b7D

[redacted]

7D

7D

7D

MOBILE, ALABAMA

On September 28, 1962 Mobile informant T-5

advised that Mobile radio station WABB was carrying spot announcements concerning efforts to desegregate the University of Mississippi and had reported that a group of 50 men from Mobile intended to travel to Oxford on September 29, 1962 to participate in the citizens group led by General EDWIN WALKER. U

On September 28, 1962 [redacted] Texas UPI correspondent, Mobile, advised that the source of the above mentioned news broadcast was L. J. KING, a partner in the Walker Electric Service, Prichard, Alabama. KING identified his group as the Citizens For the Preservation of Democracy (CFPD). [redacted] stated that KING claimed to have spoken with unidentified persons in the office of the Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi and with the Chief of the Mississippi Highway Patrol and both offices had invited his group to [illegible] them. KING claimed to have recruited 200 men who were to leave Mobile September 29, 1962 for Oxford, Mississippi. U 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised the informant that he has over 150 men pledged to go to Oxford. He said the group would not go as a mob but as an attempt to obtain military discipline and to join forces with General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted] said force will be opposed with force, fists with fists and bayonets with bullets. He advised informant that he feels the larger the group the less possibility there would be of violence occurring. [redacted] advised that the group would not leave Prichard, Alabama, until early Sunday, September 30, 1962, or possibly Monday, October 1, 1962. U 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

On September 29, 1962 Mobile informant T-10, who has not furnished sufficient information to establish his reliability, advised that he attended the above mentioned meeting of the CFPD at 8:00 p.m., September 29, 1962. Informant stated there were about 40 persons present and [redacted] acted as spokesman. [redacted] said he had talked to a Senator from Mississippi and also to General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted] said that they would divide into smaller groups and would leave for Mississippi on the morning of October 1, 1962. Informant advised that questions were asked as to firearms and [redacted] said "We are instructing you not to carry firearms however it is understood that you are to be capable of defending yourselves." 7D

[redacted] In the discussions it was set forth that the men were going to Mississippi to help out and have a show of strength. Informant was advised by [redacted] that [redacted] the Citizens Council in Mississippi, would prepare a number of letters to be forwarded to Mobile to be signed by different individuals and forwarded to President KENNEDY. 7D

[redacted] 7D

Serial 522

Page 5

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

APPEAL

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(MONTGOMERY CHAPTER)
NSRP

In early 1961, a source advised that the National States Rights Party (NSRP) had organized a chapter at Montgomery, Alabama, the previous month, being affiliated with the national organization of NSRP, with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama. The aims and purposes of the NSRP were stated as to fight integration, to fight Jews and Communism and to preserve Constitutional Government in America.

[redacted] advised that "The Thunderbolt", [redacted] official monthly publication of the NSRP, [redacted] that the Alabama State headquarters of NSRP [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama.

[redacted] source identified the Alabama State Chapter [redacted] during August 1961, as [redacted] ASH-1561.

[redacted] source advised that during December 1961 the [redacted] of NSRP [redacted] meetings [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama.

AT ATLANTA

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 196., that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group, those being the preservation of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

[redacted] first source and a second source advised in July [redacted] that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of [redacted], merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The [redacted] organization established headquarters in Selma, Alabama, [redacted] Tuscaloosa, [redacted] SECTION, [redacted], and in the border Klan areas in the South with [redacted] Selma, Alabama.

[redacted] second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama on October 29, 196., the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

ATLANTA

157-41

10/8/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis

EX-100 REC-60
From: Director, FBI (157-401) —530

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI;
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated 10/8/62 from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

The requested investigation should be initiated immediately and should be afforded expeditious handling and attention. Necessary leads should be set out by teletype.

Any items of information developed during the course of your investigation which would be of assistance in connection with the observation of Walker by psychiatrists in an effort to establish his mental competency should be set forth in letterhead memos.

Enclosure

FCW:cag

(4)

57 OCT 12 1962

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Serial 530
3 pages
Miller Memo
Referral to Justice
for Direct Response

FBI

Date: 10/1/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (157-288) (P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTER
(OO-New Orleans)

REC-97

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRI

Date Forw. OCT 4 1962

How Forw. R/S

By FCW/pca

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Nine copies are being furnished since it is possible that the Bureau will desire more than ordinary dissemination of this memorandum.

Two copies of the memorandum are designated for New Orleans since that office is Office of Origin, and one copy each is being furnished to Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, and Mobile since these offices have a direct interest in this matter. A copy is being disseminated locally to ICG, and at the request of Memphis, to 8th OSI District, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama; ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina; and for G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia. An extra copy of this memorandum is being furnished for Atlanta to forward to G-2, Fort McPherson, and for Mobile to forward to 8th OSI District, Maxwell AFB.

This matter will be closely followed, and the Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
2 - Houston (1 - 80-284)
GWK:yk (11)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)

REC-97 157-401-550

OCT 8 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

October 1, 1962

DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTER

On September 28, 1962, [redacted] advised that he had received a telephone call on the previous midnight [redacted] On previous contacts with the FBI, [redacted] has furnished information which indicated that [redacted]

7D

During his contact [redacted] at midnight on September 28, 1962, [redacted] told [redacted] that he wanted [redacted] to accompany him to Dallas, Texas, on September 29, 1962, for a meeting on that date with former General Edwin A. Walker. [redacted] stated that he was to meet [redacted] on the evening of September 28, 1962, and expected another individual to be at this meeting. [redacted] desired that [redacted] and possibly others from Houston accompany him to the meeting with Walker in Dallas, Texas, and then be prepared to proceed to Mississippi on short notice. [redacted] made no mention of arms or weapons.

7D

7D

ENC.

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RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

[redacted] 7D

[redacted]hat "Walker's group" is going to Mississippi where Walker claims there are 100,000 men already under arms.

[redacted] Walker reportedly stated that the exact time for the group to leave Texas depended on court actions involving Governor Ross Barnett. No mention was made [redacted] indicating that the Texas group possessed weapons. 7D

[redacted] advised [redacted] is apparently convinced that this story is true but [redacted] believes it is exaggerated. 7D

[redacted] that this is a genuine armed revolt and if the revolt is unsuccessful, Walker's followers will go underground and fight the Federal Government with plastic bombs. [redacted] stated that the underground bombings will be "worse than Havana, Cuba." 7D

[redacted] planned to depart Houston, Texas, at approximately noon on September 29, 1962, and drive to Dallas, Texas. [redacted] he would check into a motel, name unknown, at Dallas, Texas, in the late afternoon of September 29, 1962, and then arrange to see General Edwin A. Walker. [redacted] was to return to Houston, Texas, on October 1, 1962, when he stated he would advise [redacted] the plans for Mississippi travel. 7D

[redacted] 7D

RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

[redacted]

he plans to wear the uniform to the conference at General Walker's residence in hopes that newspaper reporters will see the uniform and believe the United States Army is supporting General Walker against the civilian government.

7D

[redacted]

On September 30, 1962, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had contacted him on the evening of September 28, 1962, and asked him to accompany [redacted] to Dallas, Texas. [redacted] declined to make this trip. [redacted] told him that he had talked with General Walker by telephone and that "non-specific" action was expected in Mississippi and [redacted] was going to Dallas to get a briefing from Walker. [redacted] stated that [redacted] made no reference to arms. He stated that he considers [redacted] completely irresponsible, a crusader with obsessions about communism and Negroes, and has avoided association with [redacted]

7D

[redacted] expect [redacted] to return to Houston on October 1, 1962, and both will contact the Houston Office of the FBI if they are able to learn future plans [redacted]

7D

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/9/62

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

ASAC Sylvester of the New Orleans Office called and advised that the New Orleans Office has received numerous leads from the Memphis Office to ascertain the exact movements of Former Major General Edwin A. Walker during the pertinent period. He stated that New Orleans is coming up with the names of quite a few individuals who would apparently be close associates of Walker. He stated that inasmuch as the investigation concerning Walker is apparently a criminal matter, the New Orleans Office intends to go directly to these individuals for any information they can furnish concerning Walker.

ACTION:

ASAC Sylvester was advised that New Orleans should proceed with all logical interviews to obtain the desired information without delay.

157-401-581

JCT:cag
(3)

REC-64 5 OCT 1

EX-100

52 OCT 16 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/10/62

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-203)(P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

OO: MEMPHIS

ReButel to Dallas, 10/8/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memo suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for Memphis are 7 copies of the letterhead memo, three for the Memphis Office, one each for USA, Oxford, OSI, ONI and G-2. Memphis is requested to forward these letterhead memos.

Enclosed for New Orleans are two copies of the letterhead memo for their information.

A copy of this film interview of EDWIN A. WALKER on 10/7/62 will be obtained by the Dallas Office and retained

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 7)(RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Dallas
JPH/ll
(7)

157-401-593

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 10, 1962

DESEGREGATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

On October 9, 1962, [redacted] Dallas television station KRLD - TV, made available a film interview of EDWIN A. WALKER held at the Southwest Aeromotive, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on Sunday evening, October 7, 1962. This interview was as follows:

"WALKER: I am very happy to be back in Texas. The air is clear and bright and it is wonderful to have such a great welcome here. I would almost go back for another day or two to come back to see this. My trip was intended as a short trip to Mississippi. It got quite extended.

"REPORTER: Why did you go to Mississippi in the first place?

"WALKER: I expected to see the football game on Saturday night.

"CLYDE WATTS, ATTORNEY: When you ask the question, please stand up and identify yourself and your news.

"REPORTER: General, can you describe in your own words if what you saw in Mississippi was approved or not approved; the way that the whole issue was carried out.

"DR. ROBERT MORRIS, ATTORNEY: General, I advise you not to answer that question.

"REPORTER: Can you tell us anything about Mississippi?

"WALKER: We certainly can tell you a lot about Mississippi. It is a wonderful state and you all know the issued. It was a very important issue to many states and millions of people.

"REPORTER: Did you confer at all personally with Governor BARNETT while you were in Mississippi?

"WALKER: No, I have not seen Governor BARNETT personally.

"REPORTER: Do you consider the Mississippi incident a crushing defeat to the proponents of segregation?

"MORRIS: General, I advise you not to answer that question.

"WATTS: Gentlemen, let us make an explanation. Let's keep this factual. Mr. MORRIS and I have reconsidered this question. These are factual things I think everyone is interested in and TED will be tickled to death to answer, except matters of general politics. Let's don't run into a political discussion. We came here to discuss your questions. I think the public and you are entitled to know within extended limits that may not interfere with the law suit but within reasonable limits, what TED saw and what he did.

"REPORTER: Can you tell us what you did after you finished your speech at the Memorial?

"WATTS: Let's back up, there was another question. Let's keep it in proper sequence. Let's answer his question first. Let's start at the front.

"WALKER: That is a simple question. I watched what was going on.

"REPORTER: Do you remember the question, General?

"WALKER: No I don't. I think the question was too extensive and it would take a long time. If you would be more specific I would appreciate it.

"REPORTER: We can just shorten it down. Just what did you visualize from the time you arrived in Mississippi, the orderly fashion by Mississippians or marshals, and the atmosphere as you sensed it when you arrived there.

"WALKER: There was an atmosphere throughout the State of general protest, peaceful protest but definitely a determined protest against the procedures and the intentions of the Federal Government in Mississippi. People were very sincere; they were very anxious; they were very worried. Everybody hoped and certainly intended that there would be no violence and did not expect any.

"REPORTER: Can you tell me what the difference was between martial law and the state that was in Oxford?

"WALKER: No, I can't.

"WATTS: That is not only a political question but a legal question and that as a lawyer I would have to reach in books to answer. So, lets keep this factual. He ended up with arriving and what he saw. Someone asked the question about what happened on the monument.

"REPORTER: What happened after the monument?

"WATTS: Now we have got him up to the monument, now let's keep him there. Tell them what happened at the monument.

"WALKER: I'll take any question anybody asks. The most interesting thing that happened on the monument was about 150 students that were looking at it - very enthusiatic and determined. Very much opposed to the student MERIDITH entering the University. I talked with them from three to five minutes and told them nobody had come to Mississippi for any violence and nobody intended any.

"REPORTER: General, can you tell us what the circumstances were surrounding the removing of you from the square on Monday at bayonet point?

"WALKER: That is entirely an untruthful representation, a picture used for an untruth. I was not relieved from the square. The picture happened to catch the people behind me, as pictures do. We had many incidents of this in Little Rock. Of course, when the truth is revealed it will be very interesting and it will be a revelation to some of the stories they have printed.

"REPORTER: Then you were not removed at bayonet point?

"WALKER: I should say not. I was two miles away in my own automobile, riding along peacefully. Interesting isn't it.

"REPORTER: How did the question of sanity enter into the case?

"WALKER: That is what we are trying to determine. I am very sorry to put 140,000 voters into the position that my sanity is being questioned."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	MEMPHIS	10/9/62	10/3 - 8/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY dr /cv/sc

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

7C

REFERENCES: Memphis teletypes to Bureau dated 10/3/62.

- P -

ENCLOSURES

TO MEMPHIS

One (1) newspaper clipping from 7/19/62 issue of the Wayne County News.

Two (2) copies each of two front views and left and side view of photograph [redacted]

7C

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS

AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

7C

Will interview [redacted] concerning his observations

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157 - 401 - 597

REC- 30

COPIES MADE:
- 5 - Bureau (157-401)
- 1 - G2, 3rd Army, Headquarters Fort McPherson, Georgia
- 1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
- 1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
- 3 - Memphis (157-147) (Enc.9) (1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.)
- 2 - New Orleans (157-221)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept (2CC)			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	10/12/62			
HOW FWD.	1212			
BY	Ecuelpk			

NOTATIONS

NO 157-221

at University of Mississippi, Oxford, September 30 and October 1, 1962.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will report results of interview [redacted] 7D

Will follow contempt action, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, regarding the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G2, 3rd Army, Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: New Orleans
Date: October 9, 1962

Field Office File No.: 157-221 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTER; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] University of Mississippi student, stated was on campus observing activity during riot [redacted] denied any active participation or that he had observed anyone firing weapons of any kind other than United States Marshals firing gas projectiles. He claimed he does not know General EDWIN G. WALKER [redacted] and states the dismantled shotgun found in his [redacted] on campus is not his gun and does not know owner. [redacted] refused to be photographed [redacted] states he was in company of five white males, whom he refused to identify, at University of Mississippi campus during riot having driven there from undisclosed point in Mississippi during evening of September 30, 1962. He admits helping start a fire truck in front of Lyceum Building and riding on this truck toward U. S. Marshals when he was struck in leg by unknown object [redacted] denied making any disturbance when taken to hospital for treatment of wound and denied that he or any companion used any firearms during riot. [redacted] stated he talked to General WALKER after [redacted] return to campus from hospital and told WALKER he had been shot by U. S. Marshals. WALKER replied "they" were doing a good job and [redacted] was a good boy. Photographs of [redacted] obtained.

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 577
Pages 2 thru 12
All Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] emphatically denied ever standing near anyone at the University of Mississippi who was shooting at any of the United States Marshals who were there on the night of September 30, 1962. 7C

[redacted] was asked about a fresh scar which appeared near the center of his forehead and was about an inch long. [redacted] said he would decline to make any comment about how he got this injury. 7C

[redacted] advised that he does not know General EDWIN G. WALKER and does not recall seeing any individual who may have been General WALKER during the riot which took place at the University on the evening of September 30, 1962. 7C

[redacted] declined to furnish a signed statement and stated that he does not wish to become involved in anything which will jeopardize his education at the University of Mississippi. 7C

The following description of [redacted] was obtained during interview on October 4, 1962: 7C

[redacted]

Serial 597

Pages 14 and 15

Both Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] stated that he knows of no disturbance he caused at the hospital. He stated that he had been excited and was talking a little loud while in the hospital, and a nurse told him to be quiet and to his recollection this was all that happened. 7C

[redacted] advised that upon leaving the hospital, he had returned to the area of the Lyceum Building. He stated that he was assisted by two companions to the place General WALKER was located and that he went up and talked with WALKER. He stated that he had informed WALKER that he had been shot by the Marshals and that WALKER had stated that they were doing a good job and that he [redacted] was a good boy. [redacted] stated that he had told the general that he [redacted] would get him a white stallion if he (WALKER) would lead a charge. 7C

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that shortly after talking to General WALKER, they had left the campus to get coffee, and when they tried to return to the campus around 3:30 AM, the Mississippi Highway Patrol had blocked off the campus and would not let them re-enter. He stated that at this time, he and the others in the group had gotten in the car and returned home. He stated that he had returned to Natchez, but refused to state who the other males with him were or where they were from. 7C

Serial 597

Pages 17 and 18

Both Withheld

b7C.

b7D

Outside Scope

October 8, 1962

John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

The action taken against Gen. Walker [illegible] and trickery of a would be demigod and despotic [illegible], i.e. [illegible] Godless advisory committee, in order to discredit an accredited opponent. Are you afraid of Gen. Walker's influence? You evidently are, or such a gestapo action would not have been taken against him.

Your so-called law of the land concerning integration [illegible] by a Court that is not a law-making body in the first place. I [illegible] those behind you have the immaturity of the little boy [illegible] been able to beat his little friend at dominoes [illegible]. While the game playing, the little boy yelled, "Hey Pa, [illegible] Judge Goodness." The [illegible] and said "Son, you ain't playin' accordin' to the rules." "I know it Pa," said the little boy, "cause I done changed the rules.

The whole business, including the recent court ruling regarding public prayer in the schoolroom, is nothing more than an undermining political game.

Why don't you have the boldness of [illegible] that your administration is seeking a dictatorial form of government under the regime of the "KENNEDY KLAN"?

[redacted]

REC-63

157-401-598

cc's:
U.S. Attorney General
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Congressmen
Governor of Mississippi

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 11 196[illegible]

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-1

URGENT 10-11-62 4-07 PM CST JVW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MEMPHIS /157-147/ AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAC, DALLAS /157-203/ 1P

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RM.

RE MEMPHIS TEL TO BUREAU OCT. TENTH LAST.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] TODAY DETERMINED HE WAS TAKING PICTURES AND INTERVIEWING STUDENTS ON BEHALF OF [redacted] WORKING ON BEHALF OF EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] CLAIMS HE IS GOING TO MISSISSIPPI THIS WEEK END RE PICTURES AND INTERVIEWS HE POSSESSES. DALLAS WILL ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP FURTHER BACKGROUND ON [redacted]

[redacted] MADE CONTACT WITH [redacted] 7D

[redacted] WALKER, THIS DATE AND DETERMINED NO DEMONSTRATION PLANNED THIS EVENING WHEN WALKER IS SCHEDULED TO REPORT TO DR. STUBBLEFIELD FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION. [redacted] THEY ARE UNDER 7D INSTRUCTIONS FROM WALKER-S ATTORNEYS TO MAKE NO STATEMENTS AND TO HAVE NO DEMONSTRATIONS AT THIS TIME. REC-47 157-401-655

CORR LINE 12 10TH WD "STUBBLEFIELD"

EX-100

25 OCT 15 1962

END ACK IN O

WA 6-10 PM OK FBI WA RL

ME OK FBI ME CEK

NO OK FBI NO JLT

TU DISC 67 OCT 17 1962

10/9/62

ST-116

REC-11

Airtel

157-401-675

To: SAC, Memphis

From: Director, FBI

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated 10/4/62 from [redacted]

In view of the information set forth in [redacted] letter, she should be promptly contacted, her letter should be orally acknowledged and she should be interviewed for whatever facts she may possess pertinent to this matter. If [redacted] was in a position to witness any of the rioting which took place, he should also be interviewed.

Enclosure

NOTE:

The writer claims to have been present in Oxford on the night of 9/30/62 when rioting occurred on the University of Mississippi campus. Her letter condemns Governor Barnett and his followers and upholds action by the Federal Government and U. S. Marshals. She indicates she witnessed action by the crowd and activities by the Mississippi State Police which indicate they were outside of town during the rioting. It appears under the circumstances she should be interviewed.

FCW:cag
(4)

MAILED 3
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmon
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

October 4, 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am a patriotic American citizen who vows to pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States and to the republic for which it stands so long as I live. The disgraceful and ominous Facistic riot which has occurred at the University of Mississippi and in the town of Oxford is a matter of grave concern to me and t[illegible] mongers; but we shall continue to speak out against their ditter[illegible] tactics. But I am so enraged by the injustice of the lies that Barnett and every Mississippi politician and public official ha[illegible] told about the handling of the bloody Sunday riot. I know that the Federal Marshalls are speaking the truth.. My husband and I went into the thick of the melee because we knew that lies and distortions would be hurled by Barnett's forces and his hate-blinded followers. And I want to express my appreciation for the bravery and level-headedness the marshalls showed on the Ole Miss campus that night. I saw these gallant men endure insults and bodily injuries that should have been answered with something more forceful than tear gas. I prayed for troops to come in and clean that cursing, hurling, screaming mob out of the cursed place. I saw them slashing and burning vehicles and mutilating the place.

About midnight I heard one of the slimy little cotton-haired thugs inquire with an oath, "Where is the Alabama delega-tion?"

I think it might be of interest to your department to know that on Saturday night, [redacted] told my husband that [redacted], had called up to his place of business and heatedly demanded that he be put in touch with the mayor of the town. Then he, recognizing the restaurant owner's voice, told him to tell the town that Gen. Walker was on his way up here to recruit 200,000 men to fight the U. S. Government in their attempt to enroll James Meredith at the University.

116 REC-11 157-401-15 6/6

[redacted], who is also a patriotic American citizen and a sophomore at Ole Miss, has been verbally fighting Fascism at the school ever since he entered as a freshman last year. He has not backed down in his fight against this evil tide even when it came

CORRESPONDENCE

to the surface in this ungodly riot. And since this thing happened, he has been cursed and threatened. Many of the rioters have bragged t him that the Mississippi Highway Patrol gave them the knives that they used to slash the military vehicles and other automobiles. I do know that all the knives I have seen the troops confiscate from the cars [redacted] have been shiny new ones exactly ali

7D

And one thing more I should like to say, when we came in to Oxford from the west on Highway 6 on Sunday night, the Mississippi Highway Patrol was piled up in their patrol cars outside the town doin nothing but laughing and enjoying the riot on the campus. They were still there when we went home past midnight, never having turned a han And here is something else that you might be interested in knowing to help brand Ross Barnett as the diabolical despot he is and to establis the integrity of the Justice Department. One of the local VIPs [redacted] said that it is a fact that Barnett sent instructions(I presume a telegram by Western Union) to the Miss. Highway Patrol to fight the marshalls to the last man. But Col. Birdsong, who heads the patrol as the commissioner, rescinded the orde [illegible] complaining about having received conflicting orders. If this series of events could be uncovered and made known, the Justice Department would certainly be cleared of any blame; and this whole unAmerican crime could be laid bare before the eyes of the whole world.

7D

7D

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

P. S. Let me add that students who are loyal to the Barnett forces boast about having guns in their possession that they mean to use at the first possible opportunity. Their slogan now is "Just wait until the troops leave!"

P. S. S. A man just came in and told me that the Sherriff of Lafayette County told him the marshalls started the whole riot when one of them without provocation threw a tear gas bomb into the face of a highway patrolman and blinded him(he said the man is as blind as a bat today). He also said that some of the Federal Marshalls were arrested for drunkness up at Holly Springs yesterday(thirty miles north of Oxford).

FBI

Date: 10/12/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-7999) (P)

RE: DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

Re Kansas City teletype to Bureau, 10/5/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following items:

1. Copy Petition Writ of Habeas Corpus filed USDC, Kansas City, Mo., 10/4/62, in behalf EDWIN A. WALKER vs. DR. [redacted] Warden of the United States Medical Center, Springfield, Mo.

2. Copy of the Show Cause Order issued 10/4/62, by the Honorable Judge JOHN W. OLIVER at Springfield, Mo.

3. Single Sheet of literature being distributed by demonstrators at Springfield, Mo., under title "The Truth About General Walker."

4. Copy of a reprint from an unidentified issue of the Readers Digest of an article "Sane People Who Get 'Put Away'" by ALBERT Q. MAISEL. At the bottom of the article on the first page, it indicates copies are available from Americans For The Protection Of The Accused Insane, P.O. Box 281, Independence, Mo.

For the information of the Bureau, copies of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Show Cause Order were made available to all news agencies. The USC, AXIE POWELL, Spring-

3 - Bureau (Enc.4) (AMSD)
2 - Kansas City
JAM:ps
(5)

157-401-678

REC-43

20 OCT 16 1962

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 16 1962

field, Mo., confidentially made copies available to the Bureau. Items 3 and 4 obtained from the local Police Department, Springfield, Mo.

This matter continues to receive discreet coverage at Springfield, Mo., and the Bureau will be immediately advised of pertinent developments.

Sane People Who Get "Put Away"

Under faulty "reform" laws thousands of normal men and women are being railroaded into mental hospitals every year

By Albert Q. Maisel

In Illinois three years ago, Jane Doe* was rushed to a hospital after an auto crash. Next day her husband applied for her commitment to a state mental institution. One week later a court "hearing" was held. While she still lay bedridden - with no opportunity to be heard, no chance to call witnesses, no counsel to defend her - Mrs. Doe [illegible] years of illegal incarceration, she has been freed by another judge.

In California, Rhoda Roe's husband, a physician, induced her to visit one of his colleagues, a psychiatrist. In his office, after she refused to sign herself into a mental hospital, the psychiatrist forcibly administered an injection. When she came to, she found herself in a psychiatric institution. Though it was established later that she was sane when she was admitted, she was held against her will for two weeks and subjected to shock treatments.

[illegible] after his brother signed an affidavit falsely alleging that he was insane. In jail next day the bewildered prisoner was notified that a hearing would be held within an hour. When his jailers failed to bring him into court, the court clerk signed a commitment order. That evening, after getting no chance to defend himself, hire a lawyer or even notify his wife of his troubles, Peter found himself imprisoned in a mental hospital.

*To protect the privacy of victims, fictitious names are used in all cases. The author is indebted to the American Bar Foundation for the [illegible] from its forthcoming book *The Mentally Ill and the Law*, University of Chicago Press, 1957. However, the opinions expressed in this article should not necessarily be construed as those of the American Bar Foundation.

Reprints available from

AMERICANS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ACCUSED INSANE

P. O. Box 281 Independence, Missouri

These cases of normal people railroaded into mental institutions are not rare exceptions selected to shock you. Recent hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights have revealed that every year thousands of sane men and women are being wrongfully "put away" by divorce-seeking wives, vindictive husbands, estate-grabbing relatives, busybody neighbors or callous public officials. Ohio's Governor Michael DiSalle told the Committee that a survey of his state's mental hospitals disclosed 4500 inmates who were not insane at all! They were simply elderly men and women who had been "dumped" because their relatives or communities had shirked the responsibility of caring for them.

This swelling epidemic of wrongful commitments has been made possible by a series of so-called reform laws passed in recent years by state legislatures at the urging of psychiatrists, mental-hospital superintendents and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Ostensibly, the purpose of these laws is to make it simpler to bring the mentally ill to treatment. But in fact, these statutes have swept away most of the constitutional safeguards designed to protect the wrongly accused.

The right to a trial by jury, for instance, is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and by the constitutions of all the states, to anyone accused of crime. In the past, most states extended this right to those suspected of mental illness. Today only 13 states authorize even the occasional use of a jury in commitment cases. Yet forced confinement in a mental institution involves just as great loss of liberty as any other form of imprisonment.

Further, in state after state m- tal-health laws are such that he individual whose liberty is at ke need not even be notified tha is case is coming up for decision. his strange denial of the right t be heard in one's own defense has en advocated by some psychiatrist on the weird theory that it migl be traumatic for a "patient" to re ve a document couched in legal t s. Even where notice is still com al- sory, the time limit between n ce and hearing is often too sho to permit the accused a chance t ek witnesses and obtain counsel. M ne, New York and Oklahoma, fo ex- ample, permit as little as 24 h rs' notice. And though the right be represented by counsel is guara eed by every state to all those accus l of crime, 14 states make no such ro- vision for those alleged to be m tal- ly ill!

In place of trial by jury, any speedier ways of rushing ac sed people behind institution walls ave been invented. Twenty-five tes, for example, now turn over ny or all commitment cases to re ees or special commissioners or m tal- health boards. A few of these b ards include a judge. Others are m e up of just two physicians. Still hers include a lawyer or a court cl k or a county adjuster. In Maine, m icipal officers serve as sanity co mis- sioners after completing their other civic duties.

What short shrift such commissions may give a wrongfully accused person is illustrated by the Senate subcommittee testimony of Dr. Chester H. Farrell, medical member of the three-man Douglas County board which handles commitment cases in Omaha, Neb.

Meeting on weekday afternoons, this board first examines an average of three to four "informations" alleging mental illness. Then it interviews "informants," who must swear to the accuracy of their statements. When all is in order, it issues warrants to the sheriff, who has the patients picked up and placed in a psychiatric ward at the county hospital (unless they can afford private treatment). The accused gets no notice. In custody he is permitted no phone calls. If he writes letters, they are censored by a nurse. But he can be sure of one visitor: the medical member of the board comes to examine him. When the board reconvenes, the medical member's diagnosis is read to his colleagues—a court clerk and a lawyer—and a decision is taken.

Thus, upon the vote of three men —two of whom may never have even seen the accused—approximately 1000 residents of Douglas County are, each year, adjudged insane and committed to state hospitals. Along with their freedom, they automatically lose their rights to vote, to drive a car, to control their property, to make a contract. All this is done by proceedings in which an average of barely one hour is devoted to each case—paperwork, "hearing" and deliberation combined!

Even more opportunity for unjust commitment is afforded by another procedure—a feature of the "Draft Act," promoted as a "model" mental-health law by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Under this procedure, those alleged to be mentally ill can be deprived of their liberty without a court order, on certification by two physicians. Ten states have already adopted this completely non-judicial process. In most states the examining physicians need not even have had any training in psychiatry!

These tricky "reform" laws can be stretched to rob you or me or any well-behaved, non-violent individual of his freedom. For in all but six states it no longer needs to be shown that the accused is dangerous or that he suffers from a psychotic disease. All that's necessary is a finding that he is "in need of treatment." In Massachusetts, for example, you can be committed if you are deemed "likely" to conduct yourself in a manner which violates the "conventions or morals of the community." You need not actually have done or said anything out of line. The mere "likelihood" that you might is enough to justify your being separated from your family, deprived of your civil rights and forced into indefinite confinement in a mental hospital.

How easily such vague definitions of mental illness lend themselves to abuse was demonstrated recently by the case of the Rev. John Doe. A Negro educator, he violated the conventions of his community by attempting to enroll as a student at the all-white University of Mississippi. He was haled into court for a lunacy hearing and promptly dispatched to a mental hospital. At the hospital psychiatrists declared the professor sane and he was allowed to leave the state.

Many psychiatrists argue that wrongful commitments pose no great problem because anyone so imprisoned is speedily discharged by the hospital authorities. Even if this were so, loss of liberty would be no less outrageous because it proved short. But it isn't so. Most of our

mental hospitals are woefully undermanned. Dr. Harry Solomon, past president of the American Psychiatric Association, has said, "In many of our hospitals about the best that can be done is to give a physical examination and make a mental note on each patient once a year, and often there is not enough staff to do this much."

We sentence even convicted criminals to fixed terms with time off for good behavior so that they may look forward, with certainty, to the day of their release. But for the victims who have been railroaded into mental hospitals there is no such certainty. How many serve [illegible] utterly unjust life sentences we shall never know. But the records of those rescued after decades of illegal imprisonment can give at least an inkling.

In Michigan, for example, Harry Klein of the Detroit Legal Aid Bureau took up the case of a woman who had been hastily committed on [illegible] by a psychiatrist who decided that [illegible] suffered from delusions of grandeur because she told him of an invention she had been trying to sell to the auto industry. When Attorney Klein proved that the woman had actually invented a rumble seat top and had the documents to prove it, the court ordered her immediate release—after commitment had cost her 16 years of freedom.

Another woman was unjustly confined on the diagnosis of a psychiatrist who decided that she was insane because "she says it is an outrage that she is being detained as she is running for office and needs to look after her campaign." When assigned to her case, Klein checked back to newspaper reports of the primary election held at the time of his client's arrest. There, if the doctor had but bothered to look, was her name, clearly recorded, as a candidate. The price paid by this victim? Nineteen years.

An even more shocking case is that of an Indiana man convicted of a $15 petty theft in 1897 and later sent by executive order—that is, without a hearing—from prison to a state mental hospital. Three years ago, at the age of 83, he escaped and walked into the local courthouse to plead for his freedom. Thus, at last, his sanity was finally affirmed after more than half a century of wrongful imprisonment.

How can such denials of justice be eliminated? Only by reforming the "reform" laws, to accord to all accused of mental illness as fair a hearing as we routinely guarantee those accused of a crime.

The American Bar Association, such senators as North Carolina's Sam J. Ervin and New York's Ken[illegible] B. K[illegible] and more leading [illegible] working for such real reforms. In Ohio last year one such group succeeded in getting a bill passed eliminating many—but unfortunately not all—of the old law's easy commitment provisions. Forces of Governor DiSalle's orders, 1500 wrongfully held old folk have already been released from mental hospitals; 1500 more are scheduled for release as soon as arrangements for care in their own communities can be completed.

The battle must be fought state by state. To win it, the help of millions of civic-minded citizens will be needed. Only when all men are secure from unjust imprisonment can each of us feel truly free.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GENERAL WALKER

General Edwin A. Walker resigned from the Army after 30 years of service in which he served his country honorably in peace and in combat.

When tried by combat, the troops who served under General Walker always made a good account of themselves. It is felt that this was due to the strong spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their country which General Walker instilled in his troops.

Because he did this so well, General Walker became the object of harassment and smear type propaganda by a cheap and vulgar magazine that many people feel is unfit to be read by the soldiers of a civilized country. The Overseas Weekly together with the assistance of left-wing newspapers and fellow travelers in the United States, made every effort to discredit this loyal American soldier.

Immediately before going to Mississippi last week, General Walker discussed a number of business dealings with responsible individuals who can testify that General Walker was in complete control of his faculties. During his stay in Oxford, Miss. he discussed other business dealings in person and by telephone which were entirely unrelated to the States Rights Issue that brought him to that city. Certainly if General Walker had any symptoms of mental confusion he would have not taken time out to make these other calls and discuss unrelated subjects.

It may be noted that news reporters and radio announcers received special attention from the rioting students. There is a good reason why this was so. Persons on the scene of these riots in Mississippi were in a position to know that most newspaper and radio accounts coming in from other parts of the country were biased or false.

Persons who were at the scene of the rioting know full well that General Walker did not "lead a charge" of students as has been widely reported in the news media.

The truth is that the United States Marshal fired a tear gas shell almost in the face of a student who was among several who had done nothing more violent than make insulting remarks at the U. S. Marshals as they passed by. Almost blinded, it was this student's scream of pain that triggered the student riot.

Later, when they started another charge, General Walker stood up on a low wall calling out to the students to keep the peace and saying "It's no use fighting here. Go back before some of you are killed". The students would not listen to his plea. The general walked away by himself and was leaving the scene when he was arrested.

Walker's bail was set at $100,000.00-- far higher than that of Soblen, the communist spy recently convicted of espionage. Evenso, this amount was quickly made available but the clerk to whom it should be paid had conveniently disappeared. He continued to be unavailable until General Walker (in complete disregard of his constitutional rights) was flown out of the state.

The fact that General Walker is here in this mental hospital is grim evidence of what can happen to a patriot who dares speak out against a vindictive administration that habitually flies into tantrums whenever they are criticized.

If the American people do not demand and secure the release of this patriot, then none of us will ever again be safe from police state tactics. America will soon cease to exist as a nation of free people.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
SOUTHERN DIVISION

EDWIN A. WALLER,

Petitioner,

vs.

H. R. O. SETTLE, Warden of the United States Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.

Respondent.

FILED

J. C. TRUMAN, CLERK

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

1. Your petitioner, Edwin A. Waller, respectfully represents that he is illegally deprived of his liberty by Dr. H. O. Settle, warden of the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners located in Springfield, Greene County, Missouri.

2. Petitioner states that he is being held by said Respondent by virtue of an order issued by Omar D. Craig, United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Mississippi, Western Division, dated the First day of October, 1948, committing said Petitioner to the custody of the United States Marshall of the Northern District of Mississippi, to be committed in a place of confinement within the Northern District of Mississippi approved by the Attorney General of the United States. A copy of said order is attached to this petition, marked "Petitioner's Exhibit A" and made a part of this petition. Said Petitioner was illegally transported from the Northern District of Mississippi to the Western District of Missouri by virtue of a telegram to John H. Phillips, United States Marshall of Oxford, Mississippi, from James V. Bennett, Director of Federal Prisons, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked "Petitioner's Exhibit B" and made a part of this petition. Petitioner is further held by virtue of an order made by Claude F. Clayton, District Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, a copy of which is marked

"Petitioner's Exhibit C", attached hereto and made a part of this petition.

3. This petitioner states that said imprisonment is illegal, in this, to-wit: The original order of committment, Petitioner's Exhibit A, directs his imprisonment in a place approved by the Attorney General of the United States within the Northern District of Mississippi and gave no authority whatsoever to the Director of Federal Prisons to transport the Petitioner from the Northern District of Mississippi to the Western District of Missouri, which was done, however, on October 1, 1962, and said Petitioner was placed in the United States Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri, without legal authority of any authorized or legal tribunal.

4. Petitioner states that his detention by the Respondent and the order of Honorable Claude F. Clayton, District Judge for the Northern District of Mississippi, are illegal and void upon the following grounds:

A. Petitioner's constitutional rights have been and are being violated and denied to him in the following particulars:

(1) Petitioner has been and is being denied his right of bail.

(2) Petitioner was denied his right to counsel in the proceeding before Honorable Claude F. Clayton.

(3) Petitioner has been denied a hearing and his day in court upon the vital issue of his restraint and committment to the custody of Respondent.

B. The order of Honorable Claude F. Clayton, dated October 2, 1962, was void for the following reasons:

(1) Petitioner was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and the Judge at the time of entry of the order, having been illegally and involuntarily transported to the State of Missouri and committed to the custody of Respondent.

(2) Contrary to law and Petitioner's rights, a medical practitioner did not examine the Petitioner for the purpose of testifying before the Court as to a reasonable doubt concerning the ability of Petitioner to understand the nature of the charges and to assist counsel in his own defense. The order was reportedly based upon an incompetent and inadmissible telegraphic statement by a government psychiatrist, Charles E. Smith, of Washington, D. C., who had never seen or interviewed Petitioner.

(3) Upon information and belief Petitioner states that neither the United States Attorney who filed the motion nor the United States Judge who heard the motion had observed or examined the Petitioner.

C. Plaintiff was illegally transported from the Northern District of Mississippi into the custody of Respondent, without any valid court order or due process of law.

D. Petitioner is held in violation of his constitutional rights and without due process of law.

E. Under and pursuant to 18 U.S.C.A. 4244, designed to protect the right of an accused to prepare his defense, Petitioner is effectively being deprived of his right and ability to prepare his defense of the charges against him.

F. Petitioner represents to the Court that he is mentally competent to and does understand the proceedings against him and is able properly to assist in his own defense, except for the impediment of his illegal custody by the Respondent.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully prays that the Court take cognisance of the manner in which Petitioner is being restrained and denied of his liberty by the Respondent; and that a writ be issued directing the Respondent to show cause why Petitioner should not be immediately released from custody and

restored to his full liberty; that Petitioner be given an opportunity to make bail in a reasonable amount under the protection and supervision of this Honorable Court; that Petitioner have such further relief as may appear just and proper.

STATE OF MISSOURI }
COUNTY OF GREENE } ss.

CLYDE J. WATTS, being first duly sworn, upon his oath did state that the facts contained in the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best knowledge, information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October, 1962.

Notary Public

PETITIONER'S COUNSEL

Clyde J. Watts
Lawyers Building
219 Park Drive
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

William A. Kerr
626 La Jeune Building
Springfield, Missouri

George J. Dunnigan
926 Woodruff Building
Springfield, Missouri

Exhibit B-5

TO WARDEN RUSSELL SETTLE FROM DIRECTOR OCT 2
REF'S A COPY OF THE TELEGRAM FORWARDED LAST NIGHT TO
JOHN H PHILLIPS UNITED STATES MARSHAL POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL
BUILDING OXFORD MISSISSIPPI QUOTE IN VIEW OF FACT THAT THERE
IS NO AVAILABLE SUITABLE FACILITY FOR THE TEMPORARY DETENTION OF
EDWIN A WALKER ELSEWHERE THAN IN THE MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL
PRISONERS AT SPRINGFIELD MISSOURI YOU ARE AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED
TO FORTHWITH COMMIT WALKER THERE PENDING FURTHER ACTION BY
APPROPRIATE COURT JAMES V BENNETT DIRECTOR UNQUOTE
END ACK WILLDEL MSG TU END. ENJM

Petition as Exhibit "A"

Form A. O. 92a (Rev. 2-1-50)

Copy Commissioner's Final Commitm

United States District Court

FOR THE

Northern District of Mississippi
Western Division

1417

Commissioner's Docket No. 1

Case No. 61

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

EDWIN WALKER

FINAL COMMITMENT of EDWIN WALKER

To: The United States Marshal of the Northern District Mississippi

You are hereby commanded to take the custody of the above named defendant and to comm him with a certified copy of this commitment to the custodian of a place of confinement within District of Mississippi approved by the Attorney General of t where United States where the defendant shall be received and safely kept until discharged in due cou of law. The above named defendant was arrested upon the complaint of H. M. Ray, United States Attorney charging that on or about 30 Sept., 19 6 in the Northern District of Mississippi the defendant

Assault, resist, and impede officers and employees of the United States and

conspire to impede and injure officers of the United States, insurrection, and

seditious conspiracy,

in violation of U.S.C. Title 18, Section s. 111, 372, 2383, and 2384

and he, (having duly waived preliminary examinat before me on , 19) (after examination by me on , 19 , it appeared that there is probable cause to believe that the offense so charged has been commit and that he has committed it'), has been directed to furnish bond in the sum of One Hundred dollars ($ 100,000.00) for his appearance in the United States District Court for the Northern District of at in accordance with all orders and directions of the court relative to his appearance before the cou and he failed to do so.

Dated: October 1, 1962

, 19

Omar D. Craig
United States Commissioner

A True copy. Certified this day of

(Signed)
United States Commissioner

Oct. 1, 1962

District of custody of Lt. Frank Poulos
Bureau of Prisons

Oct. 1, 1962

1. Strike out the inappropriate portion.

John E. Phillips

10/1/62

Northern Mississip

Hubert L. Jones, Deputy

Petitioner's Exhibit "C"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,	)	
	)	No. W-C-29-62
vs	)	
EDWIN A. WALKER, Defendant.	)	

ORDER COMMITTING DEFENDANT FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION

On a motion filed by the United States Attorney for a judicial determination of the mental competency of the above-named Defendant under the provision of Section 4244, Title 18, United States Code, the Court advises that the motion is sufficient and should be sustained.

IT IS THEREFORE, ORDERED;

That the Defendant be transferred and committed to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, for psychiatric examination there and remain for such reasonable time for such examination as may be determined by the Center to be necessary or desirable for the completion of such examination;

That upon completion of said examination, a report of the results thereof be transmitted to this Court;

That the Attorney General of the United States of America, upon receipt of a certified copy of this order, deliver Defendant to said Center; and upon completion of said examination, said Center notify the Attorney General of the United States or his duly authorized representatives and the United States Marshall for the Northern District of Mississippi; and upon receipt of the notice, the Attorney General or his duly authorized representatives shall then return the Defendant to the custody of the United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi;

That for delivery of said Defendant to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners and subsequently returning said Defendant to the jurisdiction of this Court, a certified copy of the order shall be full warrant and authority to the Attorney General of the United States or his duly authorized representatives and to said United States Marshall.

This, the second day of October, 1962.

CLAUDE F. CLAYTON,
District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

FILED
OCT 4 1962
J. C. TRUMBO, CLERK
BY Alice Powell
DEPUTY CLERK

EDWIN A. WALKER,

Petitioner,

-vs-

DR. R. O. SETTLE, Warden of the United States Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.

Respondent.

No. 10068-K.C.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Petitioner has this day filed his petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus praying that this Court "take cognizance of the manner in which Petitioner is being restrained and denied his liberty by the Respondent; and that a writ be issued directing the Respondent to show cause why Petitioner should not be immediately released from custody and restored to his full liberty; that Petitioner be given an opportunity to make bail in a reasonable amount under the protection and supervision of this Honorable Court; that Petitioner have such further relief as may appear just and proper."

Petitioner alleges that he is being held "by virtue of an order issued by Omar D. Craig, United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Mississippi, Western Division, dated the 1st day of October 1962"; that he "was illegally transported from the Northern District of Mississippi to the Western District of Missouri by virtue of a telegram to John H. Phillips, U. S. Marshal, of Oxford, Mississippi, fr James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons"; and that he is

"further held by virtue of an order made by Claude F. Clayton, District Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi," dated October 2, 1962. Petitioner's allegations concerning alleged violations of his Constitutional rights raise numerous questions that may not necessarily need to be determined simultaneously.

Specifically, Petitioner in Paragraph 4A(1) of his petition, alleges that his Constitutional rights have been violated in that he "has been and is being denied his right of bail."

On the other hand, Petitioner's allegations concerning the validity of the order of the U. S. Commissioner, the telegraphic direction from the Director of Federal Prisons to the Marshal in the Northern District of Mississippi, and the order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi raise different and separable questions of law.

For that reason the Court orders that:

1. On or before Tuesday, October 9, 1962, Respondent shall make answer and file a return as to why Petitioner should not be given an opportunity to make bail.

2. Counsel for Respondent and counsel for Petitioner shall file simultaneous suggestions in support of their respective legal positions on or before Tuesday, October 9, 1962. The Court requests counsel for both parties to submit authorities on the questions of:

(a) Whether any defendant is entitled to bail under circumstances which would assume the validity of the orders under which Petitioner is presently confined.

(b) Whether, even if petitioner is entitled to bail, this Court or some other United States Court has jurisdiction to admit Petitioner to bail consistent with Rule 46 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and Article VIII of the Constitution of the United States

3. Respondent, within ten (10) days of this order shall further file an answer and return certifying the true cause of the detention of Petitioner in accordance with Chapter 153 of the United States Code.

4. Counsel for Petitioner may file with the Court such suggestions in support of Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus at the earliest convenient time.

5. Counsel for Respondent shall file an answer brief within ten (10) days of the filing of the Petitioner's suggestions.

6. [illegible] they may [illegible] file [illegible] days in which to reply to Respondent's answer brief.

7. Counsel are directed to file the originals of all papers in the Western Division of this Court at Kansas City, Missouri, but that, in order that a copy of all papers filed be available in the Southern Division at Springfield, Missouri, copies of all papers so filed in the Southern Division at Springfield, Missouri.

8. The Court will set a date for hearing after all documents above required to be filed are in fact filed.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Springfield, Missouri
October [illegible], 1

-3-

Serial 741

Page 3

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside scope

FD-302 (Rev 3-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	10/12/62	9/29 - 10/11/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: HM

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER
CONSPIRACY

REFERENCES: Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 10/10/62.
Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 10/6/62.
Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 9/30/62.
Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 9/30/62.
Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 9/29/62.
Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 10/4/62, captioned "UNNAMED ORGANIZATION OF DALLAS, TEXAS PATRIOTS, IS-X"
Report of SA [redacted] Dallas, dated 10/3/62, captioned "ASHLAND FREDERIC BURCHWELL, SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT." 7C

- P -

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being furnished to the New Orleans Office for information in view of their interest in this matter.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-746

REC-53

COPIES MADE:
(5) Bureau
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Hdqtrs, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
3 - Memphis (1 USA, Oxford)(157-147)
~~1 - New Orleans (Info.) 2 - Dallas (157-203)~~

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT — NOTATIONS

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	10/29/62		
HOW FWD.	AM		
BY	[illegible]		

see sig unit

67 OCT 29 1962

purposes were developed on some of the articles submitted, nothing was found to indicate that any of the guns thusfar examined fired any of the ammunition specimens examined to date.

7D

One of our racial informants made available a letter [redacted] from [redacted] Ku Klux Klan at Biloxi, Mississippi. The letter asked that other Klansmen be advised that [redacted] was re-organizing the Klan in Mississippi to throw out the "chaff and undesirables who fail to respond in time of emergency." The letter indicated that many Klansmen could not seem to realize that the time had arrived for them to be white and to perform as Klansmen.

With respect to former Major General Walker, although it was indicated earlier that his appearance for psychiatric examination might be accompanied by crowds of followers and possible trouble, he appeared at the Southwest Medical School of the University of Texas, Dallas, Texas, at approximately 11:00 p. m., last night without incident. A source of our Dallas Office contacted Walker's secretary last evening and was told by the secretary that no demonstration was planned. She implied that Walker's followers were under instructions from his attorney to make no statements and to hold no demonstrations in connection with his reporting for psychiatric examination.

Although police were covering the hospital in anticipation of possible trouble, there were no spectators and Walker appeared virtually without being noticed by members of the press. He spent approximately twenty minutes conversing with Dr. Stubblefield, the chief psychiatrist, and was then released to remain on 24-hour notice until such time as Dr. Stubblefield is officially notified by the court of the identity of the Government psychiatrist who is to participate in the examination.

Our Dallas Office was advised by the U. S. Attorney's office there that Dr. Wilfred Oberholtzer, who is formerly of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C., had been named as the U. S. Government psychiatrist to examine Walker. This has not yet been confirmed.

DL 157-203

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

(1) Will follow and report activities of EDWIN A. WALKER.

(2) Will continue to develop information on the activities of EDWIN A. WALKER, commencing 9/24/62.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All of the above referenced airtels transmitted letterhead memoranda suitable for dissemination, which information contained in those letterheads is not being repeated in this report since all of this information has been reported.

[redacted] 7D

Officials at the Park Cities State Bank, Dallas, Texas, declined to make any information available regarding two accounts of EDWIN A. WALKER without issuance of subpoena duces tecum in view of national publicity and possible embarrassment to the bank. As set forth in this report, WALKER has two accounts at this bank, one entitled "FRIENDS OF WALKER," the other "AMERICAN EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY." Bureau authority has been requested for permission to contact U. S. Attorney, Dallas, Texas, to request subpoenas for above records. Upon granting of Bureau authority, this will be done immediately.

Subp copy rec'd 10-15-62
See Requested 10-15-62

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 10-9-62

FROM : C. S. VOELKER

SUBJECT: FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, (USA)
IDENTIFICATION MATTER

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As you will recall former Major General Edwin A. Walker received a great deal of publicity last week as a result of his appearance on the campus of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, during the rioting. He was subsequently arrested and on October 8, 1962, we received fingerprints from the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. Walker has been charged with assault, resisting and impeding officers of the United States, conspiracy to impede and injure United States officers and insurrection and seditious conspiracy. The disposition was indicated as held pending trial.

A search of these fingerprints failed to reveal any prior arrest record. However, we did locate a set of prints in our Old Armed Forces file which recorded the appointment of Edwin Anderson Walker as a Cadet at West Point on July 1, 1927. These fingerprints had been taken on August 30, 1929, at West Point, New York, and were received in the Identification Division September 11, 1929.

For information.

CSV:gb
(3)

EX-100

REC-43

157-701-695

67 OCT 19 1962

10/11/02

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis (157-147)

From: Director, FBI (157-401) 699

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI;
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated 10/9/62 from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., of the Criminal Division, together with a copy of an enclosure thereto.

The investigation requested by Mr. Miller should be handled immediately in connection with investigation being conducted by you in this matter.

Enclosures - 2

FCW: cag

(4)

NOTE: [redacted] were checked with the Crime Records Division and it was determined their names are not on the list of individuals not to be contacted. 7C

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1962

Serial 699

2 pages

Referred to

Department of Justice

for direct response

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	MEMPHIS	10/11/62	10/4 - 11/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C

TYPED BY: rc ; dmm; sw; jao

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

~~SYNOPSIS~~

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/9/62 at New Orleans. 7C

- P -

LEADS:

ORLEANS DIVISION

Will follow contempt action, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals regarding governor and lieutenant governor of the State of Mississippi.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Other teletype leads received from Memphis at this office are currently being investigation, will be reported and are not being restated.

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-702

REC- 43

18 OCT 15 1962

COPIES MADE:

(5) - Bureau (157-401)
- G2, 3rd Army, Headquarters Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - ONI, 8th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
3 - Memphis (157-147) (1 - USA, Oxford)
5 - New Orleans (147-221)

[illegible] to Dept. 10/26/62 [illegible]

67 OCT 29 1962

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Serial 702

Cover Page B

Withheld

b 7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G2, 3rd Army, Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: October 11, 1962

File Number: NO 147-221 Bufile: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OS UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTER; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] on University of Mississippi campus during riot. He noted two unidentified persons apparently loading shotgun in front of Lyceum Building, but did not see them fire. Noted one student attempt to restore order. In city of Oxford, [redacted] talked to unidentified person who claimed he was with "Alabama Volunteers" who had come to Oxford to defend the Constitution. [redacted] states does not know EDWIN WALKER, has never been in contact with him and knows nothing of WALKER's activities in Jackson or Oxford, Miss. [redacted] denies knowing WALKER personally or knowledge of WALKER's activities over weekend of 9/29/62. He did call WALKER in Jackson, Miss. 9/29/62 giving moral support. [redacted] deny being in Oxford, Miss. or with Gen. WALKER weekend of 9/29/62. [redacted] states does not know WALKER. [redacted] states he and family know WALKER but not close personal friends. Former general, EDWIN A. WALKER made telephone call to radio station KWKH, Shreveport, La. on 9/26/62 to "Party Line" which was broadcast in Shreveport. In talk, stated "it is time to rise to make a stand beside Gov. Ross Barnett at Jackson, Miss. He is showing the way. Now's the time to be heard 10,000 strong from every state in the union. Rally to the cause of freedom. The battle cry of the Republic, Barnett yes, Castro no. Ladies and gentlemen, you should be ready to bring your flag, your tent and your skillet."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. 16—74638-1 GPO

NO 157-221

Synopsis (continued)

Investigation, Jackson, Miss. Municipal Airport, reflected unknown pilot of twin engine Beechcraft plane, number N-9852-Z purchased gasoline 2:30 P.M., 9/29/62 immediately after arrival at airport. Airport control tower records reflect this plane departed airport 6:25 P.M. same date. Persons servicing plane not acquainted with Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER and did not believe pilot of plane was Gen. WALKER. MHSP personnel who were manning road block on Highway #6, West of Oxford, 10/1/62, stopped late model Mercides Benz containing 3 men. Occupants this car indicated they wanted to see Gen. WALKER. Examination of operator's permit in possession of driver of this auto reflected he was [redacted] 7C car and occupants turned over to U. S. Army roadblock. On 9/30/62, another MHSP patrolman at this roadblock received information from unrecalled source that a man standing in vicinity had helped university students fill coke bottles with gasoline. Patrolman determined from this man's driver's license he was [redacted] 7C

- F -

DETAILS:

Serial 702
Enclosures: Pages
3 thru 7
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] stated he asked this individual if his group was called by or anyway connected with General EDWIN WALKER and the man had not seemed to know who WALKER was. 7D

[redacted] described the above mentioned individual who stated he was an "Alabama Volunteer" as follows: 7D

> Age - 35 to 42, bareheaded, hair receding with widow's peak appearance, height- 5'7" to 5'9", dingy, washed-out complexion, weight approximately 140 pounds, slender build, plump face, red eyed and appeared to be getting over a drunk.

At this point [redacted] stated he was very desirous of furnishing all possible assistance and aid to the FBI, but requested termination of the interview to allow him to keep appointments he had previously made and were very important to his magazine in that it was deadlined for the next edition. 7D

[redacted] stated he would recontact the Jackson Resident Agency later in the day and advise as to his schedule, whereabouts, and availibility for furnishing further details re the events at Oxford, Mississippi, on the night of September 30, and the day of October 1 and subsequent. 7D

[redacted] At approximately 12:05 AM, October 7, 1962, [redacted] telephonically contacted the Jackson, Mississippi Resident Agency Office and advised SA [redacted] since he had previously talked to SAs [redacted] and [redacted] on October 4, 1962, he had been in touch with newsmen he had encountered when he had been on the University of Mississippi campus on the night of September 30, 1962, and the morning of October 1, 1962. [redacted] stated he had ascertained these individuals had already been interviewed by FBI Agents concerning their observations. 7D

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b7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] Heidelburg Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that he does not have any registration at this hotel on September 28 or 29, 1962, for Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, [redacted] or any similar name. He pointed out that the hotel was completely full on the night of the 29th of September, 1962, because that was the day of the Ole Miss -Kentucky football game at Jackson, and a room could be obtained only by advanced reservations. 7D

[redacted] advised that he does not recall a press conference being held in the lobby of the Heidelburg Hotel on September 29, 1962, and does not know General EDWIN A. WALKER. He pointed out that the lobby was full of people most of the afternoon and it is quite possible that General WALKER was there. [redacted] said that he had contacted the employees of the hotel who were on duty in the lobby on the afternoon of September 29, 1962, and none of them can recall anything concerning General WALKER being there. 7D

On 10/8/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/9/62 7C

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Pages 11 thru 15

Withheld

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[redacted] was advised that he did not have to talk with interviewing Agents, that he had a right to consult an attorney, and that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law. 7D

He stated that he did not know former General EDWIN WALKER, had never had any contact with him personal or telephonic, and had no contact with any of General WALKER's party either personal or telephonic. He said he did not know anyone who may have accompanied General WALKER when he came to Jackson, Mississippi on September 29, 1962. He said he did not know how General WALKER traveled to Jackson or when he arrived or when he left. He said he knew nothing of General WALKER's activities in Jackson or Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted] went on to say that on Sunday, September 30, 1962, he and his wife, and another couple, whom he did not desire to name, drove to Jackson, Mississippi, from Brookhaven in the afternoon and had dinner in Jackson after which they strolled around the Governor's Mansion in Jackson to observe the proceedings. He said the reason he went to the Governor's Mansion area was to satisfy his curiousity as to what was going on. 7D

He said General WALKER has never been to Brookhaven to his knowledge and he said he was unable to imagine any reason why his name and address should come up in connection with the activities of General WALKER.

[redacted] said he thought the Oxford situation was deplorable and wished they would get that "nigger" out of there. He said he felt like all Mississippians that as bad as the situation is, he felt nothing could be done because of the way the Federal Government was handling the situation in Oxford, Mississippi. 7D

[redacted] did not want to furnish a signed statement and the following personal data was obtained from observation 7D

On 10/10/62 at Brookhaven, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] SA Date dictated 10/10/62 JC

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b 7C
b 7D

[redacted] 7D He was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents. He was advised that he did not have to make any statements and that any statements he made or any information he furnished must be furnished voluntarily and could be used against him in a court of law; and that he had a right to consult with his attorney before furnishing any information or making any statements.

[redacted] stated that he had never met General EDWIN A. WALKER, but that he had talked to him by phone at Dallas, Texas, and that the call was made from his [redacted] residence [redacted] 7D during the latter part of September, the exact date not recalled.

[redacted] said that he was motivated after reading about General WALKER's desire to assist Governor BARNETT in the present crisis brought about by the efforts of the Federal Government to desegregate the University of Mississippi. [redacted] stated that he was for good Federal Government for the good of the people and that he does not believe in violence. As a loyal supporter of Governor BARNETT, [redacted] said he called General WALKER to offer his general moral support. There was no mention of any plans by General WALKER or any advanced information concerning General WALKER's trip to Jackson, Mississippi. 7D

[redacted] said that he again called General WALKER from his residence [redacted] - person to person - and was given a number to call in Jackson, Mississippi. This call was made on September 29, 1962, but [redacted] could not remember the time but said it was just getting dark. [redacted] said the nature of the call was to confirm what he had told General WALKER on the previous call to Dallas, Texas; to offer General WALKER his general moral support. [redacted] said that General WALKER made no specific requests and that he, [redacted] made no specific offers. [redacted] said that he and General WALKER talked "man to man". [redacted] said that 7D

On 10/10/62 at [redacted] File # NO 157-221 7C

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/10/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

he thought General WALKER was more of a gentleman than he had expected; that General WALKER offered him [redacted] his congratulations. 7D

Concerning General WALKER's activities in Jackson, Mississippi, [redacted] said he did not know how General WALKER arrived in Jackson, where he stayed, who he contacted or when he left. [redacted] did say that he gave General WALKER his name and phone number in the event that General WALKER would want to call him. 7D

[redacted] He also stated that he had been to Oxford on occasions, but that he had never seen the University of Mississippi and had not visited Oxford since the matter of desegregation began. 7D

[redacted] said he does not know any one by the name of [redacted] and did not receive any calls from Oxford, Mississippi on September 29, or September 30, 1962. 7D

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b 7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised he had learned from a member of the staff [redacted] of the Mississippi National Guard that this member of the staff had heard while in Jackson, September 30, 1962 that EDWIN WALKER, "a former Army General", was in the Governor's Mansion sometime during the morning hours of September 30, 1962. 7D

[redacted] 7D

On 10/10/62 at Meridian, Mississippi File # 157-221

by SAS [redacted] Dated 10/11/62

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted], furnished the following information:

[redacted] said [redacted] registered three 1962 white Chevrolet automobiles in New Iberia, Louisiana, in August, 1962. The cars are the property of Republic Leasing Company, Houston, Texas, but the automobiles are leased to the Southwest Oil Field Products. All three cars were registered as the property of Republic Leasing Company, 312 New Iberia.

[redacted]

[redacted] said he was home [redacted] on the weekend of September 29, 1962. He never met General EDWIN WALKER and the only information he knows about the integration problem of the University of Mississippi is what he read in the newspapers. [redacted] However, he never discussed the problem of integration of the University of Mississippi nor has he ever discussed General WALKER with them. He has not seen them in over a month and he does not know if either of them were in the Oxford, Mississippi area on the weekend of September 29, 1962

[redacted]

On 10/10/62 at [redacted] File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] /cjo Date dictated 10/10/62

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Withheld

b7C
Outside Scope

1

Date 10/11/62

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he knows General EDWIN WALKER, 7D
He stated he does not know the General well but did meet him during his recent campaign for governor. He said that he did not see General WALKER on September 29 or September 30, or on the days immediately preceding that time and that he was definitely not with him at that time. He also stated that he does not believe [redacted] was with General WALKER, but that he cannot 7D

On 10/11/62 at Harvey, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SA's [redacted] Date dictated 10/11/62 7C

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state as a positive fact that they were not because he did not see them and was not in touch with them during that period. He stated that he did not know where [redacted] was during the weekend of September 29 - 30, but assumes he was in the [redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that neither he nor his family are close personal friends of EDWIN WALKER but that they do know him and consider him an acquaintance.

The following description was obtained in the course of the interview:

[redacted] 7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/10/62

[redacted] Radio Station KWKH, advised that EDWIN A. WALKER did not make a speech on Station KWKH on Sunday, September 30, 1962. He stated that WALKER did make a telephone call sometime during the week of September 24, 1962 to their program "Party Line." He explained that Party Line is moderated by JOE FRIBLEY. FRIBLEY sets forth topics of discussion and takes telephone calls from the general public, at which time they offer their comments. Their comments are recorded and are broadcast. He explained that there is a seven second delay in the broadcast of the comments and this allows the moderator time to cut out any obscenity that may be uttered by a person calling in. He said the program is on Monday through Friday, from 7:15 PM to 9:00 PM, with the exception of Tuesday night, when it is on from 7:30 PM to 9:00 PM.

7D

[redacted] advised that any comments made by WALKER would be on a master tape and it would take some time to locate it. He stated that he would attempt to locate the comments of WALKER and would make the tape available on October 8 or 9, 1962.

7D

On 10/5/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] Date dictated 10/9/62

7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 10/9/62

[redacted] Radio Station KWKH, advised he had located a telephone call made to their radio station on the night of September 26, 1962 by EDWIN A. WALKER. The telephone call was directed to JOE FRIBLEY moderator of the program "Party Line." The topic of discussion that evening was "The Establishment" or the hidden or invisible government. [redacted] advised that in listening to the tape it appears WALKER is calling from Dallas, Texas, as he stated, "this is EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas." 7D

[redacted] made available a tape recording of WALKER's comments to FRIBLEY, stating it had been recorded from the master tape. He requested it be returned upon completion of its usefulness. He stated that any subpoena to obtain the master copy of the tape recording should be directed t[redacted] 7D 7C

On 10/9/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] dictated 10/9/62 7C

/mb

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/10/62

The following is a transcription of a copy of magnetic tape setting forth a telephone call made by EDWIN A. WALKER to JOE FRIBLEY, moderator, "Party Line," radio station KWKH, Shreveport, Louisiana, on September 26, 1962. This telephone call was broadcast by radio station KWKH.

FRIBLEY (F): Hello, this is JOE FRIBLEY.

WALKER (W): Hello, Mr. Fribley.

F: Yes.

W: My compliments and good wishes to you. This is EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas Texas.

F: General WALKER, it is very good to hear from you, sir, and a surprise.

W: Glad to know you're back on the show.

F: Thank you.

W: I was interested in your question and I think the most interesting part about it is that when something is exposed by the conservative side

F: May I interrupt you sir and ask you do you have a radio that's tuned up a little bit?

W: Yes, but I'm turning it down. I'm very sorry.

F: Thank you, go ahead.

W: When something is exposed by the conservative side, it's natural that the liberal side comes out to give it respectability. This is done by making it acceptable, by making it part of what we live with and thereby it becomes acceptable and it becomes creditable after we've heard enough about it. It becomes a part of our society, and once something is exposed as there has been so much written on the CFR and the invisible Government, the liberal press, which is a great portion of our present media system, much of it subsidized by tax payers' money

On 10/9/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] /mer /jao /nhb Date dictated 10/9/62

7c

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NO 157-221/jao

W: (continued)
through contracts and so forth, naturally it puts out the other side and makes you live with, in this case, the invisible Government and referred to by Mr. REVERE as the establishment. I feel that

F: What part, sir, do you think that he plays in this as an individual and why is he as an individual, why do you think he has become so interested in this subject.

W: I believe he plays the part that you have indicated, that is, just to spread the knowledge of the establishment before the public, not giving any opinions, of course, but and not castigating anybody even though the indications are that the establishment has too much hand in our Government, which would be and is unconstitutional. Of course, we all know that the international conspiracy is greatly financed by this country. Russia is too poor in the rest of the world to carry on the conspiracy around the world on the size and scale that it is being carried on. It takes American money, American interest and American support to finance the international conspiracy. So within the establishment which Mr. REVERE has definitely not mentioned are many of the CFR, in the CFR and in the invisible Government, people who are deeply involved in handling the finances of this country in its relationship and support of the international conspiracy; and I'm talking about Communism, and none other, in its explorations throughout the world now today in Cuba. I would like to add another thing. Today, the 26th of September, I have released an open letter addressed to the President of the United States. I believe this will indicate the situation today and why there is necessity to write about all these things and make 'em part of our society. That in itself would help to cover up the main issues of our time. There are two vital issues and our freedom is at stake. One is Cuba and the other is Mississippi, and I have released to much of the media today. You may be able to look and see if your press has carried it.

W., continued: "Dear Mr. President: It is obvious to millions of concerned and informed Americans that idle talk and rocking-chair action cannot cope with the Russian-Cuban threat. The joint chiefs of staff, our highest military tribunal, have informed your administration that Cuba is a threat to the United States. The action of the State Department are completely incompatible with military judgment and with our policy and traditions upon which all freedom loving countries rely for their protection and security. America is now the laughingstock of the world to both friend and foe. Our military men watch German led die with utter disgust for a policy of centralized, Sovietized paralysis that centers their every move. There is wide spread bewilderment throughout the nation at the audacity of CASTRO Cuba and our obsequious policy of vying for favor in assisting our enemies which is now realistically exposed and short of its enchantment. The Monroe Doctrine is more than an expression of national policy. It is an expression of unity in cause and purpose in the union of states. Harboring and shielding Communist Cuba in our midst is a direct threat to the state of the union. Americans, civilian and military, regulars, reserve and guard to include the state and local police, are closely unified and oriented at community level. They recognize demigogic power and action with centralized (inaudible) state methods as being used by the Federal law enforcement agencies in Mississippi as an internal policy which is corroborating and reciprocating in purpose with the enthronement and the escalation of Moscow's Castro. I will lay off of Berlin if you will lay off of Cuba. It is no doubt an expression of blackmail with which you are familiar from your early summit meeting with a typical Communist maestro. There is wide spread concern for the freedom and custody of your office with possible resulting inhibitions in national policy and security. Public opinion can be right or wrong but none the less dangerous as reflected in the highly volatile, belated and moratory pronouncements of the Fulbright Memorandum. Public concern is not allayed or reduced by the sophisticated utterances of your associates in past. The UN has proved itself too deceptive and too un-American in Cuba, Goa, the Congo and Laos to add one

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Withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

WALKER: Mr. FRIBLEY, I am sorry to move from your subject, but I think it is all very, very much applicable to the establishment which is a very important and un-Constitutional activity which is going on today, and that the liberal press is trying to give the greatest respectability to as a part of our normal and required operations in Government.

FRIBLEY: We certainly appreciate your calling.

WALKER: Thank you.

FRIBLEY: General EDWIN A. WALKER, good night, sir.

WALKER: Good night.

W., continued: iota of confidence to a situation which you have described as dire peril. I urge you now and in haste in view of the steadily deteriorating situation and the ill will that bodes no good to take such measures that will invoke the Monroe Doctrine and reassure the prevailing lack of confidence at home and abroad. This would establish a modicum of respect for America throughout the world. If an aggressive and economic military blockade is not now made assuredly successful in its essential offensive quality, disposition and determination to free Cuba, a volatile and dangerous public opinion will reflect its angry mood towards losses to Communism throughout the entire world.

WALKER: Without a modicum of respect, such a mood could rebel in revulsive repudiation of its traditional bounds against the untraditional escalation of intrusive and compulsive accomodation. Signed Respectfully,
EDWIN A. WALKER "

I have just read what you have heard is an open letter to the President of the United States, which over a thousand copies have been sent out to press and media services throughout the country. You may want to look to see if those are inclined to supporting re-establishment in its present form with respect to its interference with our Constitutional Governmentare able to print my letter. I certainly hope that they do. I would like to warn your listeners further that it's time to make a move. We have talked and we are always out-talked, as such articles on the establishment indicate. We have listened and we have been pushed around far too much by the anti-Christ Supreme Court. It is time to rise to make a stand beside Governor ROSS BARNETT at Jackson, Mississippi. He is showing the way. Now is the time to be heard ten thousand strong from every state in the union. Rally to the cause of freedom. The battle cry of the Republic, BARNETT yes, CASTRO no!

Ladies and gentlemen, you should be ready to bring your flag, your tent, and your skillet. The time approaches when it is now or never and that time is when the President if he does, by the bad advice that he is continuously getting, make a move in any form to use the military forces of the Federal Government or the State Government in Mississippi against Governor ROSS BARNETT. That is the time to make your move. We have had enough talk, we have listened long enough, and we have been pushed around long enough by the anti-Christian Supreme Court and I can assure you that I have been on the other side in such situations, and the place was Little Rock, and I was on the wrong side. This time I will be in Jackson, Mississippi, on the right side. God bless you all.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] said that he did not known General EDWIN A. WALKER and that he could not say at what time General WALKER may have arrived at the airport, or departed the airport. 7D

On 10/10/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] SA Date dictated 10/10/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] advised that he is not personally acquainted with Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, but has in his possession a cash sale ticket dated September 29, 1962, reflecting a cash sale of 41 gallons of 80 octane aviation gasoline to a twin engine beechcraft airplane on that day at Jackson airport, [redacted]

7D

7D

[redacted]

7D

On 10/9/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/10/62

7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] described the unidentified pilot of this plane as a white, male, about 37 to 40 years of age, black hair, 5'10", about 200 lbs., and stocky build. He said this man asked him about the refund on the aviation gas and was told that the Mississippi state refund had already been subtracted from the cost of the gas. He then asked who [redacted] thought was going to win the football game between Ole Miss and Kentucky. [redacted] could not recall any other conversation [redacted] said that he does not know General EDWIN A. WALKER, but does not believe that this person who paid for the gasoline was WALKER, based on his description as compared to what he has read in the newspapers about General WALKER. 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

On 10/10/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] dictated 10/10/62 JC

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Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] He stated that he recalls that on September 29, 1962, about 2:30 p. m. he put 41 gallons of 80 octane gasoline in a twin engine Beechcraft which had just arrived at the airport. He said that this plane had serial number N-9852-Z. He recorded the information concerning the placing of gas in this plane on a small note book which he keeps in his possession concerning all planes being serviced. [redacted] said that normally the pilot will stay with the plane until it is gassed up and then will park the plane at a designated spot. He does not recall who the pilot of this plane was, but [redacted] said that he is sure the pilot parked his own plane. [redacted] said that he does not know General EDWIN A. WALKER and did not see anyone with the plane except the pilot.

7D

On 10/10/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/10/62

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b7D
Outside Scope

He informed that his car lead the Mercedes Benz and [redacted] followed in their car. As they drove past the Mansel Motel, the Mercedes Benz pulled off the road and [redacted] got out of his car and again talked to the men and cautioned them about stopping again as they escorting them to a second road block. He stated that he did not hear any conversation between the occupants and [redacted] so therefore did not know what had happened. He stated that he learned later from [redacted] that they had stopped claiming to want to see General WALKER, who supposedly stayed at this motel.

[redacted] went on to say that they moved the car on and got to the second road block where they turned the occupants over to the U. S. Army.

10

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/11/62

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that they had in the mean time received instructions from [redacted] to the effect that they should take the car and its occupants to a military road block and turn them over to the U. S. Army. [redacted] stated that as they drove toward Oxford and toward the military road block they had a car preceding the Mercedes Benz, driven by [redacted] and he and his partner were following. As they drove by the Mansel Motel on Highway 6, the Mercedes Benz pulled into the driveway and they again stopped it. He stated that because [redacted] was driving and on the left side of the car, he got out and talked to the three men in the sports car and he did not hear any of the conversation. He stated however, that it was his understanding from what [redacted] told him, that these three men wanted to stop and see General EDWIN WALKER, who was living at that motel. 7D

On 10/9/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] and /jan Date dictated 10/10/62 7C

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Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/11/62

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] stated that they received instructions to take the car and occupants to the military road block and turn them over to the military. He stated that they indicated that they were looking for General WALKER and understood that he was at the Mansel Motel and they wanted to go to this motel if they were not under arrest. [redacted] stated that he had refused to let them go to the motel. He informed them to follow him. He stated that the driver of the car refused to drive the car, as he, [redacted] had his drivers license.

7D

On 10/9/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] /jao Date dictated 10/9/62

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[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that they did not indicate to him that they were friends of General WALKER but that they wanted to see him. He stated that the above took place around noon on October 1, 1962. 7D

[redacted] informed that he had talked with General WALKER some time during the night of September 30 - October 1, 1962. He stated that he had asked WALKER why he was at Oxford. WALKER had informed him that he was there only to observe what went on and in view of this, he, [redacted] doubted if WALKER even wanted to see the men in the car he had stopped. 7D

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b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] 7D

He stated that on the night of September 30, 1962, he was operating in the vicinity of a road block west of Oxford, Mississippi, along U. S. Highway 6. There was a man hanging around the road block for some length of time who claimed to be a friend of General WALKER, the Texas General who was in the Oxford area on that particular night. [redacted] stated as a result of the conversation overheard and because he had heard also from an unrecalled source that this person had been involved in assisting students in filling coca cola bottles with gasoline, he identified the man. 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

On 10/9/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221 7C

by SA [redacted] and /dmm Date dictated 10/9/62

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b7D
Outside Scope

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 12, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RACIAL MATTERS

The situation in Oxford remained quiet yesterday and last night. Meredith reportedly stated yesterday was his most normal day at the University. He ate at the cafeteria last night without incident and although seven U. S. Marshals were in the cafeteria, none were seated near Meredith. Approximately 75 students are reported to have been outside the cafeteria but they engaged in no boisterous activity and only a few insulting remarks were made.

The Houston Office was making efforts yesterday to interview [redacted] was reportedly with former Major General Edwin A. Walker in Oxford during his activities on the University campus there. Yesterday afternoon, [redacted] in Houston, advised our office there that he represents [redacted] and has advised [redacted] not to discuss his activities in Mississippi with the FBI.

The "Jackson Daily News" yesterday carried an Associated Press (AP) article which set forth remarks by Hinds County Judge Russell More which were extremely critical of the Federal Government. The Judge was quoted as charging that the Federal Government was conducting at bayonet point a ruthless campaign seeking to indoctrinate "our youth" in race mixing socialistic theories and the infallibility of the Federal Government.

Information had previously been received that a student, whose first name was [redacted] appeared to be the leader of a group which attacked free-lance photographer [redacted] from Houston and smashed his camera. Investigation at Oxford indicates that this individual is [redacted], a University of Mississippi student. [redacted] was interviewed 10/11/62 and refused to discuss the matter until he had consulted his attorney.

With respect to the additional guns and other evidence submitted to the Laboratory which was found abandoned in an Oxford garage, examinations have been completed. Although some latent fingerprints of value for comparison

REC-62 157-401-74

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

FCW:ers (9)

7 OCT 12 1962

22 OCT 16 1962

Serial 746
Enclosure Pages 1 thru 11
Were Previously furnished
to you by letter dated
February 2, 1978.

10/5/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis

From: Director, FBI 157-401-747

EDWIN A. WALKER,
DESEGREGATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF
JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A
FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REC-28

Attached is a memorandum from Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, requesting certain investigation in above-captioned matter.

The requested investigation should be conducted; leads should be set out to other offices by teletype; the investigation should be expedited and a report submitted to reach the Bureau by October 12, 1962.

Enclosure

FHF:jit
(4)

MAILED 28
OCT - 5 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9. 30. 19 OCT 19 1962 57

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

October 5, 1962

157-401-750

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

Reference is made to your memorandum dated October 4, 1962, requesting that Departmental Attorney Burke D. McLean be contacted in Oxford, Mississippi, and that thereafter all possible witnesses to the criminal activities of Walker be interviewed.

Mr. McLean was located and interviewed on October 5, 1962. He stated that he was not aware of any request for the additional investigation as outlined. He explained that at the time Department Attorneys were interviewing a number of newspapermen and University professors and it appeared that they would not be able to handle all the interviews. Mr. McLean advised that since the arrival of additional Departmental Attorneys, all interviews can be handled by them and assistance of FBI Agents is not needed.

In view of Mr. McLean's statements, the investigation requested in your memorandum referenced above will not be conducted unless we are advised to the contrary by the Department.

NOTE: Walker was arrested on 10/1/62 on the basis of a complaint filed by Departmental Attorneys. He was charged with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conspiracy, inciting insurrection, conspiring to prevent execution of laws of U.S., and is to be freed on $50,000 bond with the provision that he submit to psychiatric examination. The memo referred to asked that all witnesses not previously interviewed by Departmental attorneys be interviewed by Bureau Agents and that we conduct the additional investigation as might be indicated by information thus received.

FCW:ers

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 OCT 15 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 10, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

James Meredith ate at the campus cafeteria on the night of 10-9-62 without incident. On 10-9-62 Meredith, in a handwritten statement to a reporter, criticized the U. S. Army for removing Negro troops from its ranks in Oxford. He described this as a disgrace to the many Negroes in the military service. He also said it was untrue that he had been selected to integrate the University of Mississippi and that his only goal had been better educational opportunities for himself and his people.

Approximately 1,500 persons attended a meeting of the Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans in that city on the night of 10-9-62. Speakers, which included well-known segregationist Leander Perez, stated it cost United States taxpayers 30 million dollars to put Meredith into the University as well as thousands of troops. Oxford was referred to as an occupied satellite of the United States. Members of the audience were reminded no information had to be furnished to the FBI if they were contacted. Perez at one point stated President Kennedy was congratulated by the Communist Party and by Fidel Castro after Meredith was enrolled.

Another speaker was Mississippi State Senator John McLaurin, who claimed to have been present in Oxford during the trouble there. He said he was outraged to see Negro troops carrying rifles with fixed bayonets and claimed Negroes were used for the sole purpose of inciting a riot by the students. He claimed the U. S. Marshals were armed with .38 caliber pistols and intimated a Marshal had killed newspaperman Paul Guihard since he said a .38 caliber weapon had killed him. It was reported that when efforts were made to collect $2 dues from persons attending large segments of the audience began to leave and the meeting gradually broke up.

[redacted] of Edwin Walker, former Major General, was interviewed by our Dallas Office and stated Walker had an Enfield rifle and a magnum pistol in his possession at his residence on

1 - Mr. Evans

REC-10 157-401-763

OCT 17 1962

7D

FCW:cac
(7)

SENT DIRECTOR

57

7 OCT 22 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

- 7D

Friday night, 9-28-62, when he was visited [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed in Miami. He stated he was on the University of Mississippi campus during the violence there and saw a group of students, led by someone whose first name was [redacted] accost Newsweek photographer [redacted] Houston, Texas, and smash his camera. [redacted] will be interviewed, and efforts will be made to identify the individual whose first name is [redacted]

7D

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, who planned to return to Washington on the night of 10-8-62, changed his plans and remained in Oxford. Assistant Attorney General Norbert Schlei, accompanied by two Departmental attorneys and a secretary, went to Oxford from Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon.

A threat to dynamite Baxter Hall of the University was made by an unidentified man to [redacted] in Jackson, Mississippi, where [redacted] had gone to attend the University football game 10-6-62. [redacted] has been interviewed and said the man in conversation asked what the students planned to do about Meredith. When told no action was planned, the man indicated that Baxter Hall would be dynamited after midnight Tuesday, 10-9-62. [redacted] had reported this to University officials and appropriate authorities were alerted. Eight additional military police were on duty at Baxter Hall last night.

7D

Press reports indicate the Justice Department will turn over to the University information on at least 20 students involved in the campus riot on the night of 9-30-62. This has been verified through Department sources, and the information will be furnished to the University for whatever action is deemed appropriate.

We will continue to advise the Department orally of all pertinent developments and will continue to furnish confirming memoranda to the Department.

- 2 -

FD-253 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	MEMPHIS	10/12/62	10/11/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: yk

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS 7C

REFERENCE: Houston teletype to the Bureau, 10/11/62.

- P -

LEADS

Information copies of instant report are being forwarded to Dallas and New Orleans since these offices may have an interest in the matters reported in the immediate future.

MEMPHIS:

[redacted] Will furnish Houston with photograph of [redacted] for purpose of exhibiting same to [redacted] 7C

APPROVED REC. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

See next page for copies

2 - Houston (157-288)

5 - Bureau (157-401)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-786

-103

OCT 17 1962

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	FBI N/F		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	10/30/62		
How Fwd.	R/S		
By	[illegible]		

Notations

SAC

1 cc Ag. Unit

67 OCT 30 1962

HO 157-288

C O P I E S

5 - Bureau (157-401)

1 - G-2, Third Army Headquarters,
Fort McPherson, Georgia

1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale
Air Force Base, Louisiana

1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston,
South Carolina

1 - Dallas (Info.)

3 - Memphis (157-147)
(1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi)

1 - New Orleans (157-221)(Info.)

2 - Houston (157-288)

HO 157-288

HOUSTON:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

[redacted] 7C

2. Will attempt to identify the plane owned by the Southwest Oilfield Products Company [redacted] 7C and furnish this information to interested offices since it is possible this plane was used to transport WALKER to Mississippi.

Serial 786
Enclosure Page 1
Withheld
b7C
b7D

Serial 786

Pages 3, 4, 5, and 6

Withheld

b 7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that although his company did not buy those automobiles the company did own a private airplane which they used in connection with their business. He stated that he did not know whether [redacted] was in Mississippi on September 29 and 30, 1962 but pointed out that [redacted] and the family of General EDWIN A. WALKER are long-time friends, and, in fact, [redacted] worked for General WALKER during WALKER's recent political campaign. 7D

On 10/11/62 at Houston, Texas File # HO 157-288

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/12/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] stated that he did not see General EDWIN A. WALKER on the campus that night but did see him that afternoon at the motel. He stated that WALKER came to the motel where many of the reporters were staying since he heard they wanted a press conference and to take pictures of him. 7D

[redacted] stated that he saw many of the State troopers driving away from the University area on the night of September 30, 1962, when rocks were being thrown and other acts of minor violence. [redacted] stated that he thought that had the State Troopers remained and fulfilled their duty the entire incident would have been minor compared to what it actually was. 7D

[redacted] stated that he saw numerous groups of individuals clustered around the campus of the University of Mississippi and mainly they were all of student age. He stated he saw very few girls in these groups. 7D

10/17/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis (157-147)

REC- 46

From: Director, FBI (157-401) - 801

EDWIN A. WALKER; DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI; RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., dated 10/16/62.

The requested investigation should be handled expeditiously and incorporated into investigation being presently conducted by you in this matter.

With respect to item one in attached memorandum, this should not limit the extent of your inquiries concerning telephone calls from the Alumni Building and you should proceed with that phase of your investigation in accordance with previous instructions.

With respect to items four and five relating to interviews of newsmen, photographers and university faculty members, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, such interviews should be confined to those individuals who have not previously been interviewed by Departmental attorneys.

Enclosure

FCW:cag
(4)

NOTE: Previous requests received from Civil Rights Division in this matter to check toll calls from Alumni Building for period 9/25/62 - 10/1/62. This investigation has already been instituted. Previous requests for interviews of professors and newsmen in this matter from the Criminal Division have excepted those such individuals who were already interviewed by Departmental attorneys in Oxford. A letter to the Criminal Division is being prepared advising that we will interview only those persons who have not been interviewed by Departmental attorneys.

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Serial 801
2 pages
Referred to
Department of Justice
for direct response.

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	10/12/62	10/2-11/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TC — TYPED BY: GMH

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; GOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/6/62 at Memphis. TC

- P -

LEADS

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

1) Will continue to follow and report results of investigation by Memphis and auxiliary offices, it being noted that leads have been set forth in separate communications and considerable additional investigation has already been conducted as of the date this report is written.

APPROVED: Kwp Rob — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-866

REC-62

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (157-401) AMSD
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Hdqtrs., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th Dist., Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S.C.
5 - Memphis (157-147)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

67 OCT 25 1962

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

MF 1[illegible]

[illegible] Will cover any [illegible] which are requested by the Department and [illegible] by the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE

For the [illegible] information in connection with a number of the detainees or persons involved in this case, information has been received that they carry firearms and may be armed and dangerous. However, in view of the fact that these individuals are not charged as principals in the title of communications, since [illegible] are being actively sought by the [illegible] in the [illegible] and since interest in putting a [illegible] in this case, the customary [illegible] in this case.

[illegible] and it is reported that [redacted] who arrested [illegible] defendants involved in driving the line trucks toward the Marshals during the violence, is employed in the United States Navy and that [redacted] 7C [illegible], presently assigned [illegible], Mobile, Ala. A determination [illegible] these individuals are in fact [illegible] letterhead memoranda will be submitted.

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: USA, OXFORD; G-2; 5th ARMY HQ., FT. McPHERSON, GA.; OSI, 9th DISTRICT, BARKSDALE AFB, LA.; ONI, 6th NAVAL DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MEMPHIS

Date: OCTOBER 12, 1962

7C

File Number: ME 157-147

Title: OBSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: Arrangements made with Chief USM to identify personnel under his command who made arrests or who can possibly identify participants in riot. 191 persons under his command interviewed in Memphis Division to date. 7 additional persons detained by USM's and military personnel interviewed. 4 of persons who were detained and previously interviewed, re-interviewed. Of the 19 persons against whom complaints previously filed, 6 had not appeared before USC as of 10/11/62. All 13 of persons who did appear before USC reportedly released on bond except [redacted] By stipulation 7C between attorneys for WALKER and U.S., order entered in USDC, Oxford, Miss. to set aside court's order of 10/2/62 committing WALKER to Medical Center for Federal Prisoners for psychiatric examination. WALKER ordered to present himself to Chief Psychiatrist, Southwest Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, within five days after his release from Federal Medical Center, for such reasonable psychiatric examination as may be determined necessary by Chief Psychiatrist at Southwest Medical Center and by other reputable private psychiatrists selected by U.S. Bond of WALKER reduced from $100,000 to $50,000 and WALKER released on bond 10/6/62. Prosecution declined by representatives of Department against 7 additional persons detained by USM's and military personnel, which persons have been interviewed by FBI. Information set forth concerning additional guns, ammunition and spent shells and bullets in this case. Additional information received concerning detainees set forth [redacted] positively identified by DUSM as person who drove fire truck toward Marshals during violence. Information developed that [redacted] and associates allegedly made efforts to contact 7C

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16—76625-1 GPO

ME 157-147

General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] to former General EDWIN A. WALKER, reportedly in Oxford and vicinity [illegible] as 9/27/62. [redacted] contacted several University of Miss. students, allegedly urging opposition to efforts of JAMES HOWARD MEREDITH to register at university. On 9/30/62, WALKER registered at motel, Oxford, Miss., under assumed name of JOHN WATERS. [redacted] in room with WALKER at motel and elsewhere in Oxford and vicinity. Number of witnesses report inflammatory remarks by WALKER to crowd during violence. One witness states he heard WALKER tell crowd to "charge" the USM's on the University campus. Other information set forth concerning [illegible] possible association of WALKER in Oxford and vicinity around time of violence. Additional information received from witnesses indicates that WALTER RAY GUNTER possibly killed around 11:00 PM, 9/30/62, at point approximately 200 yards Southeast of Lyceum Building and that body of PAUL GUILLARD found approximately 12 feet East of Ward Dormitory, about 55 yards from Grove Loop Street. Other information set forth concerning automobiles burned during violence. Additional automobile license data set forth. Army jeep allegedly shot at 10/5/62. MEREDITH allegedly harrassed on campus 10/6/62.

P

DETAILS:

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All withheld
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Outside Scope

The spokesman for the group commented that the three students had been present on Sunday night, September 30, 1962, when General EDWIN M. WALKER was on a platform below the Rebel flag in front of the Lyceum Building. The three students observed that General WALKER was not doing anything to stop the riot. WALKER spoke to the group stating he could tell them who started the riot but that he would not do so. The crowd then inquired of General WALKER, "Who, who, who?" General WALKER then told the crowd that Colonel [redacted] and another person were the ones.

[redacted] is unable to remember the name of the second individual mentioned by the three students but [redacted] the time recognized the name as that of a Mississippi political figure. According to the three students WALKER then asked the group if they were "going to let them do this to you," apparently referring to the integration of the University of Mississippi. 7D

According to [redacted] the three students who furnished the foregoing information concerning General WALKER gave many indication of being opposed to General WALKER and seemed to be quite willing to talk about the actions of General WALKER. 7D

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All withheld
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Outside Scope.

ME 157-147
C

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] recalled that the Army captain who brought these men to the Lyceum Building had stated that the Mississippi State Patrol had arrested this group on the basis of an alert received concerning them. [redacted] understood that the Patrol officers had told the Army captain that these persons were General WALKER's men. [redacted] stated that during the interview, [redacted] were asked about their knowledge of or association with General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] at first admitted that he knew WALKER and then, as an apparent afterthought, "sort of backed down," and stated that he had heard WALKER talk and in that way was acquainted with him. During the interview, [redacted] claimed he came to Oxford "to help" and stated that [redacted] he could make speeches and "try to control the mob." [redacted] said he personally asked both [redacted] if they were not avowed segregationists, and they admitted that they were. 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

With respect to their trip [redacted] to Oxford, [redacted] recalled that [redacted] stated that they had driven straight through the night. They advised that they had stopped for breakfast at a Howard Johnson restaurant at Tallahassee, Florida, and made several stops for gas and other at places named but not recalled by [redacted] 7D They made no reference to attempting to call or calling General EDWIN A. WALKER.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

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All withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/8/62

7D

1.

[redacted]

7D

He further advised that "when we first got there on the line there were three young boys in the front part of the line, right in front of the Lyceum Building. They appeared to me to be the persons who stirred up the whole crowd, in fact they were the leaders until General WALKER got there."

He stated that there were plenty of officers who would be able to identify these men and described them as follows: He said one of them is blond, believed by him to be definitely an Ole Miss student, because later in the day on October 1, 1962, he saw this person with his books going into a class room building. He said that unfortunately he, [redacted] was in a ventrie passing, and before he could get back, the boy had disappeared.

7D

On 10/5/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/5/62

7C

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Relative to General WALKER, [redacted] stated that on at least three occasions, WALKER had most of the mob around him over at the Confederate memorial, on the other side of the square, or parkway; that he would talk to them for a while and all of them would give out with a blood curdling Rebel yell and charge the line again.

[redacted]

TD

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b 7D
Outside Scope.

ME [illegible]
SL:pl
2

7C

EDWIN A. WALKER,

with respect to

FBI: EDWIN A. WALKER

ME 157-147
FLJ:BL
1

On October 6, 1962, Mrs. KATHERINE H. BUTTS, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court, Northern District of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, made available to SA [redacted] copies of official documents relating to EDWIN A. WALKER, which are quoted hereinafter: 7C

(1)

"STIPULATION

"It is hereby agreed by and between the United States of America and Edwin A. Walker, defendant, each of said parties acting through their undersigned attorneys, that an order or orders may be entered by this Court:

"1) To vacate that part of the order of this Court entered October 2, 1962, directing commitment of Edwin A. Walker to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, for psychiatric examination; provided, however, that defendant shall not be precluded in any subsequent stage of this cause to challenge the legality of said order, or the jurisdiction of the Court to enter same;

"2) To enter an order (in lieu of the commitment of defendant to said Medical Center for Federal Prisoners) providing as follows:

"a) That the defendant, Edwin A. Walker, shall be admitted to bail upon depositing the amount heretofore set by the United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, to-wit: $100,000.00, with the United States Commissioner at San Antonio, Texas, and that the principal and surety on said bond be permitted to execute same before the United States Commissioner at Springfield, Missouri;

"b) That the defendant, Edwin A. Walker, agrees to present himself to Dr. Robert Stubblefield, Chief Psychiatrist, Southeast Medical Center, within five days after his release from the said Federal Medical Center for psychiatric examination and remain available for such reasonable psychiatric examination as may be determined necessary by the Chief Psychiatrist of said Southeast Medical

Center and by such other reputable psychiatrist engaged in private practice as may be selected by the United States of America;

"c) That if the defendant should fail to present himself for said psychiatric examination, or should be present himself for said examination and then fail to cooperate, the Court, upon being so informed of such failure by the aforementioned psychiatrists, shall enter such further order as it may then appear just and proper;

"d) That said psychiatric examination as provided for in paragraph b above, as for the Court to obtain the benefit of psychiatric examination, as provided for in Section 4244, Title 18, United States Code; provided said examination shall determine: (1) whether or not the defendant is presently insane, (2) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to understand the charges pending against him, as shown by the complaint now pending against him, and (3) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to properly assist in his own defense;

"e) That upon completion of said examination a report of the results thereof shall be transmitted to this Court and to the parties hereto for such action as to the Court may then appear just and proper;

"f) That certified copies of this order shall be delivered to the Chief Psychiatrist of the Southwest Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, and to the psychiatrist that may be selected by the United States of America;

"4) That the United States of America shall forthwith select a reputable psychiatrist engaged in private practice, as provided for in paragraph 2b above, and shall immediately notify the Court and the Chief Psychiatrist of the said Southwest Medical Center of its selection;

"5) That certified copies of the order entered by the Court pursuant to this stipulation shall serve as authorization to all officers and other persons to act in accordance therewith.

"WITNESS THE SIGNATURES OF THE UNDERSIGNED PARTIES, this the 5th day of October, 1962."

The above quoted instrument is signed by H. M. RAY, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi and by three attorneys for defendant, EDWIN A. WALKER. The signatures of these attorneys for WALKER appear to be CLYDE J. WATTS, MURRAY F. WILLIAMS, and JOE W. MATTHEWS.

(2)

ORDER

"The above cause came on for hearing on Petition of defendant, Edwin A. Walker, to set aside the Court's order of October 2, 1962, committing the defendant to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners for psychiatric examination, and to permit defendant to be admitted to bail in the amount heretofore set by the United States Commissioner at Oxford, Mississippi; and it appearing to the Court that the parties have entered into a stipulation, dated October 6, 1962, copy of which has been filed in this cause, the Court finds that the provisions of said stipulation are reasonable and in accord with the provisions of Section 4244, Title 18, United States Code.

"It is, therefore,

"ORDERED:

"That the part of this Court's order of October 2, 1962, directing commitment of Edwin A. Walker to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, for psychiatric examination, be and is hereby vacated; provided, however, that defendant shall not be precluded in any subsequent stage of this cause to challenge the legality of said order, or the jurisdiction of the Court to enter the same;

"That the defendant, Edwin A. Walker, shall be admitted to bail upon depositing the amount of $100,000.00 with the United States Commissioner at San Antonio, Texas, and that the principal and surety on said bond shall be permitted to execute same before the United States Commissioner at Springfield, Missouri;

"That the defendant, Edwin A. Walker, be and he is hereby ordered to present himself to Dr. Robert Stubblefield, Chief Psychiatrist, Southwest Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, within five days after his release from the aforesaid Federal Medical Center, and remain available for such reasonable psychiatric examination as may be determined necessary by the Chief Psychiatrist of said Southwest Medical Center and by such other reputable psychiatrist engaged in private practice as may be selected by the United States Attorney;

"That if the defendant should fail to present himself for psychiatric examination, or should be present himself for said examination and then fail to cooperate, the aforementioned psychiatrists shall report any such failure to this Court so that this Court, upon such failure, shall enter such further orders as may then seem just and proper;

"That psychiatric examination at the Southwest Medical Center is for the Court to obtain the benefits of psychiatric examination, as provided for in Section 4244, Title 18, United States Code; provided that said examination shall be for the purpose of determining: (1) whether or not the defendant is presently sane, (2) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to understand the charges pending against him, as shown by the complaint now pending against him in the Northern District of Mississippi, and (3) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to properly assist in his own defense;

"That upon completion of said examination a report of the results thereof shall be transmitted to this Court, and to the parties hereto, for such further action as to the Court may then appear just and proper.

"It is further

"ORDERED:

"That certified copies of this order and of the complaint now pending in the Northern District of

Mississippi against the defendant be delivered to the Chief Psychiatrist of the Southwest Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, and to the psychiatrist engaged in private practice selected by the United States of America;

"That the United States of America shall forthwith select a reputable psychiatrist engaged in private practice, as provided for in this order, and that this Court and the Chief Psychiatrist of the Southwest Medical Center shall be promptly notified of the selection;

"That [illegible] of this order shall serve as authority for all officers and other persons to act in accordance herewith.

"This [illegible], 1962."

[illegible] United States District Judge CHARLES L. CLAIBORNE.

(3)

ORDER FIXING BAIL

[illegible] the defendant appearing in open court [illegible]

IT IS ORDERED:

"1) That the amount of the bail heretofore fixed for the appearance bond of the defendant in the case wherein criminal charges are pending against him in this court shall be and the same is hereby reduced to the amount of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00).

"2) Said bail bond when approved by a United States Commissioner in San Antonio, Texas, in Springfield, Missouri, or by any other properly qualified United States Commissioner of any United States District Court may serve to permit the defendant to stand aside thereon.

"This [illegible] day of October, 1962."

The foregoing quoted Order Fixing Bail is also signed by United States District Judge CLAUDE F. CLAYTON.

(4)

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS - MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. WITTS also made available "Record of Proceedings - Miscellaneous" of the United States Commissioner for the Western District of Missouri, which document was filed in United States District Court, Northern District of Mississippi, October 10, 1962. This document, which also relates to defendant EDWIN A. WALKER, contains the following entries:

"10-6-62 Defendant brought before United States Commissioner Powell at Springfield, Missouri, by Bruce W. Wilson, U. S. Marshal, Western District of Missouri, from United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. Defendant's identity established. Present were defendant's counsel, Clyde J. Watts, Oklahoma City, Okla. and William A. Walker and Thomas J. Deegan, both of Springfield, Mo. and F. Russell Millin, United States Attorney for Western District of Missouri.

"Order of Judge Claude F. Clayton, Northern Dist. Mississippi, Western Division dated Oct. 6, 1962 No. W-CR-34-62 filed. Said order ordering that the defendant, Edwin A. Walker, shall be admitted to bail upon depositing the amount of $100,000.00 with the United States Commissioner at San Antonio, Texas, and that the principal and surety on said bond shall be permitted to execute same before the United States Commissioner at Springfield, Missouri', filed.

"10-6-62 Order of Judge Claude F. Clayton dated Oct. 6, 1962, No. W-CR-34-62, reducing said bail bond to the amount of $50,000.00 filed.

"United States Commissioner, John R. Banks, San Antonio, Texas by telephone and confirmed by Western Union telegram informed U. S. Commissioner at Springfield, Missouri, that George P. Walker, Jr. (brother of defendant) and his wife, Helen G.

Walker, had qualified before him as surety on the $[illegible].00 bond of Edwin A. Walker.

"Pursuant to above-mentioned Court Order and on notice by U. S. Commissioner at San Antonio, Texas that surety had qualified for said amount of bond designated by Court order, defendant (on advice of his counsel) signed said bond, together with his mother, Charlotte T. Walker, as surety, at Springfield, Missouri, and same approved by United States Commissioner at Springfield, Missouri.

"Thereafter, U. S. Commissioner at San Antonio, Texas, advised U. S. Commissioner at Springfield, Missouri, that he has in his possession certain securities of Mrs. Charlotte T. Walker, with a marketable value of some $51,846, which would accompany his portion of bond to the Clerk of the Northern District of Mississippi at Oxford, Mississippi."

Mrs. BLISS advised that WALKER was released on bond on October 6, 1962, the bond being returnable to the United States District Court, Northern District of Mississippi. The date the bond is returnable was not stipulated.

Declination of Prosecution
Concerning 7 Additional Persons Detained
By United States Marshals and Military Personnel

Serial 866

Pages 311 thru 325

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 9, 1962

1

Departmental Attorney VICTOR C. WOERHEIDE, while interviewing persons being detained at the Research Laboratory Building, Department of Agriculture, Oxford Airport, Oxford, Mississippi, stated that he had some evidence in his possession which had been taken from the person of [redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] advised that he tried to contact EDWIN WALKER here at University of Mississippi, and further that he had bought the gun in Atlanta, Georgia, in a surplus store on Walton Street near Five Points.

[redacted] 7D

On 10/2/62 at Oxford, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/8/62 7C

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Serial 866

Pages 327 thru 371

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 9, 1962

[redacted]

Mansel Motel, Highway 6, just west of Oxford, Mississippi, advised that she recalled on Sunday, September 30, 1962, there were a number of phone calls to and from Room 17, which was occupied by [redacted] JOHN WATERS". She said she later learned that "JOHN WATERS" is actually Former Major General JOHN A. WALKER. [redacted] recalled that calls were received in this room and made from the room to various locations in Florida, Oklahoma, Mississippi, New York, and other states. She recalled that in connection with some of these calls, the name of [redacted] was involved. She did not know whether calls had been placed to [redacted] or whether his name was used in connection with incoming phone calls to the room. She checked her records and determined that there was no record of any calls charged to Room 17, [redacted] to a person [redacted] to Florida.

7D

7D

On 10/4/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/6/62

7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 9, 1962

[redacted] advised his records disclose that at 12:30 a.m., Sunday morning, September 30, 1962, two individuals checked into Mansel Motel, Room 17. These individuals are listed on the motel register card as [redacted] and "JOHN WATERS". [redacted] understood the individual using the name "JOHN WATERS" was former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] said he recalled the name of [redacted] as being connected with telephone calls between Room 17 and other locations away from Oxford, Mississippi, on Sunday, September 30, and on Monday, October 1, 1962. [redacted] checked records at the motel and advised there is no record of any telephone call being billed to Room 17 identified with the name [redacted] or having been placed to Florida. He said there was a record of various long-distance calls charged to this phone, however, [redacted] received several calls during Sunday, September 30, 1962, wherein the name [redacted] was involved as one of the parties to the phone conversation. He also said he knew someone in the room, Room 17, had talked to someone in Florida during that period, and it may have been that a prepaid phone call from Florida and [redacted] was made to Room 17.

[redacted] produced a piece of scratch paper on which appeared a notation to the effect that [redacted] called Room 17 at 6:07 a.m. on October 1, 1962. [redacted] did not know where this call came from but recalled that the calling party upon learning that no one was in Room 17, asked that word be left that [redacted]

On 10/4/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/6/62

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Serial 866

Pages 374 thru 378

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

ME 157-147

RE: EDWIN A. WALKER (And Associates)

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 11, 1962

1

[redacted] 7D

furnished the following information:

[redacted] learned from [redacted] 7D
that an individual supposed to be an aide-de-camp to General WALKER had contacted [redacted] regarding the formation of some kind of a committee of students. This contact occurred sometime during the weekend of September 28, 1962. [redacted] understood [redacted] that this person was in possession of names of several students, including the name of [redacted] and [redacted] expected that the man would probably contact [redacted]

[redacted] 7D

On 10/8/62 at Oxford, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

by SAs J [redacted] Date dictated 10/8/62 7C

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380

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he was "the aide to General WALKER [redacted] had been in the area about

On 10/5-9/62 at [redacted] File # ME 157-147

SA'S [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 10/9/62

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ME 157-14

ter days. He referred to General WALKER as a "dedicated man" and said that he was coming to help the people.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted]

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Both Withheld

b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/9/62

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that on September 28, 1962, he was contacted at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House by [redacted] a student at the University of Mississippi, who lives at an unknown address at Oxford, Mississippi. He said [redacted] was accompanied by an individual named [redacted] said [redacted] told him that [redacted] was looking for students who could help him organize a conservative movement on the campus of the University of Mississippi and asked [redacted] if he would be willing to circulate a petition among the students at the University calling for a movement to impeach President KENNEDY. [redacted] said [redacted] indicated he had obtained [redacted] name from a petition that [redacted] circulated at the University of Mississippi several weeks ago which supported the position of Mississippi Governor ROSS BARNETT. [redacted] said [redacted] had some type of a letter of introduction from General EDWIN WALKER and indicated that WALKER was a friend of his [redacted] advised [redacted] did not say where General WALKER was at that time but did indicate that he might be coming to Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] 7D

[redacted]

On 10/8/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA's [redacted] Date dictated 10/8/62 7C

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[redacted] said he had no further contact with [redacted] although he recalls [redacted] and an individual who was later identified to him as General EDWIN WALKER on the campus of the University of Mississippi at an unrecalled time between the hours of 9:30 p.m., September 30, 1962, and 1:00 a.m., October 1, 1962. He said at that time he observed [redacted] and General WALKER standing on University Avenue opposite the Confederate Memorial on the University of Mississippi Campus at which time General WALKER was talking to four or five young white men whom he cannot describe or identify. [redacted] said he may have said hello to [redacted] although he is certain he had no other conversation with [redacted] WALKER. He said he has never spoken with General WALKER. [redacted] advised that as he recalls he overheard General WALKER say something about "cutting the supply line" or possibly "cutting the communications line" to the above group of young men; however, he cannot be more specific as to what was said by WALKER. He said he has not seen [redacted] General WALKER since then and advised he did not observe General WALKER, or anyone else whom he can identify participate in any specific acts of violence at the University of Mississippi Campus. 7D

[redacted] said he went to the grove of trees near the Engineering Building on the University of Mississippi Campus to see what was happening at about 9:30 p.m. on September 30, 1962, and stayed near this location until about 1:00 a.m., October 1, 1962, when he returned to his dormitory because the tear gas was beginning to choke him. He said he did not participate in any acts of violence and that he cannot identify anyone by name, physical description, or photograph who did participate in any acts of violence during this incident. He said he saw a number of persons throw rocks, bricks, and glass bottles at the U. S. Marshals who were guarding the Lyceum Building, however, he cannot identify these persons. He said the only vehicle he observed damaged was a Plymouth Station Wagon, further description unknown, which had been set on fire before he first observed it. 7D

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All withheld
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/11/62

[redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted] went on to state that the above described individual placed a long-distance phone call to Dallas, Texas, and requested to speak to General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted] went on to state that he could not help but hear the conversation as the phone is not located in a booth, but near [redacted] in open view where [redacted] was required to be [redacted] stated that the long-distance operator called back and asked if an individual by the name of [redacted] was at that number and whether or not he had placed a call to a EDWIN WALKER of Dallas, Texas. [redacted] then gave the phone to an individual [redacted] stated that [redacted] conversation was as follows:

"I was talking to students on the campus and all we need is leadership. How soon can you get here?"

[redacted] went on to state that [redacted] had a bad connection with General WALKER as it was necessary [redacted] to repeat WALKER's conversation to insure that it was correct. [redacted] overhead [redacted] repeat the following:

"You may contact [redacted]

[redacted] stated that was all he could recall of [redacted] conversation with WALKER. After [redacted] hung up, he then asked [redacted] if he knew of any students on the University of Mississippi Campus who had "guts".

On 10/8/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/9/62

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7D

[redacted] asked [redacted] what he was doing in Mississippi and [redacted] stated he and General WALKER were coming to help Mississippi and added that 10,000 men from all parts of the United States were coming to help the state of Mississippi.

[redacted] stated that on Sunday, September 30, 1962, General EDWIN WALKER and LOUIS LOMAX had lunch and a late dinner [redacted] the Mansion Restaurant. When they dined, [redacted] WALKER were alone. In addition, WALKER signed the guest book f[redacted] Mansion Restaurant. WALKER's signature can be found on [redacted] dated September 30, 1962, and it is as follows:

"EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Tuttle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas."

7D

[redacted] pointed out that on Sunday night, September 30, 1962, WALKER and [redacted] were dining [redacted] at the time President KENNEDY was making a national address relative to the crisis at the University of Mississippi. [redacted] stated that he left [redacted] and watched the address on a television set across the street. He returned after President KENNEDY's address and asked General WALKER if he had watched it, to which General WALKER replied: "Nauseating, nauseating."

[redacted] stated that he did not overhear any conversations between General WALKER a[redacted] In addition, he does not know of any individuals that [redacted] or WALKER may have contacted, again pointing out that when they dined they were seated alone.

7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 11, 1962

1

7D

[redacted]

subsequently learned and identified this person to be retired General EDWIN WALKER; however, [redacted] that the occupant of the automobile was one JOHN WATERS.

[redacted] he and WALKER went to Room #17 and [redacted] reported that there was no activity, that is there were no guests, calling on Room #17, and there was no traffic noted in or out of that room.

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

On 10/8/62 at Oxford, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/9/62

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[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he does not know of any local people who visited Room #17 [redacted] recall any local people making incoming telephone calls to Room #17 of the Mansel Motel. 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] recalls the General leaving the motel on a few occasions; however, he could not furnish any specific dates or times. He did point out, however, that the General never entered the office, but appeared to begin to enter the office on one occasion and then immediately turned around and went back to his automobile. [redacted] stated that he has seen photographs of retired General EDWIN WALKER in newspapers and magazines and that he is certain of his identification of the occupant of Room #17 as being retired General EDWIN WALKER. 7D

The registration card for Room #17, Mansel Motel, contained the following information:

The room was obtained in the name of [redacted] 7C and JOHN WATERS, address shown as Post Office Box 748,

Brookhaven, Mississippi, and also revealed that they were driving a 1962 white Chevrolet, Louisiana license 954-641. They registered at 12:15 a.m., September 30, 1962, and checked out on October 1, 1962, at 10:00 a.m.

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7C
7D

[redacted]

Regarding the above police officers shown by records of the Mansel Motel to have been in the motel on the night of September 30, 1962, [redacted] advised that General EDWIN A. WALKER made an effort to meet all of the police officers who were in the motel at that time. [redacted] stated he could not recall specifically the police officers to whom WALKER introduced himself but does recall seeing WALKER in contact with various officers in front of the motel.

7D

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/9/62

[redacted] TD

He stated he was present during the time the riot broke out on the campus and during the entire evening of September 30, he attempted to talk the students into leaving the campus and cease their activities. He recalled that sometime around 11 P.M., on September 30, 1962, he was near the monument on the campus in the general direction of the main gate on University Avenue talking with a large group of students, none of which he recognized as being University of Mississippi students and had been talking with these individuals at length in an effort to persuade them to go home. He advised that he believes he had convinced several of them that they should leave the campus at which time General EDWIN WALKER was observed at the monument about 30 feet from where [redacted] was standing. Some of the mob recognized WALKER and shouted his name and immediately thereafter the entire group who [redacted] had been talking with immediately ran to WALKER where he apparently took charge of this group. [redacted] recalls that the group followed General WALKER in the general direction of the YMCA Building and shortly returned to the monument. He recalls WALKER was holding a cup of some sort in his hand and was wearing a large white hat. He further recalled that WALKER made some statement to the students and others present that Colonel T. B. BIRDSONG of the Mississippi Highway Patrol had "let you down" and made several remarks about upholding Governor BARNETT'S position in this matter.

[redacted] advised that at one time the majority of the rioting students were congregating around General WALKER. He overheard students talking to WALKER and stating that they had guns, rocks and a large force to fight the United States Marshals. [redacted] recalls that at one time WALKER told the crowd, "Go get 'em boys" at which time the crowd moved in the direction of the United States Marshals and after being dispersed with tear gas they returned to the monument where WALKER again told them to "charge." [redacted] advised that the students ran back and forth between WALKER and the marshals and in his opinion WALKER definitely was inciting a riot. He advised that he stood around for several minutes and after shots were heard in the immediate area he left his position and moved

TD

On 10/5/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/7/62

7C

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to another part of the campus. He advised WALKER did not make any remark to him. 7D

[redacted] advised that he does not recall seeing WALKER at any other time or at any other place on the campus and does not know how long he remained on the campus at the University of Mississippi. 7D

He concluded by stating that he is well acquainted with many of the students at the University of Mississippi and does not recall recognizing anyone in this group as being students of the University of Mississippi.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/9/62

[redacted] 7D

He advised that on the night of September 30, 1962, [redacted] during the time the riot took place on the campus and that sometime between 10:30 and midnight on September 30, 1962, he was among a large crowd of individuals who appeared to be students in the vicinity of the monument located on the east end of the campus. He advised that he observed General EDWIN WALKER standing at the base of this monument talking with a large group of persons. He recalled WALKER remarked, "Don't let your Governor down. He was not the cause of this." He also said, "BIRDSONG let you down." He recalled that he had something in his hand and appeared to be drinking. He was unable to state whether it was a glass or a bottle but definitely appeared to be drinking something. He also recalled that on several occasions WALKER told the crowd, "Stay with ROSS BARNETT." On one of two occasions he heard and observed WALKER direct this mob to "Charge," at which time the mob would run toward the United States Marshals. After being dispersed with tear gas the group would return to the area of the monument where WALKER would again give them instructions to "Charge."

In addition [redacted] advised that many in this group were obviously not students and appeared to be "roughnecks." 7D

He advised that on one occasion he was able to talk to a large group of these boys and begged them to go home and cease their activities. He advised he believes he had actually talked several into leaving at which time WALKER called to them and they all returned to the monument where WALKER again instructed them to "Go get 'em."

He advised he realized that he had no control whatsoever over this mob and left the area.

He also added that he did not recognize any of the students or individuals as being students or employees at the University of Mississippi and in his definite opinion WALKER was inciting the riot.

On 10/5/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/7/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 9, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] at about 7:30 PM on September 30, 1962 went to the vicinity of the Lyceum Building on the University campus to see what was happening at that location. He said when he arrived no tear gas had yet been fired and he observed that a large number of people had gathered in front of the Lyceum Building which was then surrounded by an unknown number of U. S. Marshals. He said the only acts of violence he observed prior to returning to his dormitory room at about 8:00 PM was a number of unidentified persons in the crowd throwing some type of lighted matter at the Government trucks and cars parked in that area. He said he did not take any weapons to this location and he claims he did not see any other persons with any weapons in this area. He advised he did not observe anyone assault any of the U. S. Marshals or damage any Government property. He said he cannot identify any other person who was present at the above location by photograph, physical description, or name. He said he returned to his dormitory at 8:00 PM to watch President KENNEDY address the nation on television and did not return to the area of the Lyceum Building since he feared there might be violence there. 7D

[redacted] said he does not know General EDWIN WALKER and has never observed General WALKER. He said he does not know any representative of General WALKER and has never had any contact with anyone purporting to represent General WALKER. He said that a fellow student, [redacted] told him he [redacted] had been contacted by [redacted] who claimed to be General WALKER'S aide. He said [redacted] told him [redacted] had a list of students' names which included [redacted] and warned him [redacted] that [redacted] might try to see him and that apparently [redacted] wanted to organize students to circulate some type of petitions among students at the University of Mississippi. 7D

[redacted] said [redacted] did not contact him and advised he has no further information regarding the activities of [redacted] or General WALKER. 7D

On 10/8/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MEmphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/8/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 11, 1962

1

[redacted] advised that on the evening of September 30, 1962, at about 10:30 p.m., he was in the vicinity of the Confederate Statue located adjoining to the YMCA on the campus of the University of Mississippi, and recognized an individual he knew to be retired General EDWIN WALKER addressing a group of approximately 100 people. [redacted] stated that WALKER's address to the students went something like the following:

WALKER told this group that he had come from a meeting with State officials and stated that one State official had betrayed the state and this traitor was "BARNETT". WALKER went on to tell the crowd to get weapons and drive the federal agents out of the state. WALKER told the crowd that he was sorry he was a member of the Episcopal faith since an Episcopal minister was trying to quiet the crowd.

[redacted] stated that at this point he left the crowd to return to his office which is located in the Placement Building on the University of Mississippi campus.

On 10/9/62 at Oxford, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/9/62

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/8/62

1.

[redacted] stated that he was reluctant to give any information concerning anything he observed on the campus at the university on the night of September 30-October 1, 1962, as he feared that he did not desire to give testimony in a court of law.

[redacted] stated that he did observe former Army Major General EDWIN A. WALKER giving a speech on the evening of October 30, 1962, at the Confederal monument located at the east end of the "Grove." He did not recall any specific comments which WALKER made during his speech, but he recalls that WALKER had said the Federal Government had taken away the rights of the state of Mississippi and had ruined the Mississippi Constitution.

WALKER made a statement that he did not want the students "in on it" as he knew of many people coming from other parts of the country to help. Someone in the group surrounding the Confederal monument asked General WALKER "what should we do now." General WALKER thought for a few seconds and then answered to the effect that the group should keep up with what they were doing, as they were doing a good job.

During WALKER's speech, an Episcopal minister was attempting to climb onto the Confederal statute, and several members of the group jerked him down. WALKER made a comment that he was a member of the Episcopal faith and was ashamed to be an Episcopalian. WALKER stated also that Colonel BIRDSONG had let the marshals into the University of Mississippi.

[redacted] stated that at the time WALKER was making his speech, he was not positive that the individual was General WALKER, but he had heard several of the students mention that

On 10/5/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] /krp Date dictated 10/5/62

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7D

name. From subsequent newspaper photographs, [redacted] is now certain that the individual he observed making the speech was in fact General WALKER. He stated that while WALKER was making his speech, he was wearing a dark suit, and a light colored Western hat.

[redacted]

7C/7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/8/62

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted], advised as follows:

He was on the campus of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, [redacted] morning of September 30, 1962, and during the early morning hours of October 1, 1962, and observed considerable activity on the part of formery Army Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] stated he has given a statement to a Deputy U. S. Department of Justice and was [redacted] to testify at a Commissioner's hearing, however, this [redacted] has not been held. [redacted] which was released for publication [redacted] on October 3, 1962, concerning his observations of General WALKER's activities.

[redacted] stated that he has been instructed by his superiors not to furnish any information that might be used [redacted] concerning General WALKER's activities, unless he is subpoenaed to do so.

[redacted] 7D

On 10/4/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/4/62

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 6, 1962

1

[redacted] was contacted, at which time he advised that he was on the campus of the University of Mississippi, in the vicinity of the Lyceum Building, on the evening of September 30, 1962, and observed a large group of people, as well as the United States Marshals. He advised that he was unable to furnish the names or identities of any of the individuals in the mob. 7D

When questioned if he observed General WALKER in the mob, he advised that he observed a man that someone told him was General WALKER. He stated that he did not get anywhere in the immediate vicinity of this individual and did not know General WALKER.

When questioned if he observed anyone making a talk and organizing a mob in the vicinity of the flag pole in the park in front of and to the east of the Lyceum Building, he advised that he did not see or hear anyone making any plans of any kind. He was then asked if he had heard that the members of the mob were planning to force the United States Marshals inside the Lyceum Building and block the front and rear doors and then burn the building, [redacted] stated that he heard that rumored but he considered it as gossip and rumor and thought nothing of it. 7D

On 10/5/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/5/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/9/62

1

[redacted] furnished the following information:

In connection with the detaining of General WALKER at 11:17 a.m. on October 1, 1962, as he and his party were leaving the campus of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] said that the entire party in General WALKER's group amounted to six in number. They were riding in a white Ford car, [redacted]-drawn. There were two women and an older man, possibly 50 or over in the rear seat. In the front of the car were the driver, a young man, probably less than 21, General WALKER, and another young man, probably over 21, 6' tall, dark hair that was short but not a crew cut, who wore a suit and who described himself as General WALKER's aide.

When [redacted] recognized General WALKER and stopped him he told General WALKER he would have to wait for permission to go on, at which time [redacted] contacted [redacted] General WALKER told [redacted] that he had two women with him and that he had an appointment in Jackson. General WALKER said he would like clarification of this so he could continue and then he got out of his car and walked around the car while waiting for a reply to the call [redacted] had made. After about 15 minutes or less, when [redacted] had been instructed to bring General WALKER to the Lyceum Building to Mr. KAIZENBACH, General WALKER then got into the jeep with the MP's while the rest of General WALKER's group was free to go. However, the young man claiming to be General WALKER's aide asked permission to go with General WALKER. He did not go with him in the same jeep but was permitted to go in another jeep and the others accompanying General WALKER did follow to the Lyceum Building in the white car. After arrival at the Lyceum Building, General WALKER's aide continued to follow WALKER into the Lyceum Building. This is the last [redacted] saw of either WALKER or this aide.

At the moment [redacted] told General WALKER he would have to take him to the Lyceum Building, General WALKER looked surprised and [redacted] said he even looked shocked, then General

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On 10/6/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/6/62

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WALKER said he knew [redacted] and he would go talk to him. [redacted] said that General WALKER appeared nervous all the time he was detained.

[redacted] said he might be able to identify a photograph or recognize General WALKER's aide, but could not identify any of the others accompanying General WALKER and could not further describe any of the others.

[redacted] said he does not recall any other remarks by General WALKER. [redacted] said that General WALKER did not talk to anyone else in the military during this brief period. [redacted] said that he, himself, was rather excited in view of the unusual circumstances in this instance.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/8/62

1.

[redacted] Memphis, Tennessee, advised as follows:

At no time has [redacted] or any other [redacted] official received any phone call from or on behalf of former U.S. Army General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] had no employees at Oxford, Mississippi, on September 30 or October 1, 1962, to cover the desegregation problem at the University of Mississippi.

[redacted] stated that he knows of no other radio or television station in Memphis which received any calls from or on behalf of WALKER.

On 10/8/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/8/62

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Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date October 9, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

He related as follows:

On Sunday, September 30, 1962, he arrived on the campus at about 4:00 p.m. and had heard nothing about any proposed action on the part of Marshals in placing JAMES H. MEREDITH on the campus on that date. He advised he was riding around the Lyceum Building with a friend who was described as a fellow student and whom he declined to identify, when they observed a group of Deputy U. S. Marshals around the Lyceum Building, [redacted] 7D

[redacted] remained at this position until about 5:30 or 6:00 p.m. when the crowd began getting rowdy and were grabbing photographers. At this time he then moved his car to the rear of the Biology Building on the campus. He further advised that during this period of time he was accompanied by [redacted] 7D During the hours 4:00 to approximately 6:00 p.m., the three of them were on the "grove" and around the Lyceum Building.

After he had left to remove his car at about 5:30 or 6:00 p.m., he was behind the Biology Building, and he heard some sort of shooting. He thereafter returned to the Lyceum Building and observed that the Deputy U. S. Marshals were firing tear gas into the crowd. He thereafter separated from [redacted] and he and his unidentified friend went to the statue located near the University main entrance and recalled that he was in the vicinity of the statue at about 7:00 p.m. He advised that he was in the area of this statue and the Biology Building up until about 10:30 or 11:00 p.m. when he then 7D

On 10/4/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/7/62

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 6, 1962

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated he did not [illegible] a student, whose name he does not know, and this student connected to [redacted] that he had some kind of ID which he had taken from a United States Marshal [illegible] handcuffs to [redacted]

[redacted]

On 10/4/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/5/62

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All withheld

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Outside Scope

went to the YMCA Building, while sitting on the curb at the YMCA Building observed an unknown young boy, about forty yards away, aiming a pump or automatic-type shotgun. He advised he had previously heard rumours that someone had been using a shotgun in the "grove" and that the boy with the shotgun ran into the grove and fired three rapid shots, then turned in the direction of the statute and was out of sight again. He advised that at the time these shots were fired this individual was in front of all of the students [illegible] and was approximately sixty [illegible] yards. The shots fired by this individual were fired from the shoulder directly at the group of U. S. Marshals. He observed that at the instant the shots were fired he observed two members of the U. S. Marshals group fall [illegible] pavement. He advised that no fire was returned by the U. S. Marshals. He explained that at the time this individual fired the shotgun, the group of rioters had been driven back by tear gas, and this person ran out into the open and fired his shots with [illegible] U. S. Marshals. [illegible] observed him on the campus [illegible] would ever be able to identify him, [illegible] that he was about forty yards away and that the area was not well lighted.

He described the person as follows:

Age	Approximately 18 years or possibly younger
Height	5'10" or 5'11"
Weight	140 to 150 pounds
Dress	Wearing a light colored short sleeved sport shirt.

He estimated that the point from which the shots were fired was about [illegible] yards east of the flag pole located in front of the Lyceum Building. He recalled that at the time the shots were fired, the U. S. Marshals were standing on the walk directly in front of the Lyceum Building.

He recalled that he observed General EDWIN WALKER at the monument immediately before the shotgun was fired; however, he [illegible] recall any statements made by WALKER in his presence.

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Pages 400 thru 467

All with held

b7D

Outside Scope

He said that the building [illegible] to be in the center of a VIPER's [illegible].

- [redacted] stated that neither he nor GONIER had participated in the [illegible] but had been spectators. He stated that he and [illegible] General WALKER during the time that he, [redacted] was on the campus. He said that although he heard what he thought was the sound of firearms he could not identify [illegible] the record carrying any type of weapon. He said that he did observe individuals he believed to be students throwing objects [illegible] at the Marshals, but could not [illegible].

TD

He stated that at the time that he heard what he thought was gunfire he could not recall hearing a sound similar to a shotgun discharging.

Serial 866

Pages 469 thru 500

All withheld

b7D

Outside Scope

Serial 866

Index Pages ii thru xvi

All withheld

b 7C

ME 157-147

I N D E X

There is set forth below an index of persons, guns, and automobiles by case numbers mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated October 12, 1962 at Memphis, Tennessee. For ready reference the names of witnesses and others who are not involved in this case, as well as those persons who possibly are involved, have been omitted. In addition, at the end of this index there is set forth information as to pages of the report on which [redacted] of a building in which activity driven toward the U.S. Marshals during [redacted] it being noted that an individual frequently [redacted] resembling a sailor was seen arriving the fire truck.

TC

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TC

ME 157-147

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[redacted]	

7C

7C

Serial 866
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XXIII

All withheld
b 7C
Outside Scope

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10/23/62

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker has filed civil suit at Oxford, Mississippi, against reporter Van H. Savell, Jackson, Mississippi, and the Associated Press. This action was filed yesterday and asks for a judgment against the defendants jointly and severally in the amount of $1,000,000 actual damages, $1,000,000 exemplary damages and all costs. In his action, Walker claims he went to Oxford 9/29/62, to voice his protest against what he considered oppressive and unwarranted application of Federal power. He claims he told various law enforcement officers there that violence must be avoided. He stated reporter Savell on 9/30/62, made a false, unfounded and malicious report to the Associated Press that Walker lead the riots at the university and that this report was published throughout the United States.

[redacted] appeared for interview at our Birmingham Office yesterday. [redacted] claimed to have served in the Army under Walker. [redacted] He gave an account of Walker's activities from his departure on 9/23/62, from Abilene until Walker's arrest in Oxford on 10/1/62. 7D

[redacted] claimed he was not on the university campus with Walker, although he did observe him making a speech on 9/30/62. He denied that either he or Walker had firearms with them at Oxford and maintained Walker's only purpose in going there was to give the students moral support. He stated that at the time of Walker's arrest, they were on their way [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama. [redacted] said the reason for this contemplated visit was to "make sure that Walker got a fair deal." 7D 7D

FCW:jhm

(6)

157-401-908

REC 52

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

7C

[redacted]

7D

Interviews are continuing with faculty members and news representatives who were in Oxford during the rioting there. The Memphis Office advises that there are approximately 300 faculty members who were not previously interviewed and over 350 reporters and photographers who were in Oxford during the pertinent period.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

October 19, 1962

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

EDWIN A. WALKER;
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Reference is made to your memorandum dated October 16, 1962, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation.

With regard to Items 4 and 5 in your memorandum, the interviews requested will be confined to newsmen, photographers and faculty members of the University of Mississippi not previously interviewed by Department Attorneys. This is in line with your memorandum dated October 4, 1962, captioned "General Edwin A. Walker" concerning the interview of possible witnesses.

JCI:sjs
(11)

NOTE: Items 4 and 5 in the referenced Departmental memo request that we secure a list of all newsmen, photographers and faculty members of the University of Mississippi, who were present during the riot in Oxford, Miss. during the weekend of 9/30/62, and that they be interviewed concerning any observations they have made during the riot and in particular with regard to former Major General Edwin A. Walker. The investigation requested by the Department has been ordered except as to the limitation mentioned above regarding Items 4 and 5. Departmental memo dated 10/4/62 requested interview of all possible witnesses to criminal activities of Walker not previously interviewed by Department Attorneys.

157-401-911

157-401

Room
Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10-17-62

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis (157-147)

From: Director, FBI (157-101) — 913

REC-30

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI; RACIAL MATTERS;
CIVIL RIGHTS; DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICER KILLING A
FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Enclosed herewith are 2 self-explanatory copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr. dated 10-16-62. Also enclosed are 2 copies of a document dated 10-16-62 furnished the Bureau as enclosures to the aforementioned Departmental memorandum along with 9 photographs furnished by the Department.

It is noted that [redacted] referred to in the enclosed Departmental memorandum is [redacted], who was in Oxford on assignment for Life Magazine. 7C

Immediately conduct investigation requested by Department. Upon completion of investigation, insure that enclosed photographs are returned to the Bureau.

Enclosures - 10

FBS:ec
(4)

67 OCT 25 1962

FBI

Date: 10/12/62

REC-51

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (157-597) (P)

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY
(OO:ME)

ReTPtel to Bureau and Memphis 10/6/62.

Enclosed is letterhead memo re subject. Dissemination has been made to the military agencies listed for dissemination in Memphis airtel to Bureau 10/6/62.

Source is [redacted] 7D

Sources used to characterize NSRP are:

[redacted] 7D 7D 7D

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encls 8)
2 - Birmingham (Encls 2)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls 2)
3 - Memphis (Encls 3)
2 - Mobile (Encls 2)
2 - New Orleans (Encls 2)
5 - Tampa
(1 - 137-475A)
(1 - 157-45)
(1 - 157-312)
JEW:cwp
(22)

Date Forw. OCT 17 1962

How Forw. R/S

By FCW/pmw

cc Org. Unit

157-401-943

REC-51

10 OCT 16 1962

SIX

CC - WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

TP 157-597

[redacted] 7D

Bureau and Memphis note that in retel it was reported that [redacted] telephoned from Flowers, Miss. This in error, should have been Forest, Miss. 7D

[redacted] 7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
October 12, 1962

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

On September 27 and 28, 1962, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the FBI as follows:

[redacted] stated on September 27, 1962, that he was proceeding to Jackson, Mississippi, on September 28, 1962, to "set up headquarters" and to "assist Governor BARNETT." [redacted] also stated that [redacted] had a building that could be used for headquarters and that General WALKER, who had appeared on TV that night, was to arrive in Jackson, Mississippi, on September 28, 1962 [redacted] stated that it would not be necessary to take weapons as "carbines and other stuff" would be available. 7D 7D 7D

[redacted] 7D

On October 5, 1962, this source advised a Special Agent of the FBI as follows:

[redacted] 7D 7C 7D

94

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

[redacted]

The purpose of the trip to Mississippi was to contact Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, Mansel Motel, Oxford, Mississippi, WALKER's headquarters. WALKER was supposed to have 10,000 people who would follow him. The situation was described by [redacted] as the start of "Civil War No. II and Governor BARNETT needed their help." [redacted] were to be active fighters in the battle. [redacted] was to serve at WALKER's headquarters. [redacted] expected to have the rank of Colonel at least and was to lead men into actual battle. [redacted] was expected to use a carbine as well as his camera.

Shortly before 10:00 p.m., September 30, 1962, [redacted] and [redacted] arrived at Perry, Florida, and [redacted] telephoned WALKER at Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] spoke with WALKER and WALKER's aide [redacted] The telephone conversation with WALKER was interrupted because WALKER was called away due to notice by President KENNEDY in his TV broadcast that JAMES MEREDITH had been installed on the University of Mississippi campus. WALKER and others were under the impression that MEREDITH would arrive on the campus on October 2, 1962.

On the following morning, October 1, 1962, [redacted] stopped in Forest, Mississippi, and at approximately 7:30 a.m. [redacted] placed a call to WALKER.

7D

WALKER reportedly told [redacted] to "get here as quick as you can." [redacted] stated that WALKER "needed all the men he could get."

The two telephone calls were made to WALKER at the Mansel Motel, Oxford.

[redacted]

7D

7D

Serial 943
Enclosure Page 4
Withheld
b7D

10/17/62

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis (157-147)
New Orleans (157-221)
Tampa (157-597)

From: Director, FBI (157-401) 9/3

REC-51

DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ; AFO;
CONSPIRACY

Re TP airtel and letterhead memo 10/12/62.

Note page one of letterhead memo indicates that according to [redacted] had a building which could be used for a headquarters by former General Walker and his followers. TD

New Orleans conduct appropriate inquiries to identify [redacted] and determine his connection with Walker [redacted] TD

FCW:pca
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 OCT 26 1962

Serial 969

23 pages!

all withheld

b 7D

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/21/62

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-203)

DESEGREGATION OF UNIV. OF MISSISSIPPI
EDWIN A. WALKER
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

OO - ME

Remytel, this date.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of seven page letter from R. L. STUBBLEFIELD, M.D., to Hon. CLAUDE F. CLAYTON, USDJ, NDM, Oxford, Miss., re EDWIN A. WALKER, which was furnished [redacted] 7D 7D

Agency G-2, CIA, CCI, ONI

LYNUM

Date Forw. .....

How Forw. .....

By .....

157-401-979

REC-4

3 - Bureau (enc-1)
2 - Memphis (157-147)
2 - Dallas

CEU:ej
(7)

cc: Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OCT 26 1962

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL SCHOOL
5323 HARRY HINES BOULEVARD
DALLAS 35, TEXAS

PSYCHIATRY

20 October 62

Honorable Claude F. Clayton
United States District Judge
Northern District of Mississippi
Oxford, Mississippi

Re: Edwin A. Walker

Dear Judge Clayton:

After evaluating the authority vested in me in the amended order of appointment, I called in Andrew S. Watson, M.D., of the University of Michigan Medical and Law faculties and Titus Harris, M.D. of the University of Texas Medical School to consult with me and with Professor Charles Webster of the Southern Methodist University School of Law to explore the question of what constituted a reasonable pre-trial psychiatric examination under the Order # W-C-29-62 to evaluate Edwin A. Walker.

Unfortunately, the Court decisions interpreting 18 USC # 4244 have had unwittingly the effect of asking the psychiatric profession to deal with a legal concept in such a way that in the end, a psychiatrist called upon by the Court is unable to offer the benefit of his own area of medical competence in order to assist the Court in arriving at its decision.

While there are many decisions arising under #4244, a discussion from a medical and legal point of view has centered around the language found in Dusky v U.S. 362 U.S. 38 (1960) wherein the Court stated "that it is not enough for the district judge to find that 'the defendant (is) oriented to time and place and (has) some recollection of events' but that the test 'must be whether he has sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding - and whether he has a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him." (Emphasis supplied.) The main purpose of this letter is to point out to your Honor that the above tests are not stated in such a form that a psychiatrist can provide the Court with the necessary objective data upon which it can base its determination, and that the answers to the following question may help to clarify the meaning of rational as used by the Court.

There appear to be many questions regarding both the psychiatric examination and the standard of competence which remain vague and ill-defined and which have quantitative and qualitative inter-relationships which need to be clarified. For example, what is the inter-relationship between defendant's mental state and the alleged crime? If defendent is to participate in his own defense, he will need to have a different kind of mental skill to deal with a charge of income tax fraud than he would with a charge of homicide. For a psychiatrist to provide any information which would be useful to the Court in reaching a decision on competency, he needs to translate such legal questions and statements into operationally meaningful psychiatric concepts which can be utilized in the examination. I would like to share some concerns about these questions with your Honor in advance, so that I will be able to formulate my findings in their most useful form.

Some of the specific questions which I intend to raise with you concerning this examination relate (1) the meaning of insanity in the context of this order; (2) what does assist counsel mean; (3) how may the examination be conducted and (4) how will the matter of protection against "self incrimination" be handled. In relation to the first element in the definition of competence, that of whether or not the accused is "insane," I perceive the following questions. First, does insane mean a"person who cannot cooperate with counsel in his own defense and who does not understand the procedure in which he will be involved?" If it means this, then I am ignorant entirely since I am not [illegible] psychiatrist.

Or is the use of the word "insane" an example of the unfortunate and yet common tendency to say that psychosis = insanity = incapacity to understand the proceedings to cooperate with counsel = incompetence. There are many examples of this in medical reports to courts and in judicial opinions, and it is a totally illogical kind of reasoning from the psychological standpoint. Clearly, not all psychotics can or should be called incompetent for legal purposes. On the other hand, if a psychotic thought process is related to the substance of the mens rea required in the definition of the crime in a particular case, the Court would then be greatly concerned about the nature of such an inter-relationship. It seems to me that if the latter relationship between psychoses and competency is sought, it will greatly influence my judgment about such questions as: the length of the examination required; the nature of the material needed from the accused to form an opinion on such questions, judgments about whether to hospitalize or not hospitalize for the purpose of the examination and many other matters relating to the technical aspects of a psychiatric examination. I assume from our

discussions and my reading of the legal literature (See Articles in 59 Michigan Law Review at 1078 and 1 Washburn Law Journal 91 and 176.) that it is not my role to make the judgment of competency or incompetency, but rather to provide the Court with observable and verifiable data (which may be challenged in regard to accuracy by the defense if it so desires) so that in the end the Court will have a rational basis for deciding the question of competency to stand trial.

In order to explore the question of competency, I must be able to understand certain aspects of the accused's psychological apparatus so that I may make a judgment about how he can perform the mental operations needed to achieve the desired goal of assisting in an adequate defense. I must be able to know about how his perceptual capacities are functioning, the intactness of his memory system, his capacity to make sound judgments, his ability to take these various data and place them in appropriate relationships to each other, and to analyze rationally and consistently the decisions and actions which he carries out. This information can be obtained partially or fully, but it will inevitably dictate the conclusions which can be drawn legitimately and logically from the nature of the examination. I may feel that it is indicated to hospitalize the accused in order to observe and study by appropriate methods his total behavior in a setting where I would have access to such data, over a relatively limited period of time. I may wish to have various psychological tests administered to him. Such tests have the potential to [illegible] the internal working of the subject's mind and permit conclusions about his ability to deal with his environment as well as his internal feelings. Such examination procedures may be revealing of the personality of the subject and would no doubt raise concern by the defense that such data might be incriminating. I will not provide the test protocol to defense counsel, since in the first instance, they would not be in a position to comprehend it, secondly, such material can be very upsetting to the subject if improperly used, and thirdly, I consider it a violation of my ethical code as a psychiatrist. If I knew that I would be required to provide defense with a copy of such protocol, I would elect not to use it at all. While this would limit my understanding in critical ways and make it more difficult for me to provide the Court with definite answers to some question, I nevertheless, would have to limit my examination in this way. I would like to have the Court tell me whether or not to use such tests, after balancing these possibilities.

There is no way, in advance of some preliminary examination,

whereby I can state exactly what I would need in order to conduct a full exploration of this man's psychological processes in order to provide you with the information I have noted above. This fact is not specifically related to this case, but is characteristic of all psychiatric evaluations. The availability of the required information, the ease with which it can be elicited, and the capacity of a given subject to call forth the required information, is a highly individual matter related to his psychological makeup. It is also related to the examiner's preference and skills as a physician. Some psychiatrists prefer one kind of examination procedure, while others will utilize alternative techniques. All may arrive at relatively similar conclusions, though they will reach them by different routes. Each examiner should be permitted to use the tools which he deems suitable to achieve the desired goals, provided he remains within limits imposed upon him by the legal considerations. It is assumed that his findings may be challenged and he will have the burden of demonstrating their validity.

In effect, I am requesting the Court to give me a more specific instruction about the depth of observation which you require for your purposes. I feel confident that if the Court will clarify some of the questions I have noted above and make it possible for me to carry out the examination which I would require, then I could furnish concrete data from which the Court could draw a conclusion on the issue of competence.

As there may be a possibility that defense counsel will wish to challenge my findings in this matter, I would have no objection to having a psychiatrist appointed by them observe the steps in any psychiatric examination which is carried out. It is not my intention that such a person would in any way interfere with my own procedures, but he would have the opportunity to be immediately and fully aware of the observational data from which I will draw my inferences.

While # 4244 provides that no statement made by the accused may be used against him, it would be my wish that defense counsel have an opportunity to see the report before it becomes a part of the record so that if, inadvertently, there is any part of the report which in any way alludes to the alleged criminal acts, this may be deleted.

Because of the rambling character of this letter I would like to summarize the specific questions raised above:

(1) What is the meaning of "insanity" in this context

a) Is this equivalent to the"ability to assist counsel and to understanding the proceedings?"

b) Does it mean 'psychotic?"

(1) Is it merely a wish to determine presence or absence of a psychosis per se'

(2) Is it a desire to know if the psychotic thinking relates to specific mens rea questions

(2) What does "assist counsel" mean?

a) Does it necessitate the ability to manipulate mentally notions of motivation in relation to the specific crimes charged?

b) Does it require reality-oriented accuracy in memory, judgment, thinking, etc. about the events related to the alleged crime?

c) Whose opinion about this ability is pertinent:

(1) Counsel?

(2) Court?

(3) How may the examination be conducted?

a) How much time is the examiner permitted?

(1) Relationship to answers of a, b, c, 2 question

b) Where may the exam be conducted,

(1) As outpatient?

(2) As inpatient?

(aa) How much limitation of the defendant's activity may be imposed, if it is necessary?

(bb) If hospitalization is necessary, do we have the right to require standard releases as established by hospital authorities

c) How and in what manner may psychological tests be used?

(1) Can I require him to take the test?

a) How much 'depth' is required in the examination?

(1) Relates to defendant's willingness to

participate in the process.

(2) Relates to his psychological ability to participate.

(3) Relates to the time permitted for [illegible]
(4) Relates to answers required/desired of the examiner.

(4) How will the matter of protection against "self-incrimination" be handled?

a) Examiner will delete such data as he perceives to be incriminating.

b) Court will return report for deletions before entering it into record?

c) Other alternatives?

If the court can respond specifically to these questions, our examination process will achieve relatively sharp focus.

At the time that we decided upon this plan of operation we notified both the United States Attorneys and defense counsel of this. That after we had determined what our course of action would be, we would notify you, with copies to them. We hope this is satisfactory as it will give defense an adequate opportunity to raise any particular questions concerning the nature of the examination procedures and in this way completely protect the legal interest of the accused.

I apologize for the length of this letter but hope that you Honor will appreciate my concern about the vital question of what constitutes pretrial competency. We feel we may actually be able to expedite this matter before your Court by having an answer to these questions beforehand rather than having them arise during the course of the examination. We feel that this will provide the Court with the information necessary to accord the defendant with his dual right to a speedy trial but also a fair trial. I trust you will feel disposed to raise any further questions you may have, or to request clarification of any of the questions which I have posed for your Honor's consideration.

Respectfully yours,

[illegible]

RLS/rh

cc: Honorable H.M. Ray
United States Attorney
Oxford, Mississippi

cc: Honorable Clyde J. Watts
Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols and Johnson
Attorneys at Law
760 First National Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

cc: Honorable Joe W. Matthews
Attorney at Law
812 Fidelity Union Life Building
Dallas, Texas

cc: Andrew Watson, M.D.
Department of Psychiatry
University of Michigan School of Medicine
Ann Arbor, Michigan

cc: Titus Harris, M.D.
Department of Psychiatry
University of Texas School of Medicine
Galveston, Texas

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/23/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-203)(P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI;
EDWIN A. WALKER
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

OO - MEMPHIS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and Memphis, 10/21/62, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/21/62, enclosing copy of letter from STUBBLEFIELD to Honorable CLAUDE F. CLAYTON.

[redacted] advised that to date he has received no information concerning reaction of either court or counsel for EDWIN A. WALKER re the STUBBLEFIELD letter to Judge CLAYTON. He advised that he had received information that Dr. MORRIS had indicated a present intention to appeal the entire matter, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, based on a denial to WALKER of rights under the Sixth Amendment, granting the right to speedy trial. MORRIS apparently is waiting to hear of the Judge's decision concerning STUBBLEFIELD's letter, prior to entering such action.

REC-39 157-401-984

[redacted] stated that he is speculating that if the court at Oxford, Mississippi, rules that WALKER should be treated on an inpatient basis, that MORRIS will then attempt to appeal the ruling. [redacted] stated that he has not researched

25 OCT 24 1962

(3) - Bureau
2 - Memphis (157-147)
2 - Dallas
CEU:pm
(7)

114

67 OCT 26 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

the matter, but does not believe that such a ruling by the court would be appealable in that such a ruling in his opinion would be an interlocutory ruling. He advised that he anticipates if such a ruling is handed down by Judge CLAYTON, WALKER will perhaps be delivered for treatment and a writ of habeas corpus filed in U. S. District Court, Dallas, at the same time. This matter would then proceed from the U. S. District Court, Dallas, based on whatever appeals MORRIS might endeavor to make.

This information is being furnished the Bureau, although speculative on [redacted] part, in order to apprise the Bureau of the possible court action in U. S. District Court, Dallas. 7D

LYNUM

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	MEMPHIS	10/16/62	9/30 - 10/11/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: GPB

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Charlotte, 10/4/62.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, 10/5/62.
Memphis airtel to Bureau, 10/6/62.
Memphis teletype to Bureau, 10/10/62.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted]

It is noted that one of the students furnished information indicating a representative of Campbell College, Buies Creek, North Carolina, was present at the University of Mississippi, and his identity is known [redacted] The Charlotte 7C

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2 Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
3 - Memphis (157-147) (1 - USA, Oxford, Miss)
1 - Charlotte (157-336)

157-401-1041 REC 28
EX-100
ST-114

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Dept (3cc)			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	10/23/62			
How Fwd.	R/S			
By	FPS/pea			

Notations

67 NOV 9 1962
67 OCT 29 1962

1cc Org. Unit

Office is leaving it to the discretion of the Office of Origin whether this and other reporters named herein should be interviewed.

On October 10, 1962, SA [redacted] Memphis Division, telephonically contacted the Charlotte Office and stated that the Bureau had requested Memphis to determine if the representatives of the "Daily Tarheel" (University of North Carolina newspaper) had taken any pictures while at Oxford, Mississippi, during rioting, and if so, could copies of any photographs be obtained. 7C

SA [redacted] was contacted regarding the above matter and stated that during interviews with these student newspaper representatives they had stated that some of them had cameras with them and had taken some pictures Sunday morning, September 30, 1962, prior to the rioting but were warned that they might possibly be attacked and cameras confiscated if they continued to take pictures, at which time they ceased taking pictures. They did not take any additional pictures until Monday, October 1, 1962, at which time the rioting had ceased, and have no photographs showing actual rioting or violence in connection with captioned matter. 7C

The above information was telephonically furnished SA [redacted] on October 10, 1962. 7C

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - G-2 Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CHARLOTTE 7C
Date: October 16, 1962

Field Office File #: 157-336 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted] 7D at Lyceum Building, University of Mississippi night of 9/30/62, can identify and furnished description of two of leaders in crowd throwing eggs, bricks, bottles and other items at U. S. Marshals about 7:00 to 7:30 P.M., that date, but does not know their names. He observed one man in this crowd who he later saw assaulting [redacted] a Border Patrolman from Miami, Fla., and arrested by [redacted]. This man assaulted [redacted] by hitting and kicking him and was identified as [redacted] 7C [redacted] may possibly be able to identify others, but is sure of being able to identify only these three men. Nine students of the University of North Carolina representing the "Daily Tarheel" (student paper of the University of North Carolina) observing events at the University of Mississippi, 9/30 - 10/1/62, interviewed. Some observed activities in front of the Lyceum Building, including the damaging of a camera and the automobile of reporters, vandalizing of military vehicles and attacks with fire extinguisher on driver. Some were in vicinity of gymnasium when Mississippi State Troopers received instructions and then departed from campus. Several heard comments by General WALKER at the Confederate Memorial Momument emphasizing every American had right to protest, that BIRDSONG had sold Governor ROSS BARNETT out, and that neither Governor BARNETT nor WALKER desired violence. University of North Carolina students state they are unable to identify any participant of act of violence. They expressed opinions Mississippi state Troopers had not made diligent efforts to maintain peace.

- RUC -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 1041

Pages 2 thru 5
All withheld
b1
Outside scope

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he saw General WALKER about 5:00 P.M., Sunday afternoon and photographed him when WALKER was stopped at the gate of the campus. At this time WALKER was denied admission to the campus by the troopers and drove away. Then sometime after 8:00 P.M., he heard students say something about going to hear WALKER speak, but [redacted] said he did not go.

[redacted] said the comments of the student body obtained by him Sunday indicated they were solidly behind Governor BARNETT. He said he observed no indication of any leadership of the crowd and had heard no mention that a riot would occur.

Serial 1041
Pages 7 and 8
Both Withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

He heard the car belonged to a Texas reporter whom he understood had offended the students previously. By this time the crowd was in excess of 1000. The State Troopers rescued the occupants from the car but watched the students tear up the car and laughed without making any effort to stop them. When the students finished, the troopers drove the car off and parked it. Then another student broke off the autronic eye while another cleaned out the glove compartment.

Back at the Lyceum, students were throwing lighted cigarette butts and bottles at the Marshals and the trucks. He overheard two men tell local officers that BARNETT was not going to do anything. The troopers were not to resist the Marshals.

More troops arrived and the students tried to set the top of the trucks on fire. A Federal Marshal put out the fire and was pelted with eggs. The crowd grew more rowdy and another camera was broken. Then a representative of Governor BARNETT said BARNETT did not want any violence. About this time the Marshals donned their gas masks. Air was let out of truck tires and truck windows were broken. About 8:00 P.M., the Marshals fired tear gas in front of the crowd. The troopers were still between the Marshals and the crowd. When the gas was fired, the crowd fanned out. Some students were overheard saying to get bricks at the construction site of a new building. Later, additional troops came and were clobbered by the crowd with rocks.

Sometime about 1:30 to 2:00 A.M., October 1, 1962, [redacted] observed General WALKER walking away from the Lyceum past the Confederate Monument. He never heard WALKER speak. [redacted] then left the campus. When he returned sometime later, the State Highway Patrol had a roadblock at the gate and he was not permitted to re-enter. He returned to the Colonial Hotel. He returned to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, that afternoon. 7D

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Page 10
672
Outside Scope

A United States Justice Department spokesman believed to be named GUTHMAN, told newsmen a release was to be given at the motel. The reporters wanted the release to be given at the Lyceum and some of the press was admitted to the Lyceum. About this time the Marshals put on their gas masks and [redacted] moved back. As [redacted] spoke, the United States Marshals were being crowded back and fired tear gas. This angered the students and they loaded up with bricks which they threw in the direction of the Marshals. The Marshals moved out into the open in front of the Lyceum and fired more gas. 7D

[redacted] went with [redacted] over near the girl's dormitory. When they returned to the campus in front of the Lyceum they observed the students had set up a roadblock to stop the State Troopers from leaving the campus. They observed the State Troopers leave orderly, one after another, some wearing gas masks. They overhead a trooper say the troop had been ordered back to their district. 7D

As the students then started back up on the campus, someone stood up on the Confederate Memorial. This person turned out to be General WALKER who praised the students for their protest. He told them he was glad they had exercized their Constitutional rights to protest. A crowd of about 250 listened to WALKER. WALKER said he had talked with the Governor and the Governor said he had never given orders to permit the Marshals on the campus. WALKER said this meant the crowd had been sold out. The students inquired as to who was responsible. WALKER told him he did not want to name anyone but upon insistence of the crowd, WALKER told them it was BIRDSONG, Commander of the State Troopers. WALKER told the crowd people from all over the South were coming to help maintain the protest. WALKER stated BARNETT did not want violence and WALKER agreed that WALKER did not want violence. WALKER then stated that an Episcopal Minister wanted to talk to the crowd. The crowd replied they did not want to hear the minister as he was a "Nigger Lover". WALKER said that was right and it made him sick that he (WALKER) was an Episcopalian. About this time the tear gas enveloped the Memorial. WALKER left the monument and walked into the tear gas toward the Lyceum followed by several of the students.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] returned to the campus about 1:00 A.M. He heard a reporter had died right where he was walking. He heard some small arms fire and observed a small crowd still in front of the Lyceum. He observed two older men passing out soft drink bottles to students who were emptying them and filling the bottles with gasoline. This group burned two cars. He observed the crowd charge toward the Marshals, fire their bricks and molotov cocktails. Then the United States Marshals would fire tear gas in their direction and the crowd would retreat. 7D

About 1:45 A.M., [redacted] left the campus again with [redacted] and went to a rest area. They saw convoys of troops pass toward the campus. A State Patrol car drove up beside them. Then six men in a camper on a truck from California came up and said they had come to help Mississippi. This group talked with the State Trooper and learned that two had been killed and that the United States Marshals were attacking. The State Trooper left. Then soldiers made [redacted] and [redacted] move and they returned to the Colonial Hotel. 7D

About 6:30 A.M., they observed troops in the town. They tried to get back on campus but were stopped by the National Guard. Roadblocks manned by troops were then searching all cars trying to enter the campus. About 9:50 A.M., Monday, they saw MEREDITH come down accompanied by [redacted] and five Marshals and get in an old green Ford and go toward the Lyceum. That afternoon they left Oxford, Mississippi, and returned to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, bringing [redacted] and [redacted], with them. 7D

[redacted] stated that he and [redacted] had given their name to a United States Marshal and indicated they had heard General WALKER's speech. [redacted] expressed the opinion that although WALKER had stated he did not desire violence, the tenure of his talk about protest had been in a different vein. 7D

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Pin 13

Pittsburgh

61D

7D

[redacted]

The only time he noticed anyone in the crowd give an individual attention was when a crowd of 75 to 200 stood to listen to General WALKER speak from the Confederate Memorial, after cars of the State Troopers had left. [redacted] heard WALKER state he did not feel there should be violence, however his tone was to the opposite. WALKER emphasized every American had the right to protest. Each student had the right to protest. He had talked with Governor ROSS BARNETT and ROSS BARNETT told [redacted] Finally, WALKER named BIRDSONG as the individual who had sold Mississippi out. By this time tear gas was drifting over the momument. WALKER said an Episcopal Minister desired to speak to the crowd. The crowd booed as the Minister was known to have spoken openly for integration. WALKER agreed that some of the things the man said made him ashamed to be an Episcopalian.

7D

[redacted] said WALKER was a poor speaker and hadfailed to hold the attention of the crowd. The crowd left in the direction of the Lyceum but [redacted] did not see if WALKER went with them.

7D

Later, [redacted] observed a crowd of over 100 set fire to two cars in front of the Lyceum. He also observed the crowd throw gasoline in the street in front of a troop convoy arriving on the campus and throw sticks and bricks at the troops in the trucks. He never saw the Marshals orthe troops hit anyone.

7D

[redacted] said he heard some small arms shot but had no idea as to their origin or their purpose. It was his observation that the crowd lacked leadership and plan.

7D

On Monday, October 1, 1962, [redacted] observed MEREDITH leaving a class accompanied by United States Marshals. A Marshal on the stairs had declined to make any comment. [redacted] gave his name to a United States Marshal as one of the witnesses to WALKER's speech.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 11, 1962

[redacted]

On Sunday, September 30, 1962, about 2:30 P.M., a roadblock was set up on the campus by the State Patrol. [redacted] was put off the campus at this time and waited outside the main gate until about 7:00 P.M. There he talked with [redacted] and a former student at the University of North Carolina. He and [redacted] also took pictures of the roadblock and pictures of WALKER when WALKER was refused admission by the troopers.

[redacted]

On 10/5/62 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 157-336

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/10/62

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Pages 17, 18, and 19

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b7D

Outside Scope

7D

[redacted]

[redacted] then went to the men's dormitory directly across from the cafeteria. About 9:30 P. M., he went to St. Anthony Hall Fraternity to look for fellow students from the University of North Carolina and then went to the Journalism Department where he observed the activities with [redacted] of the Mississippi University paper.

[redacted] said he made several trips to the dormitory where MEREDITH was supposed to be located, but was unable to observe any activity there and the Marshals in the vicinity declined to make any comment. He observed the National Guard arrive. The crowd threw rocks and other missiles at them. About 1:00 A.M., [redacted] rejoined the crowd. He observed General WALKER speaking with several individuals across the street from the Confederate Memorial. He recalled WALKER commenting they had put up a real good protest here. WALKER mentioned if this much action had been taken concerning Cuba a different result might have occurred there. [redacted] recalled WALKER specifically stated this is the longest route to Cuba. BIRDSONG was to blame for letting MEREDITH on the campus. He had violated BARNETT's orders in letting the Marshals on the campus.

Someone mentioned to WALKER that [redacted] ought to come and WALKER said yes, he should. [redacted] stated he did not observe that WALKER was inflammatory or inciting any violence.

[redacted] noted that three United Press reporters and one reporter from a New Orleans paper were present taking notes of WALKER's comments while [redacted] was present. [redacted] then left with two of the United Press reporters and went to Baxter Dormitory where the reporters talked to the Marshals. The Marshals again declined to make any comments. [redacted]

returned to the Journalism Building and then to the campus. He observed General WALKER was still at the same place next to the smashed fountain. A student with a scalp wound approached WALKER and WALKER had an aide examine this student. WALKER also talked with a boy who said he had been shot in the leg but WALKER did not seemed to be impressed.

Thereafter [redacted] circulated through the crowd and heard shooting from a building which he believed to have been the Physics Building, however,he did not observe any person responsible for this discharging of firearms. He remained in this vicinity from about 2:00 A.M., until 4:00 A.M., October 1, 1962. He observed a barrier had been built across the road on the way to the main gate. It was built of two by fours and other building materials, but was not manned. He also observed the complexion of the crowd had changed during the night and by 3:00 A.M., he estimated the crowd was 80 per cent or more non-student. He noted several students from Mississippi State wearing college jackets and spoke of a rally which had been held at Mississippi State. These students were asking where the Old Miss people were. About 3:15 A.M., he heard three quick small arms shot. Thereafter he never heard any shots. By 5:30 to 6:00 A.M., most of the activity was over. By this time he observed the National Guard escorting approximately 30 prisoners, including two older men and the boy with the head wound whom General WALKER had had examined.

About 8:50 A.M., October 1, 1962, at the Lyceum Building, [redacted] observed MEREDITH come out surrounded by the United States Marshals and the press. A number of the students yelled obscene remarks but there was no violence.

[redacted] said in his opinion the State Troopers and campus officers had failed to take sufficient action to avoid trouble. He did not feel they had made any particular effort. He felt had they tried they could have controlled the activity as on the one occasion when the troopers had asked the crowd to step back they had done so promptly. Further, when the trash was being thrown at the trucks officers standing in the immediate vicinity had taken no action whatever to discourage this activity or make arrests. [redacted] further advised he would be unable to identify any person observed by him throwing missiles at the Marshals or troops.

Serial 1041

Pages 22 and 23

Both withheld

b7D

Outside Scope

7D

[redacted] He observed some State Troopers on the scene at the time but they took no action. When he returned to the campus that morning he saw General WALKER escorted into the Lyceum about noon. He never did see MEREDITH. He took no pictures.

7D

[redacted] expressed the opinion the violence resulted from the negligent attitude of the State Troopers. He said it was his observation that the United States Marshals just stood their ground and defended themselves with tear gas as best they could.

Serial 1041
Pages 25 thru 27
All withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

7D

When he was released, [redacted] said he went to the vicinity of the Confederate Memorial momument. There he observed General WALKER. All he heard WALKER state was that the students had a right to protest. WALKER made no advocation of either violence or abstention from violence while [redacted] listened. While [redacted] was there, WALKER was speaking to a group of approximately 100. [redacted] then walked toward the main gate. As he did so, a 1958 Buick stopped at the barricade. It was operated by an inebriated white male approximately 40 years old who told him some students had taken his pistol and he hoped they would put it to good use. He also observed a Volkswagen bus which he believed to have been from some news agency from Memphis.

[redacted]

7D

About daybreak, October 1, 1962, there was a group of approximately 40 people in the city square. A convoy of troops came through the community toward the campus. On the left of the square was a patrol car full of State Troopers. As the convoy started through the square the crowd jeered and then threw cigarettes, rocks, a 50 gallon drum and other missiles at the troops. Toward the end of the convoy, the crowd tore a section of the front off a theater and threw it at a jeep. The State Troopers took no action.

The convoy came to a halt with the last two jeeps right opposite the crowd. Someone in one of the jeeps leveled a carbine and [redacted] heard the bolt slip as if the gun were empty, however, the crowd moved back and the convoy continued.

7D

Serial 1041
Pages 29 thru 36
all withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted] OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	[redacted] PERIOD
[redacted]ICAGO	MEMPHIS	10/17/62	[redacted]17/62
[redacted] CASE		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY cmb
[redacted]GREGATION, UNIVERSITY [redacted]ISSISSIPPI		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS	

REFERENCE: Memphis airtel to Director dated 10/6/62.
Memphis teletype to Chicago and New Orleans dated 10/12/62

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is designated for G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Fort Mc Pherson, Georgia, OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, and ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina in compliance with instructions of the office of origin.

[redacted]

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		157-401-1042

5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Fort Mc Pherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
[redacted]emphis (157-147)
1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.
Chicago (157-[redacted])

...IMENT OF JUSTICE
...INVESTIGATION

...Headquarters, Fort ...son, Georgia
...District, ...ndale AFB, Louisiana
...(Charleston, South Carolina
Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: ...

Bureau File #: 157-401

...

...

...

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...62, advised spent
...brown's during rioting. Did
...
...
...BRENDA B. WALKER, one of which
...Could
...two statements made by
...one hundred listeners.
...statement seemed contradictory
...Chicago Sun-
...
...
...could not identify
...has no direct personal
...knowledge of witnesses or destruction other
...knowledge of persons carrying
firearms or weapons other than bottles and half bricks. Did
...BRENDA B. WALKER say both statements made by him.

- 107 -

...

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 17, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that during the time the riots were actually taking place he was only among the crowd for approximately fifteen minutes. During the entire period of his visit to Oxford, [redacted] he did not personally observe any acts of violence or destruction. He explained that it is possible such acts may have occurred near him but because of the darkness and confusion he has no direct personal knowledge of such acts.

[redacted] 7D stated that EDWIN A. WALKER, former Army Major General spoke before a group of approximately one hundred persons commencing some hours after the first tear gas was thrown and following the period of major rioting. [redacted] remarked that it was his impression that the gas had driven everyone from the circle area between the Lyceum and the Confederate Statute except for the group of approximately one hundred before whom WALKER spoke.

[redacted] stated that at approximately 11:15 P.M. on September 30, 1962, when former General WALKER first began to speak he could not be seen by [redacted] and the group of individuals [redacted] 7D stated, however, that he had heard WALKER's voice and as the group around him moved forward he found WALKER standing on what appeared to be a pile of sand before the Confederate Statute. [redacted] stated by this time he was positive as to WALKER's identity.

[redacted] replied he heard but only a few moments of WALKER's remarks because of two reasons, one, the group listening to WALKER began to take unusual notice of the newsmen 7D

On [redacted] Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by [redacted] 7C Date dictated 10/17/62

it was believed better to "move along". Secondly stated, the gas thrown by the United States Marshals became so strong in the area they were compelled to leave.

stated regarding WALKER's comments that he overheard the former General speaking of what had apparently been a clash with someone just prior to his, WALKER's, talk. This person later proved to be the Episcopal minister in Oxford. remarked that he could not be sure what stand WALKER was taking regarding but he, felt sure that students in the area were shouting that should have been given an opportunity to speak.

stated that one must "know and understand WALKER" to follow his comments. He described WALKER as "very confusing" and because of the clamor and excitement, etc., it was difficult to make sense from his remarks. cited as an example the only two statements he could recall WALKER making, both of which, he stated, he would have to paraphrase since he could not quote WALKER directly. One of these comments stated, followed WALKER's remarks regarding the and in effect was, "Governor BARNETT and I have ordered no violence". The second statement addressed to the group before him was in effect that "Your protest should have no end." or "Your protests should know no end." These two statements, stated, seemed to contradict each other and obviously puzzled those listening to WALKER. stated that he could furnish no additional information regarding WALKER, his statements or activities at Oxford, Mississippi.

In addition stated it would be extremely difficult to comment regarding the complexion of the crowd on the campus. He stated that all of those present were obviously not students at the University, however, a sizable number of those were of that category. stated that he had no of any individual group of individuals for initiating or the violence at Oxford, Mississippi.

Serial 1042
Pages 4, 5, and 6
All withheld
b 7D
Outside Scope

CG 157-147

entire study [illegible] ord, [illegible]
erve General [illegible] nor did [illegible]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBUQUERQUE	MEMPHIS	10/17/62	10/13/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY

[redacted] 7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IR; COJ; AFC; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Bureau teletype to Albuquerque 10/13/62.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] 7D

-A*-

COVER PAGE

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:

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1 - G-2 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
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1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
3 - Memphis (1-USA, Oxford)
1 - Albuquerque (157-44)

157-401-1043

11 OCT 22 1962

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

BY
1ST RECD
WD
WD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 7th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - United States Attorney, Oxford

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ALBUQUERQUE
Date: October 17, 1962

Field Office File No.: 157-44 Bureau File No.:

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted] was around Lyceum Building about 4:30 PM to 5:15 PM, 9/30/62. Again walked by this building at 6:30 PM on way to church, returning to Lyceum Building area around 8:15 PM, and leaving area almost immediately thereafter. Observed large, noisy, unruly crowds at latter time. Left scene to get away from violence and tear gas, ending up at girls' dormitory. Witnessed no individual violence, and did not see Gen. EDWIN WALKER, although heard reports he was at [illegible] statue. When girls' dormitory closed at 10:30 PM, about [illegible] to get to his own dormitory, but unable to because of tear gas. [illegible] night at a fraternity house. Heard gun shots and lots of noise, but did not witness any individual action. Believes his two [illegible] may have been mixed up in the fighting.

-RUC-

RE: FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN WALKER

DETAILS:

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Serial 1043
Pages 2 thru 6
All withheld
b 7D

He not only wrote of his own experiences, but added details of things he heard in the lobby and things he heard over the radio. He said during this time there were a lot of students who were come in and go out all the time. It was during this point while in the lobby of the girls' dormitory that he heard that General EDWIN WALKER was at the statue on the campus. He said he does not know who he heard this from, as he was just listening to all the talk of the people in the lobby and the radio.

[redacted]

Serial 1043
Pages 8 and 9
Both Withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

9

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he did not see General [redacted] WALKER at any time while in Mississippi, that he did not see anyone that he knows involved in the rioting in any way, and he pointed out that he was new on the campus and did not know anyone by name that he noticed around the area where violence was being committed. 7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MEMPHIS	10/19/62	10/17 - 18/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jlr

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; AFC; CONSPIRACY

7C

7C

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/10/62 at Miami.
Washington Field teletype to Bureau, 10/16/62.
Memphis teletype to Bureau, 10/17/62.
Memphis airtel to Miami, 10/15/62.
Miami teletypes to Memphis, 10/17 & 18/62.

- P -

- LEAD -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to report information developed at Miami.

- COVER PAGE -

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		157-401-1045

5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2, Third Army, Hq., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
3 - Memphis (157-147)
(1 - USA, Oxford)
2 - Miami (157-700)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT	NOTATIONS
AGENCY	
REQUEST RECD.	
DATE FWD.	
HOW FWD.	
BY	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FD-3 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - United States Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - Office of Special Investigations, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1 - Office of Naval Intelligence, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: October 19, 1961

Field Office File #: 157-700 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted]

RICHARD VALERIANI, Mid-Western Correspondent for NBC News, made live news broadcasts for NBC Monitor News at Oxford, Miss., but did not see actual rioting or General WALKER.

- P -

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

[redacted]

Serial 1045
Pages 2 thru 5
All withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] recalled that he did not see General EDWIN A. WALKER or any rock throwing or shooting. He stated that he received oral reports from [redacted] as to the rioting.

7D

FEDERAL BU[illegible] INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MOBILE	MEMPHIS	11/16/62	9/19 - 10/11/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: [illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE: 7C

IA, OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE Memphis airtel to the Bureau dated 10/6/62

- 2 -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Attached is one copy of this report and a [illegible]-head memorandum pertaining information [illegible] from confidential informants and not set out in the report.

The informants used in this [illegible] memorandum are as follows:

7D

MM T-1 is [redacted]

MM T-2 is [redacted]

MM T-3 is [redacted]

APPROVED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - USA, Mobile
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Hq.
1 - OSI, [illegible] District
1 - OSI, [illegible] District
1 - ONI, [illegible] Naval District
3 - [illegible]
2 - [illegible]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1046

[illegible] 1962

AGENCY
REQUEST RECD
DATE FWD.
HOW FWD.

[illegible] 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply Please Refer to File No.

Mobile, Alabama
October 15, 1962

DESEGREGATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

MOBILE, ALABAMA

On September 28, 1962 Mobile informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] had said that a meeting of the Citizens For the Preservation of Democracy (CFPD) would be held on September 29, 1962 at 147 East Turner Road, Prichard, for the purpose of forming a group to go to Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] said he had over 150 men pledged to go. The group would not go as a mob but as an attempt to obtain military guidance and to join forces with General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted] said force will be opposed with force, fists with fists and bayonets with bullets. He said the group would leave Prichard, Alabama, on Sunday, September 30, 1962 or Monday, October 1, 1962.

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

F B I

Date: 10/21/63

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted]
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-221) (P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
EM

Enclosed herewith are one photostat each of articles concerning enrollment of [redacted] at U. of Miss. in Oxford, Miss.:

"Talk . Files Suit on A.F."
"Envoys to Tell U. S. Miss[illegible]'s Story"
"Affairs of State"
"Fede[illegible] Money as A Political Weapon"
"Voice of the People"
"Mississippi Notebook"
"McCain Gives Advice to All Friends of USM"
"College Board 'Acts' on Crisis"
"Students Yell, Blood Lab[illegible]"

MATTC

REC 36 157-401-1076

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
2 - New Orleans

JTS:mcb
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Searched [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker Files Suit On A.P.

OXFORD, Miss. (UPI)— Resigned Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker Monday sued the Associated Press and one of its newsmen for $2 million, charging the AP had disseminated a false account of Walker's activities during rioting on the University of Mississippi campus.

The suit, filed in circuit court of Lafayette County, seeks $1 million actual damages and $1 million exemplary damages.

Walker is free on $50,000 bond on charges of inciting insurrection during the integration rioting at "Ole Miss." A report by psychiatrists was scheduled to be in the hands of [illegible] Mississippi Monday on what could be a "reasonable" psychiatric examination for Walker.

The newsman named in the suit is Van Savell, [illegible] the AP's Jackson, Miss., bureau. Walker charged in the suit that the night of Sept. 30 Savell made a "completely false, unfounded and malicious report" of his activities.

The suit said Savell wrote that Walker "had organized and led the riots that occurred at the University." The suit further alleged that the AP "thereafter wilfully, irresponsibly and maliciously published and disseminated news reports in Lafayette County, Mississippi, and elsewhere throughout the United States."

Walker's attorneys filed as an exhibit a copy of a first-person account written by Savell dealing with Walker's alleged activities the night of the riot.

The Savell story said Walker first appeared in the riot area at 8:15 p.m. Savell wrote, "I observed Walker as he loosened his tie and shirt and nodded when a unidentified man asked the general to lead a group to the steps of the Lyceum Building. Savell's story said Walker "advised several tactics." It said he directed the use of sand to stop the tear gas.

Walker's suit said he came to Oxford on Sept. 29 to voice his peaceful protest against what he considered to be an oppressive and unwarranted application of federal power . . ."

The suit said Walker checked with Sheriff Joe Ford upon his arrival in Oxford and "advised him that all should work together to avoid violence" and that Walker would assist the sheriff in any way he could.

The suit said "after a brief observation of the area with no participation in the activities of the crowd," Walker mounted a Confederate statue. It said Walker "pleaded with them to avoid violence, advising them that the real enemy was toward the southeastward . . . in Cuba," at which time the students jeered him for refusing to lead them."

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

Page 8

THE CLARION-LEDGER
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 10 [illegible] 62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: RA
or
Classification: 157-401
Submitting [illegible] New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MAYORS TO TELL U.S. MISSISSIPPI'S STORY

Mayors of Mississippi will be telling the Mississippi story of the battle against federal [illegible] by judicial bodies and will tell the story on a nation-wide basis.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Miss. Municipal Officers Association here Monday, plans were laid for implementing this program by volunteer speakers who would pay their own way over the nation.

Executive secretary W. C. "Bill" Caraway of Leland, a state senator, has compiled an extensive dossier on the states rights aspects of recent trends and occurrences. Prominent and able lawyers of the state are already enlisted in the plans for preparing model speeches, dwelling mainly on the legal aspects of the situation. A dress rehearsal probably will be held in Mississippi before the speakers accept engagements outside the state.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

Page 8

[illegible]
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 10/12/56

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Desegregation o
University of Miss

Character: R

or

Classification: 157-601

Submitting Office: New Orlea

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AFFAIRS OF STATE

By CHARLES M. HILLS

CONQUERING HERO

fter vanquishing the un-ted student forces, male and ale at the University of ss.p. President Kenne- apparently graduating to per contest

oks now as though he is t to tackle Bluecoard Cas-

e feel, however, JFK d be advised that it took 0 troops and hundreds of al marshals to subdue defenseless school chil-

e military power of the ted States thus strained, have a much harder time Castro's Cuba, n 20,000 paratroops.

doubt the Kennedys now to erase the memory of e Ole Miss take-over by at- king forces they allowed to e in on the Negro Doc- , namely Reds in Cuba.

his election-day action may be the winner expected. ain we say, if it took 26,- of our cream of the crop ers to whip 1,500 defense- s children how many roll- s will it take to cope with ro?

RECOGNIZED

ssissippi's Congressmen e signally honored at the an- l convention of the Missis- Manufacturers' Associa- held at the Buena Vista el in Biloxi last week-end.

resent were congressmen m Abernethy, Jamie Whitten, hur Winstead and W. M. mer, all of whom took an e part in a banquet staged their honor.

Congressman John Bell Wil- ms, detained in Washington the illness of his wife, was resented by Charles Griffin, ecutive assistant, and his arming wife Angie, who, in- ntally, plan to be in Jack- until January.

GOOD ADMINISTRATION

Brook Day, Jackson indus- list, ~~closed out~~ a very suc- of the Manufacturers' Association with one of the finest contentions on record.

During the past year, which saw one of the state's longest legislative terms, Mr. Day worked very closely with lawmakers in attending industrial legislation.

But more especially, the past administration loaned much to implementation and development of the 1960 Mississippi Industrial Bill of Rights, which has gained recognition as [illegible] for greatest forward steps by industry for statewide cooperation.

The Manufacturers Association and [illegible] has continued close cooperation with the state leadership, determining that the administration of Gov. Ross Barnett has made unprecedented strides in getting new and enlarged industry for this state.

ON RECORD

Incidentally, the Mississippi Manufacturers' Association has gone on record as fully supporting and urging a vote for House Concurrent Resolution 30.

The resolution, a constitution amendment, is to be balloted upon by the people at the polls Nov. 6.

It will set up a nine-man state board of education, consisting of lay personnel as well as educators, expected to give a broader scope to the educational process in this state.

At present, the state board of education consists altogether of political entities, to be exact, the state superintendent of education, attorney general and secretary of state.

GOOD TIME WAS HAD

We think that one of the most pleasant surprises that has ever attended a partial vacation came our way Saturday night.

County ~~Supervisor~~ Laz Quave, Harrison, and his wife invited [illegible] and yours truly to a Methodist Church fish fry at Wool Market, over on Back Bay.

The Rev. C. L. Millen, pastor of the Coalville Methodist Church, rolled out the red carpet, and for once we found that Methodists do eat as much and have as good time as Baptists.

LICENSE CHECKS

The State Highway Patrol has announced that large numbers of drivers' licenses in this state are delinquent.

Spot check-ups are getting underway and road blocks may appear at points along any of our highways.

We suggest you take a look at your license. It just may have expired September 30, and you could be most embarrassed by an oversight.

For your information, 125,0[illegible] [illegible] and if you didn't renew, you are at odds with the patrol. There will be another 175,0[illegible] expirations Dec. 31. Don't await the last minute to renew. You won't lose any time credit by buying early.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city, state.
Page 2

THE [illegible]
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 10 [illegible] 63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: RI
or
Classification: 157-401
Submitting Office: New Orle

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Federal Money As A Political Weapon

Attorney General Robert Kennedy's threat to use economic pressure and withhold federal funds from Mississippi during the Oxford crisis adheres to a pattern which becomes increasingly evident along the New Frontier. Less direct threats nonetheless high-handed have been made in other areas in Kennedyism's reckless crusade for power.

Speaking in Pennsylvania the other day President Kennedy issued what had earmarks of an ultimatum to voters of that state — either elect a Democratic governor or be placed in an unfavorable position to receive federal defense or other contracts.

Also in Indiana and other states, voters have been warned that they might lose substantial federal benefits if Kennedy candidates are not elected.

Such statements, however subtle their [illegible] of late maturity dignity or integ[illegible]. Surely it is not becoming for one elected as President of all the people to even imply threats of retaliation for any state failing to comply with the executive will in political issues.

Favoritism of a political nature in awarding federal contracts or issuing federal funds is nothing less than a form of vote-buying, just as Robert Kennedy's threat of withholding funds from Mississippi is naked political intimidation, — a means of winning bloc votes of South-haters at our expense.

The federal treasury should not be used as a political weapon but unfortunately, this seems to be an increasingly common tactic of Kennedyism, despite all its fine preachments about the need for national unity and teamwork.

If our executive leadership does have the country's best interests at heart, sincere efforts should be made to bring about a better unity of the states on a non-political basis, without threats or intimidation.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

Page 4

[illegible]
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 10/[illegible]/62

Edition:

Author:

Editor: T. M. Holleman, Jr.

Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: 44

or

Classification: 157-102

Submitting Office: New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letters to the Editors must be brief, must be signed (though name may be withheld on request) and must avoid defamatory or abusive statements. The Editor reserves the right to reduce lengthy letters and to limit the number of letters on any one subject

Dear Editor:

A few questions please:

What is the source of Mereth's personal income? Is the ...ernment financing his travel ...ts and dormitory and cafeteria ...penses? Who are the "friendly ...tudents"?

We should give credit where ...dit is due. all this furor over ... and social rights stems from ... speeches of The Voice, proclaiming - thus and so - "regardless of raaace creeed or ...lah", without which vote gathering phrase no Fireside Chat ... complete.

The legality of the 14th Amend... should be ... ...ered null and void - The 10th Amendment should be recognized ... a part of the Constitution or ...ended. The Constitution insofar ... is concerned is ...dly becoming a "scrap of ...er".

We need a third political party ... an International Organization for the Preservation of The White Race.

As for our Governor Barnett, ...ng may he wave and may his ...se be safe from Kennedys.

Howard Robinson
Route ... Box 16
Vicksburg, Miss.

Dear Editor:

I am writing this to assure the ...vernor and the people of Mis...ssippi th... they have many ...nds in the Washington area, ...o are in sympathy with their ...dicament of being taken over federal forces. We have remembered you in our prayers and are doing all we can to help you. Just remember you are in the right.

The President is acting like a dictator with all the power and pressures he uses. And I think he should answer some questions — why doesn't he use the troops he used in Mississippi against Castro, who is our enemy and a Communist? Also why doesn't General Walker have the same rights as the President insists on Negroes and Communists having?

I hope you people continue to stand up for your rights and against Federal power. Might does not make right.

...
Falls Church, Va.

Dear Editor:

I personally recommend that the Mississippi Constitution be changed by a legislative resolution for an election of members ... Board of Higher Learning and submit same to the people in order that we can replace every member as soon as possible.

Next, we need a wholesale firing of members of the faculty at the University. We now know where our weakness is! We are being taken from within as well as from without.

Furthermore, the Mississippi Congressional delegation should begin immediate procedure of impeachment of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy for openly defying the Constitution of the United States, and they should both be defending themselves rather than General Walker defending himself.

The world has turned to Mississippi for leadership, and Governor Barnett is giving the world its request.

I firmly believe that the people of Mississippi are awake and aware of the weakness in our ranks. I do not believe that we will tolerate the attitude and action that we are receiving from some positions of authority.

I will not submit to integration of the school with or without bayonets, and I sincerely believe 98 per cent or better of the people of Mississippi, regardless of race, feel the same.

Respectfully,
Billy Mis...
Senator, 3rd District

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

Page 4

...
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 1...
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: RX
or
Classification: 157-501
Submitting ... New Orlea

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MISSISSIPPI NOTEBOOK

By TOM ETHRIDGE

Army Trains To Suppress Uprisings

WHAT IS BEHIND the special emphasis being placed by the U.S. Army training program against "counter-insurgency," which apparently boils down to military preparedness against civilian uprising?

In case you mislaid your dictionary, "insurgency" is defined as "a revolt against a government, not reaching the proportions of a organized revolution and not recognized as belligerency."

Just what threat of "insurgency" has been evident to justify the reportedly intensive Army training program designed to deal with civilian uprisings?

Former Maj. Gen. Edward A. Walker has warned that such a training program could result in intimidation and enslavement of the American people by a Washington dictatorship.

Walker, however, has been thoroughly discredited and stigmatized, so his warning has received little attention in the press.

It is remarkable that the military is giving special attention to the potential problem of "insurgency," at a time when our executive leadership insists that domestic Communism is no real threat to national security and that the big danger is from without.

Does this mean the Kennedy Administration fears a revolt from constitutional conservatives of the rightwing?

Military Conference Held In March

THE 8TH ARMY CORPS Headquarters "Octagon" bulletin of April, 1962, published at Austin, Texas, announced that "Special emphasis will be placed by the Army on counter-insurgency during the coming months, to include troop training, troop information and public information."

General Herbert B. Powell, Commanding General of the U. S. Continental Army Command, reportedly told more than 200 conferees in a special meeting at Fort Monroe, Va., "It is mandatory that all Army personnel be thoroughly familiar with counterinsurgency and that all soldiers be given information and instruction on the subject."

General Powell reportedly defined counter-insurgency as "an action including all military, political, economic, psychological and sociological activities directed toward preventing and suppressing resistance groups whose actions range in degrees of violence and scope..."

Attending the special counter-insurgency conference at Fort Monroe, Va. last March 23-24 were representatives from all major active divisions, Army service schools, training agencies and centers, and selected Reserve component units.

The conference emphasized that "every individual in the regular Army, the Reserve, ROTC and cadets at West Point must be indoctrinated or training in counterinsurgency just as soon as physically possible."

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

Page 4

THE CL... [illegible]
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 1 [illegible] 62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: RM
or
Classification: 157-101
Submitting Office: New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

What State Will Be Next Victim?

THIS MOVE TO deal with possible civilian revolt has followed a Kennedy Administration crusade to muzzle military leaders outspoken against the Communist threat inside the U.S.

Having repeatedly insisted that internal subversion is the greatest threat to the U.S. security, it would appear that the Kennedy Administration's "counter-insurgency" program is not prompted by fears of a Red uprising in this country.

Since it is not American policy to send military expeditions against internal uprisings of other countries it seems possible that the New Frontier may anticipate civilian uprisings by U.S conservatives.

DOES THE PRESIDENT anticipate mass violence in protest of his compulsory race-mixing drive in the South? Does the New Frontier expect civilian revolt against the reported scheme to disarm the U.S. and put our country under the "protection" of a UN world police force? Does Kennedyism and its rubber-stamp courts intend to crush to social, economic and political revolution, backed by military power as "law of the land"?

Is all this ruthless exercise of military, political, economic and social pressure against stubborn Mississippi and initial demonstration of Kennedy Administration preparedness against "insurgency"?

If so, what area of the United States will be the next victim of this all-powerful "counter-insurgency" steamroller, should other freedom-loving people dare to oppose the iron will of the New Frontier hierarchy?

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. McCain Gives Advice To All Friends Of USM

By JAY WEST

Dr. William D. McCain, president of the University of Southern Mississippi, gave some good advice when he appeared in Laurel before the Jones County Alumni Association.

In brief: Let the university officials handle the college's affairs and and in event problems arise stay off the campus.

It's good advice. Not following such a course was probably the first mistake at Ole Miss in that the university affairs got out of the hands of university officials.

The Hattiesburg American, published near the USM campus, commented appropriately on Dr. McCain's remarks saying:

"We hope his words will be remembered throughout South Mississippi for as long as they are needed.

"In a nutshell Dr. McCain said:

"'I will fight by every means I know to prevent integration at the University of Southern Mississippi, but if I get my back to the wall I want to ask you and all friends of the university to stay off the campus and trust me to handle it. There will be no rioting and bloodshed on the campus.

"This is not to say there will be an integration attempt anytime soon at USM. There might be. We hope not.

"But when and if there is, we hope Dr. McCain's plea will be heeded, and Hattiesburg will avoid the turmoil that has plagued the University of Mississippi and Oxford these past few weeks.

"The tragedy of Ole Miss should be a lesson to any person inclined to let his emotions override his calm judgment. Two persons, who had nothing whatsoever to do with a Negro being there, died in the infamous Sunday night riot on the North Mississippi campus. This blackened the name of a great state and a great institution in the eyes of many outside the state who might otherwise have been on our side.

"And for what?

"Nothing was accomplished by it. James Meredith is still a student at Ole Miss.

"Perhaps if the outsiders had stayed out of Oxford and off the university campus, officials there could have handled the matter in a manner that would have been much more satisfactory to the majority of Mississippians than the present situation. It couldn't have been much worse.

"Dr. McCain and his staff have done a fine job at USM, the fastest growing institution in the state. They are much more capable of handling any crisis that may arise there than any outsider and we are in favor of letting them do it if one arises."

We add: Dr. McCain is a man of courage and conviction.

We believe he can do what is best for the great new University of Southern Mississippi without any outside help.

Page 4

Laurel, Miss.

Date: 10/2[illegible]62

Author:

Editor: J.W. West

Title: Desegregation o. University o. Miss.

Character: BV

or

Classification: 157-401

Submitting Office: New Orlean

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COLLEGE BOARD 'ACTED ON OWN'

Didn't Seek Appointment As Registrar, Says Barnett

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Gov. Ross Barnett said today the state college board acted on its own when it named him registrar at the University of Mississippi during the recent desegregation crisis.

During the height of the crisis, the college board named Barnett registrar of the university in that capacity he refused to register Negro James Meredith as a student. Meredith won a federal court order directing officials to admit him.

"I didn't request them to make me registrar. Personally I'm a news conference. It was the board's own action. I told them if they did name a registrar, I would be very glad to appoint either of the gentlemen."

Suggested Names

Barnett said he had suggested the names of the late Gene Smith, city editor of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and a close personal friend of the governor; Dr. Ney Williams, a Jackson anesthesiologist, and Gov. Paul Johns.

"All of them told me they would like to have the job," Barnett said.

Meredith, a 29-year-old Kosciusko Negro, later was registered by regular registrar Robert Ellis after he was escorted onto the campus by a large force of federal marshals. His appearance triggered rioting on the campus which resulted in two deaths.

The governor said T. B. Ballentine, head of the state highway patrol, [illegible] the deaths, but had not reported yet.

Declines Comment

[illegible] declined comment on [illegible] pending in the US fifth circuit court of appeals at New Orleans. The proceedings were launched after Barnett refused Meredith admission at Oxford and also at Jackson, where he blocked the door of the state college board office when Meredith and federal [illegible] arrived earlier in the crisis to attempt registration.

Barnett said duration was a matter for states to handle and that he sought to prevent violence.

Had Not Seen Walker

The governor said he had not talked to former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker during Walker's visit to the state while the desegregation crisis was under way. Walker was arrested during the second day of rioting by federal authorities on four counts and was ordered to undergo psychiatric tests. The four federal charges include seditious conspiracy.

Barnett said he had no comment on whether he [illegible] current Cuba crisis would relieve federal-state tensions in the desegregation [illegible]

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city, and state.
Page 1

[illegible]
New Orleans, La.

Date: 10-[illegible]-62
Edition: [illegible]
Author:
Editor:
Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: [illegible]
or
Classification: 157-601
Submitting Office: New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

FD-3[illegible] (4-3-6[illegible]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students Yell, Block Path Of Meredith

OXFORD, Miss. (AP) — A shouting crowd of students at the University of Mississippi blocked Negro James H. Meredith's exit from the Student Union briefly today.

A team of federal marshals moved in quickly and cleared a path allowing the 29-year-old [illegible]

About [illegible] students were in a mob adjoining the dining room, blocking the door between the two rooms. The exit from the dining room is through the [illegible]

50 In Front

About [illegible] of the students were actually in front of the double doors with the others behind in the grill.

One of the students shouted: "Why don't you go home, you black . . ."

Meredith looked up and smiled.

In the dining room itself, where Meredith was sitting, a federal marshal was standing across the room when the crowd started gathering.

One white girl sat at a table in the dining room studying.

About 30 white students had left the dining room when Meredith entered.

At one point the white girl looked up from her books, glared at the crowd gathering at the door, and said:

"I hope you're getting your eyes full."

After a few minutes a second marshal shoved his way through the crowd into the dining room. He motioned to Meredith, who got up and walked out between the two marshals.

Shoved Back

The marshals had to shove back the students to make a corridor for Meredith at the start, but near the back of the crowd it opened without resistance.

As Meredith and the marshals walked through the crowd, the students shouted.

The incident occurred midway through the 29-year-old Negro's 19th day of attending classes at O[illegible] Miss.

This was the first large demonstration of student feeling against Meredith since a rock-throwing incident Oct. 8. At that time a rock broke a window in a nearby cafeteria where Meredith was eating.

A riot erupted on the campus after Meredith arrived Sept. 30. Two persons were killed and hundreds hurt in the all-night rioting.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)
Page 1

[illegible]
ITEM
New Orleans, La.

Date: 10/[illegible]/62
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: Desegregation of University of Miss.

Character: RM
or
Classification: 157-401
Submitting Office: New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

[redacted] TC

Assistant Attorney General
W. Wilson White

February 11, 1958

Director, FBI

REC- 88. 105-44495-11

FAIRFAX CITIZENS COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to the telephone call from Mr. Allen Krouse of the Civil Rights Division of the Department to Assistant Director A. H. Belmont of this Bureau on February 5, 1958, at which time Mr. Krouse made reference to the speech scheduled to have been made by Amis Guthridge before the Fairfax Citizens Council at Falls Church, Virginia, High School on February 5, 1958. Mr. Krouse desired that this meeting be covered and the results reported to the Department.

In response to the above-referred-to request there is being furnished you herewith a summary of what transpired.

The Fairfax Citizens Council, Fairfax County, Virginia, presented Amis Guthridge of Little Rock, Arkansas, at an integrated meeting at the Falls Church, Virginia, High School on February 5, 1958. There were approximately 200 to 250 people present including four Negroes. The meeting was presided over by Manning Gasch who introduced Edward Buckley who gave the opening prayer. Gasch then introduced Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi who in turn introduced Representatives L. C. Gathings of Arkansas and John C. Davis of Georgia.

Guthridge, in his speech, stated he is a Jeffersonian Democrat believing in states' rights. He denounced United States Senator Jacob Javits, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Attorney General William Rogers and former Attorney General Herbert Brownell and stated they "are nuts if they think the people of Arkansas are going to accept integration in schools." He claimed they are trying to start a race war but it would never happen in the South but might in northern cities such as New York, New York; Detroit, Michigan; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

105-44495

CFW:dlh (See note on yellow page 3)
(5)

FEB 12 1958

MAIL ROOM

Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White

Guthridge claimed integration of schools in Little Rock was communist inspired and that Harry S. Ashmore, editor of the "Arkansas Gazette," Little Rock, Arkansas, newspaper, had come from South Carolina and was a "darling" of the "left wingers" and members of the Fund for the Republic. He stated Winthrop Rockefeller, a leader of the Urban League, had insisted that that organization be included in Community Chest drives in Arkansas or else he would donate all of his money to the Urban League. Guthridge mentioned Dr. Lee Lorch, a white teacher in a Negro school whose wife, Grace, assisted Negro children last September; Dr. M. Lafayette Ferris (phonetic), president of a Negro college about whom he expected soon to be able to release information regarding his communist connections; and Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent of Little Rock schools, who he said is a friend of Rockefeller and a close associate of Daisy Bates, Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) president.

Guthridge mentioned Woodrow Mann, former mayor of Little Rock, as being a close friend of Maxwell Rabb, whom he identified as a White House aide; Syd McMath; Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas; United States Attorney Osro Cobb in Little Rock; and Harry Ashmore, claiming that these men were Mann's advisors.

Guthridge pointed out that no school has been integrated without the approval of school officials and related that three weeks before Federal troops arrived at Little Rock at the request of Daisy Bates and others, General Edwin Walker, commanding officer of the 101st Airborne Infantry, had been observed riding around Central High School. He cited this as an indication of conspiracy to bring in troops before any trouble had arisen. It is noted that General Walker is not the commanding officer of the 101st Airborne Division but is head of the Arkansas Military District. Guthridge stated that very little real violence had taken place at Little Rock but that northern newspapers were playing up all incidents out of proportion whereas an incident recently involving 2,000 fighting students was not played up and was termed a disturbance only. He stated the citizens councils are not against any race but that they desire in "legal, moral, and honorable methods to preserve segregation."

Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White

Guthridge said the National Education Association is socialistic from top to bottom and that the National Council of Churches of Christ, USA, promotes socialism more than any other organization in the United States and that it is in league with the NAACP. In closing Guthridge stated that a great deal of wealth is behind the NAACP which he claimed has never had a Negro president and that the people all over America at the grass-roots level must organize into citizens councils to overcome its influence.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The source of the above information is [redacted] Resident Agent, Winchester, Virginia. [redacted] personally attended meeting. Further dissemination of information contained in this communication not deemed warranted in view of extensive coverage afforded meeting in public press.

CD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/7/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-4495) ATTENTION: INSPECTOR SIZOO

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (105-576)

FAIRFAX CITIZENS COUNCIL
IS-X

Re Bureau telephone call to Alexandria R.A.

Fairfax Citizens Council, Fairfax County, Va. presented AMIS GUTHRIDGE of Little Rock, Arkansas, in an integrated meeting at the Falls Church, Virginia High School, 8:15 P.M., 2/5/58 with approximately 200-250 people including four Negroes present. Meeting presided over by MANNING GASCH (Phonetic) who introduced EDWARD BUCKLEY who gave opening prayer calling for cool heads and spiritual outlook on problems. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, Representative of Mississippi, then introduced by GASCH and he in turn introduced Representatives E. C. "TOOK" GATHINGS, Arkansas, and JOHN C. DAVIS of Georgia. Nine people on stage, but three never introduced. WILLIAM MONCURE, address or position unknown, was one of these. Speaker stated he was a Jeffersonian Democrat believing in State Rights. He denounced JACOB JAVITS, EARL WARREN, WILLIAM ROGERS, HERBERT BROWNELL and stated they "are nuts if they think the people of Arkansas are going to accept integration in schools." Claimed they were trying to start a race war, but that would never happen in south, but might in northern cities such as New York, Detroit, and Philadelphia. Claimed integration of schools in Little Rock was Communist inspired. Next the speaker mentioned that HARRY S. ASHMORE, Editor of Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, had come to Little Rock from South Carolina and was a "darling" of the left wingers and members of Funds of the Republic. Stated member of National Board, WINTHROP ROCKFELLER, and leader of Urban League had insisted that League be included in Community Chest drives in Arkansas or else he would donate all of his money to Urban League.

3 - Bureau (105-4495) (Encl. - 1)
2 - Richmond (105-576)

WHP:GTC
(5)

REC-83

13 FEB 11 1958

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-3-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

RH 105-576

Lorch

Mentioned Dr. LEE LORTCH (Ph.) or LAWRENCE, white teacher in a colored school whose wife, GRACE, assisted colored children to enter Central High School last September; Dr. M. LAFAYETTE FERRIS (Ph) President of a Negro College and about whom he expected soon to be able to release info re his communist connections; VIRGIL T. BLOSSOM, Superintendent of Little Rock Schools, a friend of ROCKEFELLER and close associate of DAISY BATES. GUTHRIDGE then mentioned formation of Mother's League of Little Rock by Mrs. MARGARET JACKSON; cited integration of Fort Smith, Ark. School when lone colored boy entered without incident, but begged to be allowed to return to Lincoln School where his brothers attended. No trouble there. WOODROW MANN, Mayor of LR, mentioned as being close friend of MAX RABB, White House aide, SYD McMATH, Rep. BROOKS HAYS, USA COBB, Arkansas, and ASHMORE claiming that these men were his advisors. Speaker pointed out that no school has been integrated without approval of the school officials. Speaker related that three weeks before Federal Troops arrived at LR at request of DAISY BATES and others, Gen. WALKER, CO, 101st Airborne Infantry, had been observed riding around Central High School so many times local police stopped him and asked him for his identification, which was refused until they indicated they might have to take him to station for questioning. Cited this as indication conspiracy was then in effect by Government to bring in troops before any trouble had arisen.

Speaker related that very little real violence had taken place at LR, but that northern newspapers were playing up all incidents out of proportion whereas an incident in Philadelphia recently involving 2,000 fighting students was not played up but termed a disturbance only. GUTHRIDGE stated the "Citizens Councils were not against any race, but that they desired in legal, moral and honorable methods to preserve segregation." Speaker related that National Education Association was socialistic from top to bottom and that the National Council of Churches of Christ, USA promotes socialism more than any other organization in the U.S.

4

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

RH 105-576

and that it is in league with the NAACP. In closing speaker said that a great deal of wealth was behind the NAACP, which he claimed has never had a Negro President, and that the people all over America at the grass-roots level must organize into Citizens Councils to overcome its influence.

Meeting was very orderly with only mild applause at various remarks made by speaker, but no demonstrations.

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] 7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Thursday, February 6, 1958

AMIS GUTHRIDGE speaks out on integration problems to an audience at Falls Church High School. (SUN Photo—Stevens)

Little Rock Speaker Sees Wide Integration Plot

By ZANDER HOLLANDER
SUN Staff Writer

FALLS CHURCH—With congressmen from Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas looking on, Amis Guthridge, an Arkansas segregationist, last night described local and Federal efforts to bring about integration in public schools there as part of a "Communist-inspired conspiracy."

Mr. Guthridge is president and lawyer for the Capital White Citizens Council, of Little Rock, Ark. He spoke before some 200 people—including former NAACP official Dr. E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, and a Negro family of three from Vienna. The four Negroes sat in a segregated section of the Falls Church High School auditorium.

Mr. Guthridge's appearance in Northern Virginia, as well as an address Wednesday night in Richmond, was sponsored by the Fairfax Citizens Council.

Detailing a version of events leading up to Federal intervention in Little Rock that began with the arrival of Marxist-inspired immigrants in New York, Mr. Guthridge charged the decision to send in troops was also part of "the Communist conspiracy."

• • •

"THOSE troops came in there

(See LITTLE ROCK, Page 2)

THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN, Arlington, Va. 2/6/1958

PHILIP M. STERN, EDITC

FAIRFAX CITIZEN'S COUNCIL, IS-X (RH File # 105-576)

BUFILE 105-4495

Little Rock Speaker

(Continued from Page 1)

looking for blood" he said, recounting how soldiers stabbed and clubbed a man who said he was an innocent bystander.

Working with the White House in the "plot" were Arkansas editor Harry S. Ashmore, former Mayor Woodrow Mann, school Supt. Virgil Blossom, Rep. Brooks Hays (D.-Ark.), and Little Rock NAACP leader, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Mr. Guthridge said.

He blamed the President and Mr. Rabb for dispatching the troops, warning: "They are making a test—they mean business! But we mean business, too!"

"We've got to organize these Citizens Councils in every nook and cranny of our republic, and its not just something we've got to do in the South," he declared.

"We've got to organize and we've got to fight," he said. "We must elect men like those fine congressmen here, to Congress and to every office right down to dogcatcher."

On the platform were Rep. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.), Rep. John C. Davis (D.-Ga.), and Rep. E. C. Gathings (D.-Ark.). In introducing Mr. Guthridge, Rep. Williams conveyed greetings he said were authorized by 10th District Rep. Joel T. Broyhill. "He wanted me to let you know he is with you all in spirit and would have attended if he could," the Mississippi congressman said.

Mr. Guthridge also denounced: the Communist Manifesto, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Fund for the Republic, the Arkansas and Virginia chapters of the Council on Human Relations, the Urban League, Winthrop Rockefeller, Federal Judge Ronald Davies, paratrooper Maj.-Gen. Edwin L. Walker, the National Education Association and its state affiliates, and Chief Justice Earl Warren.

At one point in his address, Mr. Guthridge emphasized: "No school system has ever been integrated unless the school officials cooperated. That's something for you people to think about."

Arlington School Board member Mrs. Helen J. Lane congratulated Mr. Guthridge after his address.

Asked by Mr. Guthridge what the Arlington School Board's attitude was on compliance with Federal court integration orders, Mrs. Lane said: "I'm just one among five. They are talking soft but they are preparing to integrate."

Mr. Guthridge encouraged her to organize a "Mothers' League," like one whose efforts, he said, had helped block integration in North Little Rock.

"Besides," he chuckled, "all it takes is one woman in any crowd . . ."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/13/61

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-1264)

SUBJECT: YUGOSLAV PILOTS TRAINING
AT PERRIN AFB, TEXAS
IS - YU

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau captioned [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING," 10/30/61.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," concerning the NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION regarding an attempt of that organization to get recently resigned U. S. Army Major General EDWIN WALKER to speak before that group. It is noted that FRANK McGEHEE, together with Major HARRY KNICKERBOCKER, JR., will address this convention which will be held in Dallas 11/22-24/61.

2 - Bureau (encl-1)(RM)
1 - Dallas
JPH:jeg
(3)

REC-11 105-103872-4

RECD 10 NOV 16 1961

NOV 18 15 32 HM '61

62 NOV 22 1961

105-103872-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Indignation Group Tells Plan To Bring Walker to Dallas

The Dallas founder of the National Indignation Convention, planning its national rally here Nov. 22-24, disclosed Friday that his staff is attempting to bring resigned Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker here to speak.

Frank McGehee, said that no contact has been made with the controversial Army officer, whose firing as the commander of the U.S. 24th Division led to his resignation from the Army Thursday.

"We don't even know for sure where he is," McGehee said. "It could be just a pipe dream."

McGehee said he has just returned from Omaha, one of 47 cities in 34 states which have held, or will conduct pre-convention rallies within the next two weeks.

McGehee was accompanied to the Omaha rally by Maj. Harry Knickerbocker Jr. of Dallas, the Texas Air National Guard pilot whose disclosure to The Dallas News that Perrin AFB at Sherman was training Communist pilots stirred nationwide reaction.

A pre-convention meeting Friday at the NIC headquarters in the Baker Hotel was attended by some 225 volunteer workers, McGehee said.

He said work is already under way to call 8,000 Dallas residents to attend the national rally.

McGehee said he expects Dallas Memorial Auditorium will be "crowded to capacity" each night. The auditorium seats 10,000.

Volunteers, he said, are wearing convention badges, "In the NIC of Time."

Whether or not Gen. Walker agrees to take part in the convention, McGehee said a special committee is also seeking several more "big name" speakers. None of these have yet confirmed, he said.

The national rally is a protest of the training of Communist pilots at U.S. bases and the sale and transfer of fighter planes to those countries.

Dallas was the first city in the U.S. to hold an "indignation" rally, but since then Houston, Beaumont, Lubbock, Omaha and Newport Beach, Calif., have held similar meetings.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
11-4-61
Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

UNITED STATES GO.

Memorandum

Tolson
Nichols
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 2-16-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CAPTAIN ROBERT A. WINSTON,
U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, RETIRED
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Captioned individual, [redacted] personally called at the Bureau on 2-15-61 and was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Crime Research Section.

7C

[redacted]

7C

[redacted]

X

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Winston left several papers and pamphlets, which are attached. This material includes references to Herbert Philbrick and Winston's suspicions of Philbr as an authentic anticommunist. Winston described himself as a rabid anticommunist and commented several times that he is greatly alarmed over the activities of the Ant Defamation League.

Winston stated that should any further contact with him be desired he may be reached at his home address.

REC- 35 62-104705-33

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

12 FEB 21 1961

Enclosures (8)
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Belmont

RH:mbb (4) 50 FEB 27 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Memorandum for Record

On. Jan. 13, 1961, I received a telephone call from Major Edgar C. Bundy, General Chairman of the Church League of Illinois, 1107 Hill Ave., Wheaton, Ill. He asked if I could meet him in New York next week. I asked what was up. He said, "I want to talk to you about Philbrick and company." I agreed to meet him in the lobby of the St. Morits Hotel at 6 p. m. Wednesday, Jan 8th.

I did so. We went to the dining room in the lobby and ordered dinner. He immediately went into the subject he wanted to discuss: "Tell me all you know about Herb Philbrick. When and how did you first meet him?"

I described what Bundy already knew, that I had met Philbrick after writing my book, "The Pentagon Case," which Philbrick had reviewed in his New York Herald Tribune column, and that I had asked Philbrick to become the moderator or spokesman for a projected television program which I had conceived, to be called "World War Three," and that Philbrick had agreed toddo so.

Bundy asked, "Was 'World War Three' your original idea?"

I assured him that it had been, until Philbrick took it over, along with the corporation I had set up to activate it.

"Was CASCA your idea, and who thought up the name?" he asked.

"I did. It was my concept. CASCA stood for 'Counteroffensive Against Subversive Communist Activities,' and was the organization I developed to put the 'World War III' program across,"" I said.

"Do you know a man named Justin McCarthy?" he asked.

"Know him?" I repeated. "I hired him—at Philbrick's suggestion and with his approval as Chairman of CASCA's Board of Directors, and I also fired him, as my last official act as President of CASCA, Inc., after Philbrick and McCarthy and Merwin K. Hart double-crossed me and forced me out and took over my project." (I then described how this had been engineered. I also described how Philbrick had tried to get me to ask Merwin K. Hart to resign as Vice President of CASCA, Inc., on the grounds that Hart was anti-Semitic, and that

Philbrick's Jewish employer at the Seacoast Reveres Company in New Hampshire had refused to buy stock in CASCA, Inc., because of this—according to Philbrick—and that I had refused to do so, because Hart had been largely responsible for helping Philbrick and me to launch CASCA, and that Hart had disposed of the anti-Semitism charge in a letter to Philbrick, of which I still had the copy which Hart sent me.)

(I then described how Philbrick had welshed on every key agreement he had made with me and with CASCA: his employment contract, his terms of compensation, his assurance that there was no conflict with his other commitments—especially with the ZIV Television Corporation, when he knew all along that his contract with ZIV on his TV program "I Led Three Lives" actually prohibited exactly the kind of activity he had undertaken to carry on for CASCA.)

I described how Philbrick had violated his agreement to submit all TV scripts for corporate approval before production, and how he had overcommitted CASCA to the extent of $6,000.00 by producing the original and only pilot film (which was to cost only $1,600.00) on "The Strange Death of Harry Dexter White," which was amateurish and unsalable.

I described how I had been at a loss to explain Philbrick's motives until I had come across a pamphlet in which he strongly endorsed a booklet called "What We Should Teach About Communism," published by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, and how the booklet proved to be largely pro-Communist. I then described how I had privately shown this pamphlet to Merwin K. Hart and had suggested that we ask Philbrick to withdraw as the corporation's spokesman, and how Hart, Philbrick and McCarthy had demanded instead that I resign as President of CASCA and turn over 200 of the 250 shares of stock I had received for my pre-incorporation services; and how Hart had threatened to dissolve the corporation within 48 hours and "freeze" me out unless I accepted their terms.

Dundy then stated that during the past few days he had shown Hart this

same pamphlet, [redacted] Hart had denied that he had [redacted] seen it or even knew that Philbrick had made such an endorsement of the ADL booklet, and had expressed great shock that Philbrick had done so.

I described to Bundy the exact circumstances under which I had shown the pamphlet to Hart, who had asked me, "May I keep this?" and had placed it in the drawer of his desk in room 7501 of the Empire State Building--the same room in which Bundy had shown Hart the same pamphlet which Hart categorically denied to Bundy that he had ever seen.

Bundy then told me that he was in an embarrassing position because Philbrick had recently written an article about the National Council of Churches, published in Bundy's newsletter "News and Views," which had been widely reprinted and had received national distribution. Subsequently, one of Bundy's subscribers had sent him a copy of the pamphlet (published by the National Education Program of Searcy, Arkansas, reprinting Philbrick's keynote address before the Freedom Forum on April 17, 1958, containing Philbrick's endorsement of the ADL booklet on page 27.)

Bundy said he had immediately written to Philbrick, asking for a statement about this highly questionable endorsement, but that Philbrick had repeatedly stalled until Bundy had demanded, over the telephone, a written explanation which Philbrick had promised to provide but had never submitted. (Bundy was highly incensed to learn that Philbrick had also ignored a similar request by the editor of the American Mercury Magazine for a similar explanation, after a subscriber had queried the editor about Philbrick's endorsement of the ADL booklet. Mercury's editor wrote Philbrick and asked him to comment, but Philbrick never replied to this formal request.)

After dinner, Bundy asked me to come up to his room where he could show me documentary evidence of Philbrick's duplicity. He read to me a letter he had written to Philbrick, requesting an explanation from Philbrick, and then read Philbrick's reply, in which he pointed out five separate mis-statements

of fact.

Bundy then showed me the copy of the Freedom Forum pamphlet which he had shown to Merwin K. Hart (and which Hart denied having previously seen.)

Bundy also told me that Justin McCarthy was suing Philbrick for attempting to take over a television program which McCarthy had developed for 3M (Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., manufacturers of Scotch Tape) and that Philbrick had also attempted to "steal" Bob Siegrist's sponsor, the Allen Bradley Company. (Siegrist is a Milwaukee radio comentator.)

Bundy opined that Philbrick was trying to make himself the leading "anti-communist" by putting all the competition out of business. Bundy was particularly bitter about Philbrick's association with Dr. Fred Schwarz, (whom Bundy termed "A terrible phony") on "seminars" patterned after those which Bundy had developed.

During our discussion of Philbrick's possible motives, other than sheer cupidity, I mentioned the fact that a former Communist Party member, Mrs. Helen Wood Birnie, had told me in Tulsa, Oklahoma, that Philbrick had never really left the Communist Party, but had testified against the eleven top U. S. Communists only after the F. B. I. had put heavy pressure on Philbrick to do so, and that Philbrick's price was immunity and a chance to make a living by writing the doctored version which eventually emerged in his book, "I Led Three Lives." (Mrs. Birnie told me categorically that "The F. B. I. will have nothing whatever to do with Philbrick.") I asked Bundy if he could verify this.

Bundy told me that he had heard the same version of Philbrick's case from other sources, and that the F. B. I. and the other government agencies which had cooperated with Philbrick deeply regretted having done so, in view of the way Philbrick was now exploiting his contacts with those agencies. The F. B. I. in particular was in a bad position, according to Bundy, since anything which might tend to discredit Philbrick in any way, might open the way for the Communist Party to challenge Philbrick's testimony which had helped to convict the eleven top American Communists.

This, Bundy said, was the explanation of Philbrick's strange immunity and his ability to communicate freely with key people in the F. B. I. and the Congressional Investigating Committees.

We agreed that had we had never met anyone else even remotely as evasive and as hard to pin down as Herbert A. Philbrick.

At this point Bundy's phone rang. He said, "My ride is here; I have to go now."

I asked him what action he intended to take with regard to the manner in which his organization had been compromised by Philbrick's actions.

Bundy replied that there was not much he could do about it, and that he was going to leave the country shortly and would be in Europe for about a year. I asked him to give my best regards to our mutual friend General Walker in Germany.

We went down to the lobby in the same elevator, and he left the hotel at once, while I was getting my coat and hat from the lobby check room.

# # #

62-104705-33

Pages 7 thru 79

All withheld as

Outside the scope of

your request

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 7, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: "THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY" — Book
BY VICTOR REUTHER

Recently Mr. Oehmann of the Attorney General's Office furnished to me the attached memorandum prepared by Victor Reuther and submitted by Walter Reuther to the Justice Department December 19, 1961. Oehmann stated that he had had a number of inquiries from members of Congress asking about this memorandum and, consequently, he had had a number of copies prepared to answer these inquiries.

Bureau files indicate that the existence of this memorandum first came to the Bureau's attention when a new book entitled "The Far Right" by Donald Janson and Bernard Eismann was published in May, 1963. This book purports to delve into the activities and background of right-wing groups in the United States. The book makes reference to the Reuther memorandum, which memorandum in effect urges the Attorney General to curb the Director's crusade against communism. A review of the book was prepared June 5, 1963 and is attached hereto. See 100-421183-4

ACTION:

Inasmuch as Bureau files do not contain the complete Reuther memorandum, the attached copy will be completely indexed and filed.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

61-9556-264

REC-6

OCT 15 1963

Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach
CAR:bjp

ST-117

XEROX

OCT 16 1963

OCT 29 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-4545-5

REDS

THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY

President Kennedy's addresses in Seattle and Los Angeles on November 16 and 18 evidenced both a deep concern with, and a profound understanding of, the serious problems injected into American life by the growing strength of the radical right. A spate of articles in responsible newspapers and periodicals reflect this same concern and understanding. Perhaps therefore this memorandum will prove but a repetition and restatement of suggestions already under consideration by the Administration. Since, however, the public discussion to date concerning the radical right has produced little in the line of suggested policies and programs for dealing with the serious problems raised, this memorandum may have some value in focusing attention upon possible Administration policies and programs to combat the radical right.

Initially, it needs to be said that far more is required in the struggle against the radical right than simply calling attention to present and potential dangers. If the Administration truly recognizes this as a serious problem, as it certainly appears to do, it is most important that President Kennedy's addresses in Seattle and Los Angeles be implemented. Speeches without action may well only mobilize the radical right instead of mobilizing the democratic forces within our nation. It is with this consideration in view that

there is set forth below an estimate of the extent of the problem and suggested Administration policies and programs for dealing with the problem.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

The radical right or extreme right-wing, or however it may be designated, includes an unknown number of millions of Americans of viewpoints bounded on the left by Senator Goldwater and on the right by Robert Welch. The active component of these radical right millions would, of course, be only a small fraction of the total. But, whatever may be the difficulty of ascertaining their numbers, these radical right groups are probably stronger and are almost certainly better organized than at any time in recent history. More significant yet, they are growing in strength and there is no reason to expect a turning of the tide in this regard during the foreseeable Cold War period ahead. And, possibly most significant of all, their relationship to and infiltration of the Armed Services adds a new dimension to the seriousness with which they must be viewed.

New radical right organizations have sprung up like weeds in last few years; it is estimated by the Anti-Defamation League a hundred such organizations have been organized in 1961

alone, Welch's Birch Society, Fred Schwarz' Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, and Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade, are among the most powerful of the new groups. Benson's Harding College and National Education Program and H. L. Hunt's Life Line have earlier histories, but they have expanded along with the growth of the new groups. But all of these groups together are only part of an even larger and constantly growing movement which is well manned and even better financed. The Birch Society alone probably has a million dollars a year at its disposal; so does the Christian Crusade (which is just one of 3 Hargis ventures). The radical right as a whole -- and estimating conservatively -- must have twenty or more times this much on call. There are vast quantities of literature, films, and records emanating from the radical right and even such things as radical right bookshops are beginning to spring up. (General Walker gave one of these bookshops, The Bookmailer in New York, a big plug on national television December 3rd).

The Birch Society may be the best known today. But others are equally strong and perhaps more influential. Take a look at Schwarz' Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, for example. In the Anti-Communist School he ran in St. Louis earlier this year he was backed by the St. Louis Globe Democrat and was sponsored by the

Mayor and Chief of Police of St. Louis and both United States Senators. Governor John M. Dalton even officially proclaimed this "anti-Communism week in Missouri." The New York Times eyewitness report from St. Louis asserted that one of the most striking things there was "the large proportion of younger people." Schwarz' Hollywood rallies are even more disturbing than his St. Louis and other schools. His Crusade had a three-hour rally before some twelve to fifteen thousand persons in the Hollywood Bowl and an estimated four million more watched the program over television on 33 stations in six states. Actors John Wayne, James Stewart, Pat O'Brien, and George Murphy were there, as were such top "movie-makers" as Jack Warner of Warner Brothers and Y. Frank Freeman of Paramount. The gross take at the rally (plus the week's Hollywood Anti-Communist School) was $214,796. Even more significant was the presence of C. D. Jackson, a top executive of Life Magazine. In early September Life had run a disparaging story about Schwarz. The kickback at Life was sufficient to induce Jackson to fly to Los Angeles to appear in the Hollywood Bowl and offer a public apology. Jackson told the audience, "I believe we were wrong and I am profoundly sorry. It's a great privilege to be here tonight and align Life Magazine with Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Representative Walter H. Judd,

Dr. Schwarz, and the rest of these implacable fighters against communism." Only recently the Los Angeles rallies were re-telecast in New York City for three full evening hours with the Schick Safety Razor Company picking up the tab. Richfield Oil and Technicolor Corp., as well as Schick, appear to be regularly available to Schwarz as television sponsors).

Take a look, too, at another one of these groups -- Harding College and the National Education Program (both headed by Dr. George S. Benson). The propaganda operation, exclusive of the college, is budgeted at $200,000 a year. They produced some 30 movies of which "Communism on the Map" is the most famous and has been seen by 10 million persons. Dr. Benson's weekly column has wide distribution and one version is sent in bulk lots to a thousand business organizations. He has a monthly newsletter with 50 thousand subscribers; he has outlets in a great many Farm Bureau monthly state papers (the effect of which was seen at the recent Farm Bureau Convention). He has a series of high school study outlines in "American Citizenship Education" sent free to schools requesting them.

The Life Line Radio Program, now on about 200 radio stations (some run him twice), is planning to branch out into television. Businessmen all over the Nation are sponsoring this program. H. L. Hunt, one of the richest oil men in the country and owner of

Life Line, boasts that "the Free World cannot be saved unless it is saved at a profit."

All of these radical right organizations have the same general line. The danger to America is domestic Communism. While their particular traitor will vary from Harry Hopkins to George Marshall, from President Truman to President Eisenhower, from Senator Fullbright to some labor leader, there is no question that anybody even slightly to the left of Senator Goldwater is suspect. They traffic in fear. Treason in high places is their slogan and slander is their weapon. They undermine loyal Americans' confidence in each other and in their government.

Their appeal is for "total victory" (note that Goldwater is with them all the way on this) and they thrive on every defeat, retreat, concession, or even negotiation. Americans feel they are "losing" for the first time in history. Since Americans intuitively tend not to believe they ever lose fairly, the radical right's charges that we are "losing" (itself a dubious assumption) because of treason in high places falls on fertile soil. In Schwarz's Southern California meetings, as shown in the New York re-telecast a couple of weeks ago, Senator Dodd's and Representative Judd's heavy-handed foreign policy polemics received little applause, but

when W. Cleon Skousen (author of "The Naked Communist") charged treason in high places, the place went up in a roar of applause.

The suggestion is being made in some quarters (e.g., Reston in the Times of November 19, 1961) that the radical right is primarily a "Republican problem" because it utilizes money that might otherwise be available to Republican Party candidates. Former Vice President Nixon shares this view. Yet, on reflection, this would appear quite superficial. The growing strength of the radical right may indeed be an inconvenience to the Republican Party, but it is far worse than that for the Nation and the Democratic Party -- for it threatens the President's program at home and abroad. By the use of the twin propaganda weapons of fear and slander, the radical right moves the national political spectrum away from the Administration's proposed liberal programs at home and abroad. By vicious local pressure campaigns against teachers or preachers or any one else who supports anything from negotiation in foreign affairs to governmental programs in domestic affairs, they frighten off support for much-needed Administration programs. Pressure tactics on already-timid Congressmen are reinforced with fanaticism and funds. The pressure campaign against the Katanga operation is only one example of what is ahead. Any hardboiled, realistic appraisal of the situation evokes this conclusion: The

growing strength, organization and financial resources of the radical right is not something that can be wished away or that can be confidently ignored as a Republican problem.

ACTION ON THE PROBLEM

As the radical right cannot be wished away or ignored, likewise its demise is not something that can be readily accomplished. The struggle against the radical right is a long-term affair; total victory over the radical right is no more possible than total victory over the Communists. What are needed are deliberate Administration policies and programs to contain the radical right from further expansion and in the long run to reduce it to its historic role of the impotent lunatic fringe. */

As the radical right today feeds like a leech on the frustrations of the American people, so reducing these frustrations by

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*/ Private agencies can do much, too, to identify and expose the radical right. Indeed, in the long-run the extent of participation by private agencies in this struggle is more likely to determine its outcome than anything the Government can do. The press, television, church, labor, civic, political and other groups whose constitutional freedom is directly involved must carry the prime burden in this struggle. But the purpose of this memorandum is to consider possible Administration policies and programs rather than those of private groups. Furthermore, affirmative Administration policies and programs can set the backdrop against which private activity is most likely to succeed.

accomplishments at home and abroad is the most important part of the long-range battle against the radical right. Indeed, in the long run, only democratic initiative in the world struggle against Communism will roll back the radical right to its traditional insignificance. But the Nation cannot look the other way and wait for this to happen. The radical right organizations threaten to render impossible the very steps (action and negotiation) that need to be taken by the Administration if our nation is to survive and succeed in the world struggle; they must never be permitted to become so strong as to obstruct action needed for democratic survival and success.

As we gird ourselves for a long struggle against world Communism, so we must gird ourselves for a long struggle against the radical right. But there are some steps which can and should be taken now to halt the growth of the radical right and possibly to turn the tide against it. There are other steps of a more long-range nature. Among the programs and policies of both types which the Administration might consider are the following:

1. The radical right inside the Armed Services presents an immediate and special problem requiring immediate and special measures.

The problem of radical right influences inside the Armed Services is an immediate one and made all the more so by the up-coming

hearings of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee. But even if there were no hearings, this challenge to the basic American concept of separating military personnel from partisan politics must be met now. Tolerance of such a challenge can only embolden those who do the challenging.

It has been widely reported that General Edwin A. Walker's radical right viewpoint is shared by a substantial number of his colleagues. One observer, Louis J. Halle, has reported that Walker's position "represents the publicly unexpressed but privately outspoken views of an important part of our American officer corps in all three services" (New Republic, November 20, 1961). Drew Pearson has twice reported without contradiction that a Lieutenant General has leaked secret information to Senator Strom Thrumond in support of the Walker position. The "Americanism Seminars", espousing radical right doctrine and sponsored or co-sponsored by the Armed Services in various places, could only have been accomplished by radical right officer personnel within the armed forces; the spectacle of the U.S. Army sponsoring Skouson's reflection on the patriotism of Franklin Roosevelt and the loyalty of Harry Hopkins, could only have been achieved through the connivance of inside military personnel. Former top brass work with all the radical right groups.

The recent experience in Algeria demonstrates that the soldiers of an army of a democratic nation may be tempted, out of frustration, to engage in anti-democratic operations; as reports from France make so abundantly clear, the radical right Generals and Admirals continue today to threaten the stability of France's democratic system.

What appears to support the position of widespread infiltration of the radical right into the Armed Services is the manner in which the Walker case was handled. Indeed, the shocking thing about the Walker case is not that his resignation was accepted in 1961, but that the Armed Services rejected his resignation in 1959 when he tried to resign because of "the fifth column conspiracy and influence in the United States" and the "conspiracy and its influences on the home front." Whether the resignation was rejected because Walker's superiors agreed with his views or simply were not shocked by them is not known; but in either event, the failure to accept his resignation constituted a dangerous tolerance of the radical right inside the Armed Services. Even worse was the action towards Walker in 1960 and early in 1961; the Army failed to act against Walker's obvious and illegal acts of "radical right politics" until public notice of Walker's offenses (brought about by a newspaper expose) forced the Pentagon's hand. Again, it is not important

why this happened; what is important is the degree of tolerance of the radical right inside the Armed Services.

It also appears to have been widespread pressure from right-wing Generals and Admirals in the Pentagon which brought about the recall to duty of General James A. Van Fleet. It is common knowledge that General Van Fleet has himself been a member of the extreme right wing (Board member of "For America"; endorser of the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies; Board of Advisors of H. L. Hunt's Life Line). Not only does the Pentagon pressure for the recall of General Van Fleet evidence radical right influence inside the military establishment, but it demonstrates the absolute unappeasability of this group. All that the recall has accomplished is to embarrass the Administration when Van Fleet irresponsibly attacked the Administration's Ambassador to the United Nations.

Once it is recognized that there is a serious problem of radical right infiltration of the military and that appeasement is not the answer, the indicated course of action becomes clear. The Administration must get off the defensive in the Walker case; it must shift the battleground from the defensive posture of justifying the "muzzling of Walker" to an offensive posture supporting the basic American concept of separation of military personnel from partisan politics. To shift the posture from defense to offense,

consideration should be given to requesting Senator Russell to broaden the hearings to cover the problem of radical right infiltration of the Armed Services. As the Washington Post said on November 28th, the hearings "ought to be aimed not to determining whether General Walker and his imitators were improperly silenced by civilian authorities, but at determining how widely the infection they represent is spread in the armed services."

An alternative to getting Senator Russell to broaden the hearings would be for Secretary McNamara to start his own investigation of radical right Generals and Admirals. Those Generals and Admirals who have lost confidence in democracy and who feel that the danger to our country is treason at home rather than the strength of the international Communist movement abroad, should be warned against political activity in any way, shape or form. This might have the effect of causing the resignation of some of these Generals and Admirals which would certainly be in the national interest. At any rate, political activity after such warning would be grounds for dismissal from the service. Above all, the suggested investigation would give courage to the officers, old and young, who believe in democracy and in a non political democratic Army.

Then, too, Secretary McNamara should try to take the offensive at the forthcoming hearings.*/ Secretary McNamara certainly has the

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*/ Possibly the public release at this time of the Army's interrogation of General Walker would be helpful in this regard.

right to be the first witness at the hearings. Instead of being on the defensive concerning his muzzling of Walker, he should take the offensive by telling how action against Walker was too long delayed and how there is a serious problem in the Armed Services concerning persons who no longer believe in democracy. If, as suggested in the previous paragraph, Secretary McNamara has by that time instituted his own investigation of radical right Generals and Admirals, he should give a report of his plans in this regard. Whether or not he has instituted an investigation, he should make clear that the Defense Department's policy rejects those extreme right-wing organizations and rejects the views of those who participate in them. He should have those of the real top brass who share his views get right up behind him at the hearing and back him up. He should get the full support of the President. In this way, the hearings could be turned against those who presently plan to use them to help the right wing embarrass Secretary McNamara.

The strong posture against radical right Generals and Admirals suggested in this memorandum would go far to answer Soviet propaganda that American foreign policy is not in responsible hands and that there is a substantial "preventive war" group in the Pentagon which may ultimately get the upper hand. This strong posture would not only reassure our own allies, but might give support to factions within the Soviet Union that strive for a more flexible position on the Soviet's part.

2. The radical right and the Attorney General's subversive list.

The Attorney General's list of subversive organizations is lending aid and comfort to the radical right. Although the radical right poses a far greater danger to the success of this country in its battle against international Communism than does the domestic Communist movement, the latter have been branded subversive by the Government and the former have not. No one loses his job or is subjected to public obloquy because he joins one of these radical right groups; yet these groups can use the subversive list to get at liberals and moderates who twenty years earlier had joined some Communist "front" organization which looked patriotic and socially desirable. The list today is almost like a Good Housekeeping seal for the radical right. Whatever one's views may be toward the list, as long as it exists it should not remain one-sided and be permitted to work in favor of the radical right.

Under existing regulations, the Attorney General can only put an organization on the Attorney General's list if he finds, after notice and hearing, that it meets the standards of the list -- i.e., that the organization is "totalitarian, fascist, communist or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their

rights under the Constitution . . ., or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." Certain of the radical right organizations may well meet one or more of these criteria. For example, the Birch Society appears to advocate the denial of constitutional rights by force and openly seeks to substitute some other form of society for existing democratic forms; to it democracy is "merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery, and a perpetual fraud." Three of the best known radical right groups are predicated upon secrecy: the Birch Society keeps its members secret; Hargis, head of the Christian Crusade, has announced plans for a secret fraternity with Greek letters; and the Minutemen which conduct guerilla warfare maneuvers also keeps its members secret. Then, too, Birch operates on a monolithic or totalitarian system within the organization and other radical right groups may also so operate. These organizations have succeeded in promoting disaffection and, as in the case of General Walker, outright rebellion in the Army. There would thus appear to be adequate grounds for holding a hearing on one or more of these organizations to determine whether they should be listed. It might therefore be advisable for the Attorney General to announce at this time that he is going to investigate one or more of these organizations with a view to determining whether charges will be filed and

hearings held on the question of listing one or more of these organizations. The mere act of indicating that an investigation will be made will certainly bring home to many people something they have never considered -- the subversive character of these organizations and their similarity to the listed groups on the left. To make this announcement before the hearings of the Armed Services Committee on the muzzling of General Walker might well be an additional way to take the offensive against Senator Thurmond and the radical right.

It is not known the extent to which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has planted undercover agents inside the radical right movement as it has inside the Communist Party and its allied organizations. If it has already done so, the information would be readily available upon which to draw up charges for a hearing against one or more of the radical right groups. If the Bureau has not as yet infiltrated these organizations, a longer time will of course be necessary to obtain the information for the charges, although much of the needed information is available through public sources. In any event, the announcement of the investigation would have an immediate salutary effect and the later announcement of the hearing or hearings might have an even greater one. It is not unlikely that these groups will refuse information and otherwise act towards the Attorney General's procedures just exactly as the

Communists have acted in the past. Nothing could better reveal to the public the true nature of these groups than defiant resistance to their government.

3. The flow of big money to the radical right should be dammed to the extent possible.

The growing power of radical right propagandists and groups is directly related to their expanding ability to secure large sums of money. As funds are a source of power to the radical right, action to dam up these funds may be the quickest way to turn the tide now running in their favor.

Benson's National Education Program, Schwarz' Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, Hargis' Christian Crusade and William Volker Fund, Inc., are among the radical right groups which are reported to have federal tax exemptions. It would appear highly doubtful, to say the least, that any or all of these groups properly qualifies for a federal tax exemption. Prompt revocation in a few cases might scare off a substantial part of the big money now flowing into these tax exempt organizations.*/

Then, too, corporate funds are used to put radical right views on the air for political rather than business reasons; propaganda is peddled far and wide under the guise of advertising. H. L. Hunt

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*/ An additional suggestion in this regard might be considered. This would be the feasibility of including in the publicly available files of these tax exempt organizations, their annual receipts and expenditures reports which can now be obtained only with great difficulty. Appropriately organized files available to the public would tend to create a little self-enforcement.

openly urges big business not to rely on contributions to finance the radical right but to use their advertising funds. The Internal Revenue Service sometime ago banned certain propaganda ads by electrical utilities as deductible expenses. Consideration might be given to the question whether the broadcast and rebroadcast of Schwarz' Christian Anti-Communist Crusade rallies and similar rallies and propaganda of other groups is not in the same category.

A related question is that of free radio and television time for the radical right. Hargis' Christian Crusade has its messages reproduced by 70 radio stations across the country as public service features and Mutual Broadcasting System apparently gave him a special rate for network broadcasts. In Washington, D. C., radio station WEAM currently offers the "Know Your Enemy" program at 8:25 p.m., six days a week as a public service; in program No. 97 of this series the commentator advised listeners that Gus Hall of the Communist Party had evoked a plan for staffing the Kennedy Administration with his followers and that the plan was being carried out with success. Certainly the Federal Communications Commission might consider examining into the extent of the practice of giving free time to the radical right and could take measures to encourage stations to assign comparable time for an opposing point of view

on a free basis. Incidentally, in the area of commercial (not free) broadcasting, there is now pending before the FCC, Cincinnati Station WLW's conduct in selling time to Life Line but refusing to sell time for the UAW program, "Eye Opener."

In addition to possible misuse of federal tax exemptions and the misuse of corporate funds for propaganda advertising, it seems not unlikely that corporation funds are flowing into the radical right in other and covert ways. The President of Schick Razor Company, for example, has made it clear that "Dr. Schwarz will not lack for money while I'm around." And, finally, there is the big question whether Schwarz, Hargis, etc., are themselves complying with tax laws.

Adequate information on the financing of the radical right can only come from the inside of these organizations. As already indicated, it is not known whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation has undercover agents inside these organizations in the same manner and to the same degree as the Bureau has inside the Communist Party and other left-wing groups. Similarly, it is not known what the Treasury Department has done in the way of undercover operations to get at tax violations in the financing of these organizations. Likewise, it is not known whether the Federal Communications Commission

has ever assembled information on the degree to which the radical right is getting free time without comparable expression of the opposing point of view. Certainly, there is sufficient public information indicating possible tax violations in this area and possible violations of FCC policies to justify the most complete check on these various means of financing the radical right.

4. The Administration should take steps to end the Minutemen.

Free speech is the essence of democracy; but armed bands are not the exercise of free speech. There is no warrant for permitting groups to organize into military cadres for the purpose of taking the law into their own hands.

It is not known whether the Minutemen will grow or whether they will fade out of the picture. They do, however, represent a dangerous precedent in our democracy. Consideration should be given to the question whether they are presently violating any federal laws and, if not, to the Federal Government calling a conference of States where the Minutemen exist to see what action could be taken under state laws. There is, of course, the additional possibility, as indicated earlier, that the Minutemen might fall within the terms of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

5. The domestic Communist problem should be put in proper perspective for the American people, thus exposing the basic fallacy of the radical right.

The radical right feeds upon charges of treason, traitors and treachery. It has its roots in a very real sense in the belief of the American people that domestic Communism has succeeded in betraying America and threatens its very survival. Putting the domestic Communist problem in proper perspective would do much to expose the basic fallacy of the radical right.

The Administration has inherited an extremely difficult problem and posture in this area. Executive and legislative speechwriters have automatically maximized the domestic Communist menace ever since World War II. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover, although he made an admirable recent statement concerning the radical right, exaggerates the domestic Communist menace at every turn and thus contributes to the public's frame of mind upon which the radical right feeds. Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley, who continues in charge of internal security matters, has always maximized the domestic Communist menace. There is grave danger that the upcoming legal battle between the Department of Justice and the Communist Party over registration (particularly if there are additional indictments of individuals) will itself fan these same flames.

Each Administration since World War II has maximized the Communist problem. It will therefore be no easy task for the Administration to turn the corner and take a different attitude. But action along this line is necessary to contain and in the long-run to roll back the radical right. Without minimizing the Communist Party strength or potential in the thirties and forties, it has no capacity today to endanger our national security or defeat our national policies. There is no need for a further effort to dramatize the domestic Communist issue; the need now is to rein in those who have created the unreasoned fear of the domestic Communist movement in the minds of the American people and slowly to develop a more rational attitude toward the strength of this movement. Without forbidding dissenting officials from expressing a contrary viewpoint (and thus evoking charges of muzzling Hoover, etc.), an effort to take a more realistic view of domestic Communism by the leaders of the Administration would probably cause most of the Administration officials to fall into line and even some legislators might be affected thereby. Fifteen years of overstating a problem cannot be reversed overnight, but thoughtful handling can reduce tensions and misconceptions in this area, too.

* * * * * * *

It would be the easier course to look the other way and say that the radical right will disappear when we solve our problems at home and abroad. But the radical right may, if it is not contained, make it more difficult, if not impossible, to solve our problems at home and abroad.

Efforts to deal with radical right Generals and Admirals and Minutemen, investigation to determine whether to list radical right organizations, efforts to dam the illegal flow of money in their direction, efforts to set the domestic Communist problem in perspective -- all will evoke immediate charges of softness on Communism. But this is not a problem that can be swept under the rug. The Administration can no more combat the radical right by being "tough on domestic Communism" or appeasing radical right Generals than the Republican Administration was able to fight McCarthyism by its own excesses in this area. It is very late in the day to start dealing with these problems, but it will never get earlier.

FBI

Date: 1/22/62

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-91

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (62-0) (C)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is the original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to a Knoxville, Tennessee, group of sponsors of the National Indignation Convention as reflected in a news article appearing on page one and two of the City Edition dated 1/16/62, of the Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tennessee, a daily publication.

Letterhead memorandum is being submitted for information of the Bureau and possible future reference.

3 - Bureau (Enclosures - 7)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/epm
(4)

100-436567-17

JAN 24 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee
January 22, 1962

NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tennessee, a daily publication, on page one and two of the City Edition issue of January 16, 1962, reported in a news article that a group of area citizens are organizing to sponsor with the National Indignation Convention, a Knoxville protest of aid by the United States to Communist nations around the world. This announcement was reported to have been made by a Dr. CECIL E. PITARD.

It was reported that the area group will sponsor along with the convention, a series of speeches starting with a speech at a local Knoxville Hotel on the evening of January 20, 1962. This meeting would be addressed by a closed circuit speech by former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

In addition to the meeting it was reported the group had begun circulating petitions addressed to President KENNEDY, Senators ALBERT GORE and ESTES KEFAUVER, and Representative HOWARD BAKER. These petitions purported to call for an immediate halt to the transferring to Communist and "other enemy national" plans and other weapons of war, and materials that can be converted to weapons. It was reported these petitions also call for an immediate halt to the training of all Communist and other enemy pilots, technicians and other military personnel and "the identity of those persons in government responsible for the training of any Communist and other enemy personnel."

It was reported that Reverend LEVI WISNER, of Maryville, Tennessee, will be Chairman of the meeting and Dr. G. THOMAS PROCTOR of Rockford, Tennessee, was reported to be program chairman.

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NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A Mrs. MARINELL WAGGONER, a lawyer of Maryville, Tennessee; FRED McPEAKE, Knoxville lawyer, and NELSON V. NEE, in charge of admission of foreign students at the University of Tennessee, were reported to be speakers at the January 20th meeting. It was announced the meeting will be open to the public and no admission charged.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	4/27/62	4/5 - 23/62

TITLE OF CASE

ISADORE WARWAK, aka.

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY mak

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - SWP

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/27/61, 7C at Chicago.

- D* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

[redacted] 7C

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] 7C

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - Chicago (100-30839)

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4 MAY 4 1962

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Cover Pages B thru G
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b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Chicago (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CHICAGO
Date: 4/27/62

Field Office File No.: 100-30839 Bureau File No.: 105-50077

Title: ISADORE WARWAK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Synopsis: [redacted]

- P* -

Classification upheld
2909 DOJ/DFC
4/19/78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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105-50077-15

Pages 1a thru 11

All withheld

b-1

b7C

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Outside the scope

[redacted]

On January 23, 1962, it was learned that ISADORE WARWAR, as an SWP representative, had talked to various individuals in the Chicago area regarding a demonstration protesting General EDWIN WALKER speaking in Chicago.

(CG T-3, 1/29/62)

[redacted]

105-50077-15

Pages 13 thru 35

all withheld

b-1

b7C

b7D

Outside scope

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY 100-4921 -P-

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE,
National Anti-Communist Leadership School,
1/29 - 2/2/62, Tulsa, Oklahoma
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared in the 12/17/61 issue of The Tulsa Daily World, a daily newspaper published at Tulsa, Oklahoma. This article concerns the Christian Crusade National Anti-Communist Leadership School scheduled to be held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1/29 to 2/2/62 at the Mayo Hotel. The article states that BILLY JAMES HARGIS is founder-director of the Tulsa anti-Communist organization. The article also states that speakers at the school will include General EDWIN A. WALKER, center of controversy over indoctrinating American troops in Germany against Communism and who resigned from the United States Army after being rebuked; EDDIE RICKENBACKER, famed World War I flying ace and Chairman of the Board of Eastern Air Lines; Senator STROM THURMOND of South Carolina, member of the Armed Services Committee; Representative GORDON SCHERER of Ohio, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; and BENJAMIN GITLOW, former head of the Communist Party in America.

On 12/18/61 [redacted] Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised SA [redacted] that he was aware of the fact that Tulsa Evangelist BILLY JAMES HARGIS is associated with the proposed Christian Crusade National Anti-Communist Leadership School which is scheduled to be held in Tulsa during the latter part of January 1962, however up until 12/16/61 no request had been made by this group to the Tulsa Police Department for assistance in connection with parking or other matters

3-Bureau (Enc. 1) RM
2-Oklahoma City

100-424820-19

JMP:PM
(5)

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Special Agent in Charge

which might be associated with a meeting of this type. [redacted] TD stated it was his understanding registration for the five-day school will cost $100.00. He said that when such a meeting is held in the city, the group usually contacts the Mayor or the Board of Commissioners and makes the meeting known to these parties. He said that as far as he knew, no contact had been made to date with the Mayor or the Board of Commissioners.

For the further information of the Bureau, The 12/8/61 issue of Time Magazine contained an article on page 23 entitled "We, The People", which is one of several articles appearing on pages 22 and 23 under the caption "Organizations." This article states as follows: "We, The People!, an organization that claims membership in 1700 communities in all 50 states, is run out of a plain, three-room Chicago office by Harry Everyingham, 53, a former radio writer and adman who formed the organization seven years ago. Everyingham believes that the Communist takeover in the U.S. is well along and that 'there are many who are working with the Communists to accomplish this.' The titular president of his organization is Tulsa Evangelist Billy Hargis, 36, whose material formed the base for an Air Force manual attacking the Protestant clergy last year. Hargis is convinced that Christianity is a fine place for Communist infiltration because 'the Christian idea of brotherhood means to a lot of people turning the other cheek.'"

[redacted] TD

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments in this matter.

TALK SLATED BY GENERAL

Arkansan Among Anti-Red Speakers

Brig. Gen. William P. Campbell, U.S. Army retired, Vice President of the National Education Program, Searcy, Ark., will be one of the featured speakers at the Christian Crusade National Anti-Communist Leadership School to be held at the Mayo Hotel Jan. 29-Feb. 2. Billy James Hargis is founder-director of the Tulsa anti-Communist organization.

Previously announced speakers include Gen. Edwin A. Walker, center of controversy over indoctrinating American troops in Germany against Communism and who resigned from the United States Army after being rebuked; Eddie Rickenbacker, famed World War I flying ace and chairman of the board of Eastern Air Lines; Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, member of the Armed Services Committee; Rep. Gordon Scherer of Ohio, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; and Benjamin Gitlow, former head of the Communist party in America.

The school will be held at the Mayo and will consist of three sessions each day. On Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, the sessions will be public "Survival, U.S.A." rallies which will be held at Municipal Theater. Sen. Thurmond and Gen. Walker will be featured speakers at these rallies. Registration for the entire five-day school will be $100, according to Hargis.

GEN. WILLIAM P. CAMPBELL

Campbell produced the film, "Communism on the May." At the time of his retirement he was assistant chief of finance for the Army. From 1954 to 1959 he was executive assistant to the president of Harding College in Searcy.

During a long career of military service he served as a member of the General Staff Corps, U.S. Army, chief of the Army Audit Agency, as adviser for administration to the Peruvian Army, Budget and Fiscal Officer, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, London and Paris, and various other assignments dating back to 1918.

He received George Washington Honor Medals from the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American Way of Life."

Campbell received a B.S.A. degree from the University of Arkansas.

Tulsa Daily World
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Edition: Final Home
Date: 12/17/61
Page: 18

Title: CHRISTIAN CRUSADE
National Anti-Communist
Leadership School,
1/29-2/2/62, Tulsa, Okla.
Character: INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Profile:

OC File: 100-4926

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-70374) DATE: 2/23/62

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-13)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS
(OC:RICHMOND)

On 2/14/62, [redacted] 7D
[redacted] New York City Police Department (NYCPD), furnished
7C SA [redacted] with the following information concerning cap-
tioned organization as well as the activities of Parliament
House, Suite 1015, 501 Fifth Ave., NYC, which is a mail drop
utilized for the purpose of accepting subscriptions for "This
Time the World!", a book authored by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL,
leader of the American Nazi Party (ANP), as well as for the
recruitment of additional ANP members.

2 - Bureau (105-70374) (RM)
2 - Richmond (157-93) (RM)
1 - Albany (INFO) (RM)
2 - Chicago (INFO) (RM)
1 - Detroit (INFO) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (INFO) (RM)
2 - Newark (INFO) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (INFO) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (INFO) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (INFO) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (105-6112) (NRP) (#412)
1 - New York (105-32353) (LUKE DOMMER) (#412)
1 - New York (157-45) (HUGH BRUCE) (#412)
1 - New York (157-514) (NATIONALIST PARTY) (#412)
1 - New York (157-13) (#412)

JDB:jar
(22)

REC-12 105-70374-1245

4 FEB 23 1962

105-70374-1245.
Pages 2, 3, and 4
all withheld.
b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-70374) DATE: 3/14/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-13)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: RICHMOND)

ReNYlet 2/23/62, and Buairtel to NY, 3/5/62.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

[redacted] TD

Enclosed memorandum is classified "Confidential" because it contains information furnished by sources of continuing value disclosure of whose identities could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

[redacted] TD

2 - Bureau (105-70374) (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - Albany (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
1 - Detroit (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
2 - Newark (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Richmond (157-93) (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (157-1) (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-6112) (NRP) (#412)
1 - [redacted] TC
1 -
1 - New York (157-514) (NATIONALIST PARTY) (#412)
1 - New York (157-13) (#412)

105-70374-129

JDB:vem
(22)

105-70374-1297.
Cover Page 2
Enclosure Pages 1 and 2
All withheld
b7D

Re: American Nazi Party

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the NP will picket the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on March 7, 1962, because of YAF's withdrawal of an invitation to retired General Edwin Walker to appear at this rally.

[redacted] advised that James H. Madole, leader of the National Renaissance Party (NRP), 10 West 90th Street, New York City, is planning to distribute literature at the above-mentioned YAF rally on March 7, 1962.

All sources mentioned in the attached characterizations of organizations have furnished reliable information in the past with the exception of the source used to characterize the NP. Contact with this source has been insufficient to determine his reliability.

Re: American Nazi Party

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,
Also known as UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE
NATIONAL SOCIALISTS

A source advised on February 27, 1959, that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, of Arlington, Virginia, had held an organizational meeting of the World Union of Free Enterprises National Socialists (WUFENS) at his residence on February 26, 1959.

Six persons were present and they, according to the source, comprised the beginning of an officer corps of the organization. ROCKWELL told those present, that the WUFENS would be an international movement, but that the section of the organization in the United States would be known as the American Party of the WUFENS.

ROCKWELL, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the FBI, a copy of the program of the WUFENS stating that he expects to become President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

A second source advised on August 8, 1961, that the main activity of the organization, in furtherance of these objectives, had consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards and talks by ROCKWELL attacking Jews as traitors to the United States. The headquarters of the American Nazi Party is located at 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

APPENDIX

NATIONALIST PARTY

On December 22, 1961, [redacted] New York City Police Department, advised that the Nationalist Party (NP) was formed on September 21, 1961, and is located at 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City. [redacted] stated that the NP has no actual headquarters and utilizes 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as a "mail drop."

On November 27, 1961, a source advised that H. ROY BRUCE, Public Relations Director of the NP, and LUKE DOMMER control the operations of the NP.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] informed him that the NP was formed on September 21, 1961, "to fight Communism, anti-Christian liberals, and all those opposing the present form of our Constitution."

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had informed him on April 21, 1961, that [redacted] had been a member of the American Nazi Party (ANP) and had resided at ANP Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, from about February 5, 1961, to March 15, 1961. [redacted] discontinued membership in the ANP when he became convinced that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, ANP leader was not a true anti-Semite and may even have "sold out to the Jews."

On December 13, 1960, [redacted] advised that LUKE DOMMER attended a meeting of the Fighting American Nationalists (FAN) which was held at the Lotus Restaurant, 228 East 86th Street, New York City, on December 4, 1960.

On January 22, 1962, the above-mentioned source advised that activities of the NP have consisted of anti-Communist demonstrations around New York City, sponsored by other anti-Communist organizations such as the Hungarian freedom fighters. The source stated that the NP, by joining in demonstrations with other organizations, gives the impression that it has a large membership whereas in actuality, the NP has very few members.

Re: American Nazi Party

A P P E N D I X

CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Common Sense is a bi-monthly tabloid size newspaper, published by the Christian Educational Association, 530 Chestnut Street, Union, New Jersey. The last statement of ownership appeared in the October 1, 1959, issue and listed the owner and publisher as the Christian Educational Association and Editor as Conde Mc Ginley. Each issue of the publication contains a box which indicates that Mc Ginley is the Editor and that it is published by the Christian Educational Association.

The Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives on December 17, 1954 published the "Preliminary Report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups", in which their growth and objectives are discussed at length. This report indicates that Common Sense has a fluctuating circulation of between 30,000 and 100,000 copies an issue. The report described the paper as a "hate sheet", the vehicle publishing "some of the most vitriolic hate propaganda ever to come to the attention of the Committee".

According to the report, "Common Sense depicts Communism as Judaism and devotes its pages almost entirely to attacks on the Jewish and to a lesser extent the Negro minorities in the United States. Sympathy for the former Nazi Government in Germany is also shown in the paper.

Re: American Nazi Party

A P P R E N D I X

NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY (NRP)

On May 1, 1961, a source advised that the NRP is an anti-Semitic, anti-Christian, anti-Negro and neo-Fascist organization, with activities generally confined to the New York City area. It was founded in 1949 by James H. Madole, who is in complete control of the Party. The Party's main function is distribution of the "National Renaissance Bulletin" on a monthly basis and distribution of pro-Arab literature obtained from official Arab establishments in New York City.

The source further advised that the headquarters for the NRP is located in the residence of James H. Madole at 10 West 90th Street, New York City.

The Un-American Activities Committee of the United States House of Representatives in a Preliminary Report, dated December 17, 1954, stated "National Renaissance Party activities and propaganda are clearly subversive and un-American".

Re: American Nazi Party

A P P R E N D I X

TRUTH SEEKER

On September 17, 1958, a source advised that Truth Seeker, 38 Park Row, New York City, is an atheistic organization which publishes "The Truth Seeker", an anti-Semitic and anti-Negro publication and that Charles Smith, editor of "The Truth Seeker" was a notorious anti-Semite.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 24, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: Hearings before the
Special Preparedness Subcomittee of the
Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate
April 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1962
"Military Cold War Education and Speech Review Policies"

There is attached a copy of the above-mentioned hearings.

ACTION:

That these hearings be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate action.

CDD:FML
(3)
Enclosure
1--Mr. Sizoo

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Senate Armed Services' Committee Enclosure

1 ENCLOSURE
1 ENCL. BEHIND FILE

These hearings were widely publicized and special testimony of Gen. Walker has been analyzed already. Refer to United's FBI file for further action re 8/28/62 CDD

62-92942-100

REC-30

16 AUG 29 1962

Fijs 5-6

CLASS. & EXT. UNIT
REC'D. EXCEPT ENCL.
ENCL. P 1918

50 SEP 10 1962

251

No copies of these hearings are being furnished to you. You can obtain these Congressional documents by writing to the Government Printing Office or to the appropriate Congressional Committee setting forth the dates of the material you desire.

Eighty - Seventh Congress
Second Session
Part 4
April 4 thru April 13, 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

NO 111967

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/5/62

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-New) (P)

SUBJECT: JERRY DES MARAIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING - (Security Matter)

On 4/16/62, [redacted] of Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, advised SA [redacted] that an oddly dressed individual contacted his department and tried to place the following ad:

"Wanted 1000 Patriotic Salesmen. No sales experience needed. Your own hours. Save your country and get rich while doing so by selling material showing why America needs GENERAL EDWIN WALKER. Contact GENERAL JERRY DES MARAIS at 4706 1/2 Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, Mondays 6 P.M. to 9 P.M."

[redacted] advised that this individual, whom he described as being dressed like a "beatnik" appeared to have plenty of money and was very evasive as to what his material concerned. [redacted] advised because of the political implications indicating that DES MARAIS was connected with GENERAL WALKER, he was required to reword his ad, which did appear in the Dallas Times Herald making no reference to GENERAL EDWIN WALKER.

[redacted]

On 4/30/62, [redacted] Dallas Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that JERRY DES MARAIS 4706 1/2 Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, contacted his division and requested a permit to sell documents on "WHY AMERICA NEEDS GENERAL EDWIN WALKER."

[redacted]

MCT-41 100-3-1614

(2) - Bureau
2 - New Haven
2 - Dallas (62-New)
JPH:HM
(6)

REC-44 17 MAY 8 1962

EX 106

63-7614-1
Pages 2 & 3
Both Withheld
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-5[illegible]

FBI

Date: 2/9/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-12)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (94-188)

RE: CRIMDEL - CRS

REC-41

Re Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 2/2/62.

Item 1. GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, Ret., Major General, U. S. Army, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS IN THE MAY 1962 PRIMARY.

TD [redacted] has advised that he has spent considerable time listening to GENERAL WALKER explaining his political philosophy.

TD [redacted] stated it is his personal opinion that WALKER is mentally ill. He stated that most people in this area have now lost confidence in WALKER.

Item 2. DALLAS EDITOR DEPLORES SPLINTER GROUP SOCIETY.

On 2/9/62, FELIX R. MC KNIGHT, Vice-President and Executive Editor, Dallas Times Herald, spoke to the California-Nevada Associated Press Association, stating that "it is about time the American press takes off the gloves and tries to bring sanity to the emotional binge that has this country dangerously off balance." The article enclosed appeared in the Dallas Times Herald 2/9/62.

6 - Bureau (63-4296-12)
1 - Dallas (94-188)
VED:HM
(4)

REC-41 63-4296-12-589

ENCLOSURE

FEB 13 1962

EX-113

CC - Wick

Approved: FEB 23 1962 Sent M

Special Agent in Charge

CENTRAL RESEARCH

62-4296-12-589

Page 2, withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside scope

AMERICAN FA[illegible]ONALISM

Dallas Editor Deplores Splinter Group Society

Special to Times Herald

CORONADO, Calif.—Times Herald Executive Editor Felix R. McKnight declared here Thursday night that "we have split into sensitive, irrational groups that are as foreign to this nation as communism itself.

"It is about time the American press takes off the gloves and tries to bring sanity to the emotional binge that has this country dangerously off balance," he said.

Mr. McKnight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, told the California-Nevada Associated Press Association that these are moments when unity has never been more urgent.

"Once there was a cry from the left that we were a 'one party press' snugly grouped together to do the bidding of conservative political wings. It started in the middle of the New Deal and rose to crescendo heights during the Eisenhower wave.

"But somewhere the tune changed. Few newspaper patterns have shifted, but the shout from the far right now labels us as 'the leftist press that distorts the nation's image.'"

It is not true, declared the newspaper executive.

"The American press is a patriotic press, dedicated more than any other agency to the absolute preservation of our freedoms and the rights of man.

"And I resent to the core these sudden patriots who aimlessly and broadly charge the American press with a lack of concern for the welfare of this country. We were here a long, long time before these groups appeared . . . selling a brand of Americanism they have distorted and molded to their particular purposes.

"We are not, as too many charge, Communist dupes because we attempt to follow moderate lines and call for a look at internal bickering.

"It is a strange but supportable fact in this new 'agree with me or else' atmosphere that critics of newspapers, on both sides, never complain, never criticize when column space is given to their leader or to their group . . . unless they twist the slightest gap in your story into 'biased reporting.'"

Mr. McKnight said in recent years he had been subjected to indignities, "to vile threats, to the venom of cowardly anonymous telephone calls. I have been called a Communist. Worse, these things have happened to my family."

He said the only reason was because he was the editor of a newspaper which printed both sides of problems.

"I wonder whatever happened to just plain Americans? Those people who could sanely and soundly debate social and political differences without endangering the precious unity that is the armor of this land."

The editor also berated the appeasement element at some length.

"FAINT CRIES"

"We even hear faint cries that some would 'rather be Red than dead.'

"It is unthinkable that we would ever hear of such moral sickness in this country . . . even from the tiniest segment."

He agreed with J. Edgar Hoover he would rather be dead than Red.

It is incumbent on this nation's press to pursue objectivity and to shun irresponsibility, he said.

The press must have the courage to challenge, added Mr. McKnight in quoting Oklahoma newspaperman Jenkin Jones:

"Let's quit being bulldozed and bedazzled by self-appointed longhairs. Let's have the guts to say that a book is dirty if that's what we think of it, or that a painting may well be a daub if you can't figure out which way to hang it. And if some beatnik welds together a collection of rusty cogwheels and old corset stays and claims it's a greater sculpture than Michelangelo's 'David,' let's have the courage to say that it looks like junk and probably is."

"In short, gentlemen," said Mr. McKnight, "let's cover up the cesspool and start planting some flowers."

DKL - CRS
le 63-4296-12
as File 94-188

Dallas Times Herald
as, Texas
X R. MC KNIGHT, Vice-
ident & Executive Editor

-589

6 [illegible]
EN[illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 9/18/62

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (62-2737)(C)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL AMERICANISM LEAGUE, INC.
P.O. Box 494,
Taylor, S. C. (Publisher of
"Patriots Dispatch")
MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau, 2/2/62.

Savannah letter to Charlotte, 8/29/62, enclosed a copy of Vol. 1, No. 6, of "Patriots Dispatch", dated July-August, 1962, and published by above captioned organization. This copy of the "Patriots Dispatch" was made available on 8/24/62 to the Savannah Office by [redacted] advised that on 8/19/62 he had heard an anti-Communist speech over his amateur radio [redacted] After the speech, [redacted] had talked with [redacted] and requested a copy of the speech and as a result, on Monday., 8/20/62 he received a copy of the "Patriots Dispatch", along with other literature.

This copy of the "Patriots Dispatch" has an article in it regarding the "Arms Control and Disarmament Act", excerpts from a speech given by General EDWIN A. WALKER before the National Indignation Convention in Dallas 5/2/62, along with photograph of known Communists with the notation "Who's Who in the Red Hierarchy Here" and an article apparently written by BILLY JAMES HARGIS, founder of the "Christian Crusade".

The above is for the information of the Bureau and Charlotte is taking no action in this matter.

2 - Bureau
1 - Charlotte

BDC:mtl
(3)

62-107611-4

SEP 19 1962

ST-105

62-107261-174

Cover Pages 1, 2, and 3

All withheld

b7C

b7D

D STATES DEPARTMENT O TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
August 8, 1962

"MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On July 30, 1962, a confidential source advised a meeting of approximately fifteen members of the "Minutemen" was held July 28, 1962 at 613 East Alton, Independence, Missouri.

According to the source, ROBERT DE PUGH, the national coordinator of the "Minutemen" was in charge of the meeting and was the only speaker. DE PUGH told the group that the position of America was almost hopeless. He stated that Communists have already successfully infiltrated the national, state and local governments. He considered the three branches of the national government "rotten with Communists and pro-Communists". He told the group that it was his firm belief that our Congressmen and leaders are following the pattern set for the downfall of Capitalist nations called for in the Communist Manifesto.

The source stated DE PUGH told them he had attended a meeting at Dallas, Texas a few weeks previously where he had met with a General WALKER; ROBERT WELCH, founder of the John Birch Society; and an individual from Chicago whose name was believed to be DRASKOVITCH; and a man from Chicago named McGEHEE, the founder of the National Indignation Committee.

DE PUGH stated these leaders, including himself, had agreed their methods of late were slow and that a common goal must be selected and achieved. The goal selected by them as their first target is to be the American news media.

The organizations headed by these five leaders are apparently combining for this one purpose under the tentative label Citizens of the Republic. It is their intention to draft a Petition for Redress of Grievances and "force" newspapers to print this petition. According to DE PUGH, this is "to open a crack in the high-Red wall of fact manipulating news media".

"MINUTEMEN"

DE PUGH outlined their plan to simultaneously hold large rallies, purchase broadcasting time and to flood the mails and streets with copies of the petition. This is to be a joint effort in their war against "censorship by silence". DE PUGH explained this by stating that they believe the various news media are boycotting the truth and shading the facts.

DE PUGH and the group agreed upon a method for "forcing" the Kansas City Star into printing the petition of grievances. His plan called for the harrassment of advertisers, cancellation of subscriptions on a large scale and picketing of the Kansas City Star building.

DE PUGH also advised the group that on approximately October 1, 1962, several of the groups such as the "Minutemen", the National Indignation Committee and the John Birch Society will have simultaneous meetings in various cities throughout the United States and will be tied in with each other by means of a national telephone hookup whereby the speakers can be heard by all present at these meetings.

FBI

Date: 10/3/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-12)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (94-188)

CRIMDEL

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/21/62.

ITEM 1: FORMER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] of the following information this date.

He stated that General WALKER ran for governor of Texas in the Democratic Primary, which Primary was held in May of this year and he was defeated. [redacted] stated that [redacted] invited WALKER to his ranch prior to the Democratic Primary and for five days told WALKER "what a great man he was" and told him that he would have financial support [redacted] if he would enter the race for governor in the Democratic Primary. [redacted] stated that it was common knowledge that the general opinion of individuals who knew WALKER quite well felt that he was mentally deranged. [redacted] stated that WALKER was more of a symbol of the ultra-right wing group of individuals, who normally followed Congressman BRUCE ALGER, the present Republican Congressman from Dallas, Texas [redacted] stated that there was a strong rumor Life Magazine had been in Dallas, Texas the last several days and was doing a story concerning WALKER, which would probably appear in the immediate future in Life.

REC-45 63-4296-12

18 OCT 5 1962

(8) Bureau
3 - Dallas (1 - 94-188)
(1 - 152-2)
(1 - 72-68)

WED/cjr
(6)

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 OCT 17 1962

DL 94-188

ITEM 2. [redacted] 7C

On 10/3/62, SA [redacted] received the following 7C
anonymous letter dated 10/2/62, 6:00 PM, Dallas, Texas:

[redacted] 7C

"I know the above named individual to be an ardent member of the John Birch Society, operating as secretary and treasurer of his group in and around the vicinity of his residence. He collect their dues and notifies them of time and place of meetings. He collects $3.00 from a couple and $1.50 from a single member of this mad organization.

"I know that for the past two years [redacted] 7C
has been contemplating an uprising and I know that he has ordered by mail numerous guns, rifles and averages buying one box of shells per month. He says he only buys one box of shells to avert suspicion. I am sure this arsenal could be found at his home at the above address.

"I know that he corresponds with Robert Welch, getting and giving advice. I know that he writes to various men of the clergy, including Jewish Rabbis, and, particularly, the Dean of S. M. U., calling them communist, paranoids, etc. and I believe you will find him to be associated with the mad hatter, former Gen. Edwin A. Walker. I have said all along that this Walker was a paranoid, a mad man, and now it seems that it will be made public, but I fear not soon enough, as he has already, in his operation on Turtle Creek, installed in the minds of some of the youth of this city, the paranoid tactics of his society, the John Birch Society, and, upon a close investigation, you will uncover several arsenals in the homes of members of this particular organization. I would like to take the lead in getting this "Walker" out of our city, out of our hair, and away from our youth and other people who are being led or shown the wrong attitude toward our President and our government. To my way of thinking these people are doing much harm to our country, in teaching our youth the wrong attitudes and tactics. I hope that this mad man never returns to our city, that the government will put him where he belongs, where is is now, and I am sure after psychiatric tests, they will find him unsafe to run free in our country."

[redacted] was asked if he was acquainted with [redacted] and he stated that he was quite well-acquainted with him. [redacted] He stated [redacted] were quite well-to-do financially and were associated together in business. He stated that [redacted] was a rabid follower of ROBERT WELCH and the John Birch Society. He stated that he could very well be a dangerous individual with someone like former General EDWIN A. WALKER as a leader.

Neither the records of the Dallas Police Department nor Sheriff's Office reflect any prior record of [redacted]

[redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I write to you this morning because of my concern for the personal safety of General Edwin Walker. Texas, Mo.

The strange circumstances of James Forrestal's death, the experiences of Navy Captain Robert Winston in the Pentagon during the early 1950's, and the recent case of the lady in the Agriculture Department, are all too fresh in my mind.

I implore you that everything in your power be done to guarantee his personal safety and Constitutional rights to a fair and impartial trial.

As the lights seemingly dim, I am encouraged. Americalis awakening at the grass-root level and thru the grand efforts of consecrated Americans like yourself, the "truth" is being absorbed and acted upon. May God continue to guide your every effort, and give you sight to continue in the ways of the right.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

Dallas, 32 Texas

P.S. It goes without saying that your new book is appreciated and is receiving a wonderful reception down here.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

10-1

33 OCT 8 1962

94-55285-4

OCT 5 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI
RECD DEPOVCH

October 10, 1962

[redacted]

Dallas 32, Texas

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter of October 4th and it was good of you to furnish me with your observations and comments. Thank you also, for the gracious sentiments you expressed and your kind words concerning my new book.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JH:lml
(3)

OCT 10 11 57 AM '62
FBI - READING ROOM
OCT 18 1962
RECORDED

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN REG NO 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR FBI (157-758) DATE 3/8/65

FROM SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (157-155) -PUC-

SUBJECT: COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD, aka
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: Miami

Re Miami airtel dated 1/17/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies, two copies Miami, of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[redacted]

7D

2-Bureau (Enc 8)
2-Miami (Enc 2)
1-Oklahoma City

JLT/sh
(5)

REC-55 157-758-13

15 MAR 8 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 6, 1963

COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD

The April, 1962, issue of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Directory, on page 599, contains a listing [redacted] APPROX. 7C

The January 22, 1962, edition of the "Oklahoma City Times," a daily newspaper published at Oklahoma City, reflected that Clyde J. Watts, Oklahoma City attorney, would serve as Chief Counsel for Edwin A. Walker, former Major General, when the former general appears before a United States Senate Investigating Committee. The article identified Watts as a long-time friend of Walker.

The October 8, 1962, edition of the "Daily Oklahoman," a daily newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article entitled "Watts Wins First Round for Client-Friend Walker." An "Editor's Note" relating to this article states:

> "Oklahoma City attorney Clyde J. Watts made national headlines Sunday when he succeeded in getting former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker released from the U.S. Medical Center for federal prisoners at Springfield, Mo. The following personality sketch of Watts was written by United Press International."

This article reads as follows:

"Attorney Clyde J. Watts first met former army Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker when they were students at a military prep school in 1926. More than 36 years later they joined in a 'battle against communism.'

"'We are in the twilight of the cold phase of a protracted conflict,' Watts said, 'the stakes in which are slavery and freedom--life and death. The time to clean house is limited.'

"Watts represents Walker as an attorney. Unlike Walker, Watts is a very articulate person. Like Walker, Watts was a general in the army.

"Watts bitterly blasted the United States for its 'less than half-hearted effort' against communism, but his words never caught the national ear.

157-265-13

"Watts retired quietly from a colorful military career while Walker left the service in a blare of publicity over the political indoctrination of troops under his command in Germany.

"Walker acquired Watts as legal aide when he appeared before congress to lash out at national policy and prominent political leaders.

"Watts filed a libel suit for Walker against a Chicago columnist last spring and Saturday stepped into the spotlight to argue for Walker's release from a federal prison at Springfield, Mo.

"[illegible] his friend's aid when Walker was arrested in Oxford, Miss., during the integration crisis. He carried Walker's fight to federal court and successfully argued for a reduced bond and freedom for Walker.

"Watts flew from Oxford to Springfield Saturday night to comfort and advise Walker after freedom was ordered.

"The two were associates for years. They met at the New Mexico Military Institute. From there, Walker went to West Point and Watts to the University of Oklahoma law school. Later, they met on the polo fields and Watts said 'Walker is one of the greatest polo players.'

"Both [illegible] officers.

"It was in China in 1944 when Watts said he first was confronted with communism. He said that it was his job to tell Nationalist Chinese why the United States was supporting Communist Chinese.

"Watts said his limited speech in Chinese

was not sufficient to convince the Nationalists that the alliance was to fight Japan, a common enemy. He said instead that the Nationalists convinced him the Reds were a greater threat.

"He then launched into his personal drive to awaken the United States to the Communist threat.

"His essay, 'Strategy for Survival,' was printed in the May 15, 1961, Congressional Record. He said: 'We are at war. A space age type of war. We are making less than a half-hearted effort.'

"Co-existence, Watts said, was America's weakness. He said American industry has built Russia and China from 'fourth rate' nations to great forces since World War II. He deplored the aid.

"'We are pursuing happiness at the expense of life and liberty,' he said.

"Post-military life has been good for Watts. He is a successful insurance-surety attorney in Oklahoma City and has four children, ages 2 to 22. He is a native of Wagoner, Okla., and is part Cherokee Indian. His father was a pioneer Oklahoma district judge.

"The 51-year old lawyer said he disliked such terms as 'ultra-conservative,' and 'extreme right wing' when persons speak of him and Walker. He said it is a Communist tactic to categorically brand all opposition.

"'The Communists study and understand us,' he said. 'We must become aware of them.'"

[redacted]

7D

City, Oklahoma.

On October 31, 1962, [redacted] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised the [redacted] is a civic organization formed as an outgrowth of a seminar on Communism sponsored by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce in January, 1961, and the purpose of the [redacted] is to promote Americanism and to educate the people of Oklahoma concerning the Communist menace. 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 10/19/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-107261)

FROM: SAC, Detroit (100-29942) (P)

"MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)
(OO: Kansas City)

Re Detroit airtels dated 9/17/62 and 10/11/62.

There are enclosed 8 copies for the Bureau and one copy for Dallas and Kansas City of a letterhead memo dated as above and captioned "Detroit Freedom Rally".

The source referred to in attached letterhead memo is [redacted] 7D

An info copy is designated for Dallas inasmuch as the featured speaker for the rally described in letterhead memo reportedly spoke from Dallas, Texas.

An info copy also being sent Kansas City as they are Office of Origin.

Any addition pertinent information received will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

cc and 9/17 RB

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Kansas City (Enc. 1)
2 - Detroit

62-107261-193

JRC/cc
(7)

cc and Gale, Bai, Rao (W-C)
10-22-62
M/S
JHKilmon

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
October 19, 1962

Re: Detroit Freedom Rally

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised October 19, 1962, that a Detroit Freedom Rally was held at Detroit, Michigan, October 18, 1962, as scheduled. It was attended by some 150 persons. The meeting was initially addressed by Reverend Henry Campbell of Lester, Michigan, who gave a brief talk critical of the United States Government taxation policy. He said there is present consideration to tax small churches such as his own and that if "the Government was permitted to get away with it" they will eventually tax all churches out of existence.

The meeting was then addressed by telephone or radio hookup by one Tom Anderson speaking from Dallas, Texas. His one hour address was reportedly heard simultaneously by some 400 freedom rallies throughout the country.

His talk was a general criticism of the Kennedy Administration and its handling of both domestic and international affairs. He was critical of everyone and everything in any way connected with official United States Government action, except former General Walker. He referred to Walker as a "patriot" and as a "political prisoner".

This Detroit Freedom Rally following the address took up a collection, which in the source's view netted a considerable amount of money.

The Detroit Freedom Rally appeared headed by one Ed Rymeurson (phonetic). Source stated he believes Rymeurson to be a active member of the Minutemen Organization and he believes him to be prominent in the direction of this organization at Detroit.

The source said he is strongly of the opinion that if this freedom rally at Detroit was not sponsored by the Minutemen Organization, it was strongly supported by this group.

62-107261-193

Page 2

Withheld

b7D

Outside scope.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	1/16/63	10/1/62 - 12/31/62

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
(SCDCP), LOS ANGELES DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY TC HMS

CHARACTER OF CASE

REC- 60

IS - C;
ISA OF 1950

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/17/62, at Los Angeles.

TC

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished the New York, San Francisco, San Diego and Honolulu Offices in view of the mutual interest in matters contained therein.

This report is classified confidential because information reported from LA T-1 through LA T-24 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED WGS/RRH SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(COPIES ON COVER PAGE B)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-3-25-2247

6 JAN 28 1963

REC- 60

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	ONI	OSI	G-2	RAO
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	1/28/63			
How Fwd.	L/S			
By	6 4 FEB 1963			

Notations

100-3-25-2247

Cover Pages B thru F
Enclosure Pages 1 thru 18
All withheld

b-1
b 7C
b 7D
Outside scope

LA 100-1763
WJW/jfp

NEGRO QUESTION
(Bufile 100-3-75)

LA T-6 (9/25/62)

Informant advised that [redacted] Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), had stated that [redacted] had intended visiting Los Angeles in the near future in connection with recruitment of new members into the Communist Party, but that it had then been decided [redacted] would not make the trip until after the November elections, by which time a few potential recruits might be lined up with whom [redacted] could have a special meeting. 7C

LA T-7 (11/14/62)

Informant advised that the SCDCP had been advised that the "pressure of business" would keep [redacted] in New York, and that he would be unable to make his proposed trip to Los Angeles. 7C

LA T-2 (10/23/62)

On October 20, 1962, a meeting of the District Committee of the SCDCP was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, for the purpose of hearing [redacted] speak on a speech given by Gus HALL, Executive Secretary of the CPUSA, at a meeting of the National Committee which she attended in New York City about ten days earlier. She said, in part, the following: 7C

HALL, in speaking of the racial crisis in Mississippi, dealing with the University of Mississippi integration problem at Oxford, Mississippi, stated this crisis bordered on Civil War with the possibility of the overthrow of constitutional government just prior to the entrance of troops. He said the position of the Democratic Party in the administration in Washington, keeping the Dixiecrats in

its administration coalition, while on the other hand President KENNEDY criticized their position, had made possible the crisis in government. He said that General EDWIN WALKER, in taking the side of the racists, is the symbol of the correctness of the Communist Party line point-out that the ultra-right is the main enemy in the United States today.

HALL said it is not possible for the Democrats to accede to the demands of the Negroes and to also maintain their alliance with the Dixiecrats.

HALL noted that the development of a new policy on the part of the Communist Party with regard to the Negro problem in the South has been widely recognized and received in the Negro community.

HALL said that the issue of the 35 hour work week is important to the Negro people because that is the group most affected by the problems of unemployment which the 35 hour week would help.

LA T-8 (10/8/62)

In September, 1962, a two-day conference on Negro work was held by Communist Party members involved in Negro work in the SCDCP and in the Northern District of California Communist Party. This conference was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, and discussion concerned the need for reevaluation of Party work by citing examples, the national character of the struggle of the Negro people in the United States, the economic scene and Negro freedom, Negro suffrage in relation to the overall question, and the Muslim movement among Negroes. A committee was set up to study and evaluate the conference, and to thereafter prepare a document based on this conference to the National Committee of the CPUSA for distribution, to supplement the resolution on Negro work set out as a result of the last National Convention of the CPUSA.

100-3-25-2247

Pages 21 thru 40

All withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside scope

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/7/62

FROM : SAC, DENVER (62-0)

SUBJECT: Major ARCH E. ROBERTS, USAR
Fort Collins, Colorado
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On November 29, 1962, Major ROBERTS appeared at the Denver Office and furnished literature concerning his activities.

It is to be noted that ROBERTS is the Army Officer who was dismissed from the Army because of apparent statements he made at a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

It is to be noted that ROBERTS was an associate of the former General EDWIN WALKER, presently subject of investigation regarding the integration of the University of Mississippi.

Major WALKER's material is being retained in the Denver Office.

EX-118

REC-18 94-1-BS-1866

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver

JCL:ll 376
(3)

DEC 11 1962

53 DEC 17 1962

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

DN 62-0

The above information is being furnished for Bureau records should the FBI desire to locate [redacted] in the future.

7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	2/8/63	11/25/62 - 2/7/63

TITLE OF CASE

COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD,
aka Freemen

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY RWW:mjm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IC

RM

REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to Miami 12/17/62.
Bureau letter to Miami 12/28/62.
Miami airtel to Bureau 1/30/63.

- P -

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU:

Original and one copy of characterization of captioned organization.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-758-10

REC-19

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-758)(Enc.2) (RM)

4 - Miami (157-739)

Copies continued on Cover Page B.

ENCLOSURE

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

MM 157-739

1 - Albany (Info) (RM)
1 - Albuquerque (Info) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Info) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (Info) (RM)
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
1 - Butte (Info)(RM)
1 - Charlotte (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (Info) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info) (RM)
1 - Denver (Info) (RM)
1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)
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1 - Indianapolis (Info) (RM)
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1 - Kansas City (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas (Info) (RM)
1 - Little Rock (Info) (RM)
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1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (Info)(RM)
1 - Omaha (Info) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
1 - Phoenix (Info) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)
1 - Salt Lake City (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (Info) (RM)
1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
1 - Savannah (Info) (RM)
1 - Springfield (Info)(RM)
1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa (Info) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM) - B -

- COVER PAGE -

L E A D S

Information copies are being furnished Birmingham, Little Rock and Memphis in view of their interest in racial matters within their division.

All other addressee offices are being furnished information copies in order that persons included in this organization's mailing list contained in this report may be properly indexed.

MIAMI:

AT WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA:

Will follow and report activities of this group and continue efforts to identify and develop background on the persons active in this organization.

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location of Information
MM T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MM T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]

7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: February 8, 1963

Field Office File #: 157-739 Bureau File #: 157-758

Title: COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis:

Beginning in November, 1962, and at approximately one week intervals, organizational meetings of captioned organization have been held in the South Florida area. The organization's purpose is to maintain good public status but to eliminate by force if necessary all Jewish people in government and business positions and to eliminate all Jews who are Communists. The National Convention for the Council for Statehood has been set for the first week in April, 1963, at New Orleans, La.

- P -

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MM 157-739

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V.	Other Active Leaders	97

MM 157-739

DETAILS:

[redacted] This is a joint report by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

7C

157-758-10

Pages 2 thru 9
All withheld

b7C
b7D

MM 157-739
LCP:mjm
6.

"J.F.K. Jobs For Kinfolks
A Welfare State - The Jews own it,
the Catholics run it, the
Protestants are paying for it and
the Negroes enjoying it.
Courtesy of Captain Young"

7D

[redacted]

On January 16, 1963, Miami T-2 furnished the following information:

The weekly meeting of the Council For Statehood was held [redacted] on the evening of January 15, 1963. There were 21 people in attendance, including 12 women and 9 men. Part of those in attendance are identified as follows:

7C

[redacted]

7C

[redacted] 7C

A Board of Directors was selected at this meeting, and included the following individuals:

[redacted] 7C

It was learned at this meeting that Major ARTHUR ROBERTS of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Collins, Colorado, is the person that sets up the military underground for this national organization. ROBERTS is reportedly a close friend of General EDWIN WALKER.

It was observed that several members of the Board indicated they wanted as many military people as possible to join their organization in order that they would have access to military arms and would be in a position to take over the Government. They complained that the United States is presently being taken over by President KENNEDY.

//

NM 157-739
LCP:mjm
8.

7C

During the course of the meeting [redacted] exhibited several of his firearms, which he maintains in a closet of his home. These arms included one carbine, one high-powered .22 rifle with telescopic sight, two snub-nosed .38 revolvers and one Army .45 pistol. In addition, it was observed a quantity of ammunition was being maintained in the same closet.

[redacted] 7D

The general discussion at this meeting took up the topic of the national convention which will meet on April 3, 4 and 5, 1963, at the Fontainebleau Motel in New Orleans, Louisiana.

[redacted] 7C

The discussion also included the fact that the organization has a number of people backing them who are wealthy individuals. One of the backers is [redacted] 7C

The next meeting for the Council for Statehood will take place on January 22, 1963 [redacted] 7C

After the conclusion of the meeting [redacted] 7C stated he was familiar with the Council for Statehood and advised that General WATTS, an attorney residing in Oklahoma, will be one of

co-ordinators for this organization. He indicated WATTS will defend EDWIN WALKER in WALKER's forthcoming trial regarding the riots at Oxford, Mississippi.

On January 23, 1963, Miami T-2 furnished the following information:

The weekly meeting of the Council for Statehood was held [redacted] on the evening of January 22, 1963. Attending this meeting were: 7C

[redacted] 7C

13

157-758-10
Pages 14 thru 108
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside scope

ort Form
263 (5-12-63)

FEB 15 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

orting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
KNOXVILLE	KNOXVILLE	1/31/63	10/18/62 - 1/24/63

TLE OF CASE

DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, Inc., aka

Report made by [redacted] 7C

Typed By: mlt

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS

eports:

REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted] 10/31/62, Knoxville. 7C
Tampa letter to Knoxville 1/16/63.
Jacksonville letter to Tampa 11/30/62.
Report of SA [redacted] 12/27/62, Richmond. 7C
Report of SA [redacted] 11/30/62, Atlanta. 7C
Report of SA [redacted] 11/14/62, Birmingham. 7C
Report of SA [redacted] 23/62, Memphis 7C

1 copies made
-P- 2-16-78 JTA/jll
w/5 Bmem
for review at [illegible]
HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Buffile 62-117290)

proved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
pies made:		105-65374-283 REC-38
5 - Bureau (105-65374)(RM)		
1 - ONI, Charleston, S.C. (RM)		FEB 4 1963
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM)		
1 - OSI, 8th District, Maxwell AFB, Alabama (RM)		
2 - Atlanta (105-773)(RM)		
2 - Birmingham (105-540)(RM)		
1 - Memphis (105-316)(info)(RM)		
2 - Richmond (157-314)(RM)		
5 - Knoxville (3 - 100-3301; 1 - 100-3301A; 1 - 157-13)		

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1956 O-385319

105-65374-283

Cover Page

Withheld

b7D

KX 100-3301

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT COLONIAL HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA:

Will follow and report activities, DK, KKKK, Inc.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

AT CHATTANOOGA AND HIXSON, TENNESSEE

Will follow and report activities klaverns DK, KKKK, Inc.

AT CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE:

Will make inquiry appropriate sources to determine if active klavern DK, KKKK, Inc., reported at Cleveland, Tennessee.

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report submitted to Memphis Division for information purposes, in view of the past reported activities of this organization at Memphis, Tennessee.

105-65374-283
Enclosure Page 1
Withheld
b7D

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105-65374-283

Pages 2 thru 38

All withheld

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b7D

Outside scope

KX 100-3301

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	27	
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[redacted] 7D

[redacted] spoke on the subject of all klans uniting under one head. He said the klans will not get anywhere until they are united and work in concert. He said he is tired of the idea that the klans must go underground and hide behind cover names such as "The Majority Citizens League" used by the Association of South Carolina Klans, and "Defensive Legion of Registered Americans" used by the national group. 7C

There was a long discussion concerning this matter, but no motions were made or voted on.

[redacted] spoke, suggesting they organize high school and college students to help combat the problems imposed on the South by the Federal Government over segregation. 7C

At the meeting which convened at 9:00 a.m., Sunday, January 13, 1963, at the same place, [redacted] started a discussion of the immoral books presently being sold on newsstands. The book "The Last Temptation of Christ" and a play "Around the Cherry Tree", being put on by the Methodist Church, were specifically identified as being immoral. 7C

[redacted] gave a talk about keeping the whole blood and blood plasma of the various races separate in blood banks and hospitals. He said the Association of South Carolina Klans had almost gotten legislation passed in South Carolina, to require that whole blood and blood plasma be labeled as to race of donor. He said all klansmen in all states should fight to get similar laws passed in their states. 7C

The American Legion was commended as an organization that was doing a fine job, and it was said that the Legion, particularly the 40 and 8 Organization, believed the same as the klan on segregation. It was suggested that klansmen approach members of the American Legion to try to get them into the klan.

[redacted] read a copy of a letter he had written to Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi and to General Edwin Walker, for a job well done in Mississippi. 7C

A discussion arose concerning the 1964 Presidential Election, and it was generally agreed that the klan should ask Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi to run for the Presidency as an independent or on the Constitutional Party ticket, to oppose President Kennedy and Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

[redacted] gave a talk in which he agreed that all klans should be united but that he did not believe anyone present was capable of bringing together and leading the united klans. He said that, when the right man came along, all klans would be united but, until then, they would stay as they are at present. His idea is that the head of the united klans, when one is appointed, should be responsible to a Board of Governors so no one man would get too powerful. 7C

There was a discussion of a new five-cent U. S. postage stamp that contains only a picture of a United States flag, and nowhere on the stamp does it say "United States of America".

It was the concensus of opinion that this stamp was unconstitutional because the cancelling of the stamp required the cancelling of the United States flag. Even a picture of the flag should not be misused. The individual klansmen should discuss this matter with their local postmaster.

[redacted] 7D

105-65374-283

Pages 41 thru 73

all withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside scope

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	4/11/63	1/31 - 4/4/63

TITLE OF CASE

CHANGED
GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, aka.
Jerry;
LORENZO HALL

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: cah

CHARACTER OF CASE

NEUTRALITY MATTERS

Title changed to reflect the correct name of subject [redacted] 7C

REFERENCE

Dallas letter to Bureau, 2/7/63.
Bureau letters to Dallas, 2/20 and 3/25/63.
Bureau letter to Miami, 3/27/63.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

CC TO: [illegible] REC. RECD. 5-[illegible] 1967 [illegible] ANS. BY [illegible]

The investigative period of this report is quite lengthy, however it will be noted continuous investigative activity has been afforded as appropriate, and the Bureau was advised by letterhead memorandum dated 2/7/63, [redacted] 7C

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

4 - Bureau (2-1693)
1 - Miami (2-345) (Info)
1 - Dallas (2-65)

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2-1693-82 MCT-20
REC-53
EX-132
13 APR 12 1963

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Copy to: CIA/State/FAO		
REQUEST RECD.	ONI/OSI/ACSI		
DATE FWD.	by routing slip for info.		
HOW FWD.	Date 4-[illegible]-63	by [illegible]	
BY			

NOTATIONS

NAT. INT. SEC.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

DL 2-65

Copy of report being furnished the Miami Office because of interest.

2-1693-82
Enclosure page 1
Withheld
b7C
Outside scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST[illegible]

1 Date 4/5/63

[redacted] TC

[redacted] TC

[redacted] advised he met GERALD PATRICK HEMMING at Miami, Florida, about three or more years ago when they were both residents at a rooming and boarding house located on Southwest Fourth and Fifth Streets, between 14th and 15th Avenues, Miami, Florida. This place was a rambling house and had two cottages and the woman operator operated it as both a rooming and boarding house. At the time, HEMMING gave evidence of being violently anti-CASTRO. He said he had married a Cuban girl who had been an acctress and CASTRO had incarcerated her in prison. It was for this reason that HEMMING was reportedly so anti-CASTRO in feeling. TC

[redacted] advised that there was a "wacky bunch" of 8 or 9 young men who were with HEMMING at the time. None of these young men were employed as far as [redacted] knew and they had a hard time paying for their meals and lodging. He said these individuals would, on occasion, go to the Everglades where they were reportedly in some kind of training but he does not believe they ever trained for anything, nor would they ever be caught trying to invade Cuba, where actual danger would exist. K

[redacted] advised that he did not consider himself a particular friend of HEMMING and in fact, at the present time, considered his acquaintanceship with him to be embarrassing. TC

[redacted] stated that HEMMING and a friend of HEMMING's, LORENZO HALL, who was not previously known to [redacted] appeared in Dallas on March 20, 1963. HEMMING called [redacted] and told WELCH he had just returned from California, where his TC

On 3/28/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 2-65

SAS [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 4/2/63 TC

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father had died in Alhambra, and he was broke and needed a place to stay. [redacted] invited both HEMMING and HALL to his home. HEMMING and HALL slept in the living room [redacted] on March 20, 1963. [redacted] advised that although HEMMING and HALL remained in Dallas on March 24 and 25, 1963, he did not know where they had stayed. [redacted] advised that [redacted] had accompanied HEMMING and HALL to visit with Major General EDWIN A. WALKER in Dallas, on January 21 or 22, 1963. He said the three of them had met WALKER and had talked in general terms about the international situation. He stated WALKER made the statement to HEMMING and HALL [redacted] that it would be dangerous to commit any overt action against the present Cuban regime and a better way would be to educate the public through meetings and speaking engagements. 7C

[redacted] advised HALL, at the WALKER home, had been very reticent but had previously, [redacted] been very talkative although it appeared that he was a "hanger on" to HEMMING. 7C

[redacted] said he is of the opinion neither HEMMING nor HALL would commit any overt action against the present Cuban government as it did not appear they had money, material or followers. 7C

[redacted] said he did not believe neither HEMMING nor HALL were now engaged in any type of anti-CASTRO activities.

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] 7C

FBI

Date: 4/25/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CC TO: Comm-FBI
REQ. REC'D 7-8
JUL 23 1964
ANS.
BY:

8314

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-758)
SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-1008)
SAC, OMAHA

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-739) (P)

COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD, aka;
CONGRESS OF FREEDOM, INC.
RM

Re Miami airtel and letterhead memorandum, dated 4/18/63, and Bureau radiogram to Miami, 4/23/63.

There are enclosed for the Bureau the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, which was prepared to replace the letterhead memorandum submitted as enclosure to Miami airtel dated 4/18/63.

Enclosed for the New Orleans and Omaha Divisions are 2 copies of instant letterhead memorandum, which should replace previous letterhead memorandum submitted.

The Miami Division, in addition to reinterviewing the original source of this information, [redacted] 7D

157-758-44

REC-18 17 APR 26 1963

CLOSED

SIX

2 - Bureau (Enc-8) (RM) (AMSD)
2 - New Orleans (Enc-2) (RM) (AM)
2 - Omaha (Enc-2) (RM) (AM)
3 - Miami
(2 - 157-739)
(1 - 137-363)

LCP:jlt
(10)

50 MAY 9 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

157-758-41
Cover Page 2
Enclosure Pages 1 thru 8

COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD;
CONGRESS OF FREEDOM, INC.

[redacted] 7C

Regarding the convention in general, the source, in his own opinion, stated as follows:

For approximately [redacted] he 7D
has attended a number of conventions and meetings of different organizations and the COF and groups which have allied themselves with this organization are the most dedicated group of individuals he has ever come across. The source noted that at many of the conventions and meetings of other groups which he has attended in the past, there was always a great amount of drinking and "raising hell" but this was not the case at this convention in New Orleans. He noted that most of the individuals attending the convention stayed at the Fontainebleau Motel-Hotel in New Orleans and that he did not observe any of these individuals sitting around bars or "raising hell" and it appeared to him that these individuals were attending the convention strictly on business.

The source advised that according to statements by [redacted] and other unrecalled 7C
individuals, the membership within the COF contains high-ranking members of the Armed Forces, who secretly belong to the organization. According to information furnished to the source 7C [redacted] some of the high-ranking officers include General EDWIN WALKER, retired, (first name unknown) ROBERTS, and General DE VALL (phonetic).

[redacted] 7D

157-758-41

Pages 10 thru 30

b7C

b7D

Outside scope

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Miami	Miami	JUL 5 1963	2/12 - 6/25/63

TITLE OF CASE

COUNCIL FOR STATEHOOD,
aka Freemen

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] 7C

TYPED BY :bjc

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS
IS - X

CC TO: Comm-C
REQ. REC'D. 7-25
JUL 23 1964
ANS.
BY

- REFERENCES -

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/8/63, at Miami. 7C
Miami airtel to Bureau dated 5/9/63.
Bureau airtel to Miami dated 6/5/63.
Miami airtels to Bureau dated 6/25/63, and 6/26/63.

- P -

- LEADS -

LOS ANGELES AND OMAHA (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and Omaha in view of investigation currently in progress within these divisions which pertained to the Council for Statehood.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157 758-60

REC-

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (157-758) (RM)
1 - ONI, Miami, Fla. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Ga. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
1 - Omaha (Info) (RM)
4 - Miami (157-739)

(Copies made
Review at FBIHQ by

ST-104

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				

Notations

157-758-60

Cover Page B

Pages 1 thru 14

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside scope

[redacted] 7C

Regarding the convention in general, the source, in his own opinion, stated as follows:

For approximately [redacted] he 7D has attended a number of conventions and meetings of different organizations and the COF and groups which have allied themselves with this organization are the most dedicated group of individuals he has ever come across. The source noted that at many of the conventions and meetings of other groups which he has attended in the past, there was always a great amount of drinking and "raising hell" but this was not the case at this convention in New Orleans. He noted that most of the individuals attending the convention stayed at the Fontainebleau Motel-Hotel in New Orleans and that he did not observe any of these individuals sitting around bars or "raising hell" and it appeared to him that these individuals were attending the convention strictly on business.

The source advised that according to statements by [redacted] and other unrecalled 7C individuals, the membership within the COF contains high-ranking members of the Armed Forces, who secretly belong to the organization. According to information furnished to the source [redacted] some of the high-ranking officers include General 7C EDWIN WALKER, retired, (first name unknown) ROBERTS, and General DE VALL (phonetic).

[redacted] 7D

157-758-60

Pages 16 thru 89

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FD 36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/25/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-92)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (157-15)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS
OF KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

OO : Little Rock

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum captioned "ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, CURRENT ACTIVITY, APRIL 25, 1963" dated April 25, 1963, two copies of which have been furnished INTC, Little Rock, and one to USA, Little Rock.

[redacted]

TD

[redacted]

TD

[redacted]

TD

(REGISTERED MAIL)(AIRMAIL)
(3) - Bureau (157-92)(ENC. 8)
2 - Little Rock (157-15)
GAB/bck
(5)

REC-8 157-92-261

11 APR 26 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

157-92-261

Cover page 2

Enclosure page 1

Both withheld

b7D

Outside scope

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS
OF KU KLUX KLAN
CURRENT ACTIVITY, APRIL 25, 1963

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

The Pine Bluff Klavern, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been discussing the possibility of changing the name of the organization as members feel the name which includes KKK keeps a lot of people from joining the group. The Pine Bluff Klavern voted at one of its weekly meetings in April, 1963, to change the name of the Pine Bluff group to The National Patriots League, as far as the public is concerned. This in no way changes the operation of the Pine Bluff Klavern, but will be the name that will be used for a front organization to attract businessmen and other people to join. The Pine Bluff Klavern is to promote a rally some time in the near future and the purpose of this rally will be to attract members for the organization, The National Patriots League. They hope to hold this rally some time during the latter part of May and the

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS
OF KU KLUX KLAN
CURRENT ACTIVITY, APRIL 25, 1963

Exalted Cyclops of the Pine Bluff Klavern stated he had written General WALKER and invited him to be the main speaker. The Pine Bluff Klavern will continue to meet weekly as it has been in the past and it will be the control and guiding influence of the National Patriots League. Members feel that by using a different name for public type meetings and having a national speaker or a speaker that is known nationally from outside of the state that they can attract local businessmen and other people into the organization and thereby build up the treasury and indirectly build the membership. This type thing has been talked about before but has not actually been voted in and accepted in the past, and it is not known at the present whether it will be successful. The Pine Bluff Klavern have elected a committee to promote this rally in the latter part of May for the National Patriots League and they hope to have a very large crowd for this rally.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

157-92-261
Page 4
Withheld
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/28/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (147-948Sub 2)

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION
RACIAL MATTERS
OO - SAN ANTONIO

INDIGNANT WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL
RACIAL MATTERS
OO - DALLAS

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 3 copies of letter head memo and two for Houston and Dallas. Copies of memo have been disseminated to 112th INTC and OSI, San Antonio, and ONI, New Orleans.

no classified material

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. A.D. ____
Asst. Dir. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

SEP 3 1963

1 - Dallas and 2 - Houston

EX 102

157-6-45-205

REC 37

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - Houston (Enc. 2)
2 - San Antonio

C. C. Wick

GWHC / jb
(3)

5 Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

August 28, 1963

RACIAL SITUATION
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

[redacted] Austin, Texas, Police Department, advised the parade lead by integration leader BOOKER T. BONNER, JR., began at 2:05 PM today with approximately five hundred to six hundred followers. There were a large number of white people in the parade. Placards were carried indicating representatives from Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas. Some placards carried had the inscription "Freedom Now" and " KENNEDY Si--CONNALLY No". The parade ended approximately 3:00 PM at Woolridge Park where the participants assembled to hear speeches. At approximately 4:00 PM, there were four hundred to five hundred present at the park and six or seven individuals have made speeches. Speeches are still in progress. There have been no incidents and no arrests.

7D

[redacted] On August 28, 1963, [redacted] Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, informed that General EDWIN A. WALKER was in Austin accompanied by one (First Name Unknown) [redacted] from Dallas, Texas. No information indicating General WALKER has participated in any activity to date in Austin.

7D 7C

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URGENT 8-28-63 2-02 PM CST JEH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION- CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

SAC, DALLAS /157-268/

FROM SAC, SAN ANTONIO /157-94- SUB-2/

RACIAL SITUATION, SAN ANTONIO DIVISION, RACIAL MATTERS, OO SAN ANTONIO, INDIGNANT WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL/ IWCC/ RACIAL MATTERS OO DALLAS.

RE DALLAS TELEPHONE CALL TO SAN ANTONIO INSTANT DATE.

ON INSTANT DATE [redacted] 7D [redacted] AUSTIN, TEXAS, ADVISED MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER REPORTED SEEN AUSTIN, TEXAS, EARLY MORNING THIS DATE. AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN THIRTY FIVE A. M. GENERAL WALKER WAS REPORTED BY [redacted] STEPHEN F. AUSTIN HOTEL 7D TO BE IN COFFEE SHOP WITH UNIDENTIFIED MALE, EX-101 157-6-45-203 APPPROXIMATELY THIRTY YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE POUNDS, LIGHT BROWN HAIR, WEARING DARK BROWN SUIT. GENERAL WALKER IN NOT REGISTERED AT 25 AUG 30 1963 STEPHEN F. AUSTIN HOTEL AS OF NOON INSTANT DATE. AT APPROXMATELY ELEVEN A. M. INSTANT RED NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR FORD PANALED TRUCK WITH SIGH ON SIDE QUOTE INTEGRATION COMMUNISM END QUOTE WITH APPROXIMATELY TWENTY INDIVIDUALS

EP 11 1963

JD PAGE ONE

FOLLOWING ON FOOT PARADED UP CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.
NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR FORD PANALED TRUCK REGISTERED TO
[redacted] 7C
[redacted] THE FORD PANALED TRUCK AND APPROXIMATELY TWENTY
MARCHERS WERE FOLLOWED BY AUSTIN POLICE CAR, TELEVISION
CAR AND NUMBER OF POLICE MOTORCYCLES. NO INCIDENTS AS
OF NOON INSTANT DATE.

CORR ~~L P 1 PARA 2 L9 WD OAA DARK WD 1~~
~~4 L 15 WD 5 INSTANT~~

P 2 L3 WD U WAKDRUM
END AND ACK PLS.
WA 4-18 PM OK FBI WA WS
DL 2-18 PM OK FBI DL JVW
TU DISC

FBI

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS
SECTION, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-94-SUB 2)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION
RACIAL MATTERS

OO - SAN ANTONIO

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 8/28/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum under the above caption. One copy is being submitted for information of Dallas and Houston. One copy of the memorandum is being furnished to local offices of OSI and 112th INTC and ONI, New Orleans.

ENCLOSURE

REC-47 157-6-45-206

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Houston (Enc. 1) (157-329)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (157-268)
1 - San Antonio
GWHC/mjb
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 SEP 12 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
August 29, 1963

RACIAL SITUATION
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

On [redacted] Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, informed that the "Freedom Now" march led by BOOKER T. BONNER and the countermarch of the Indignant White Citizens Council (IWCC) led by BOB JOINER of Grand Prairie, Texas, were held on August 28, 1963, without any incidents. 7D

[redacted] said that the number of people that participated in the parades by each of the groups fell short of expectation. He stated that the "Freedom Now" had approximately 600 people and the IWCC parade had approximately 10 persons. 7D

Former Army General, EDWIN WALKER, was in Austin, Texas, on August 28, 1963, and indicated that he was in Austin "Just to see what's going on."

[redacted] stated that no significant incidents occurred and no arrests were made in connection with the above parades. 7D

[redacted] advised that on evening of August 28, 1963, a source reported that BOOKER T. BONNER had indicated that no further demonstrations are planned in Austin, Texas, at the Governor's Mansion or at the Capitol at this time. 7D

RACIAL SITUATION
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

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F B I

Date: 10/23/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-1001)

CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to reported leadership conference of captioned organization at Jackson, Miss., 10/25-26/63.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
3 - New Orleans
(2 - 157-1001)
[redacted]
HEH/sab
(6)

7C

REC-3 105-46604-54

OCT 24 1963

7 NOV 6 1963

CC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 23, 1963

CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA

The October 20, 1963 edition of the combined "Clarion Ledger - Daily News," Jackson, Mississippi, newspaper carried the following article:

"Citizens' Council leaders from throughout the South will gather in Jackson next Friday and Saturday, October 25-26, for the annual Leadership Conference of the Citizens' Councils of America.

"Theme of the two-day session is 'Organization Is The Key To Victory!' The conference will be held at the Robert E. Lee Hotel in Jackson, with registration opening at 1 p.m. Friday, October 25.

"The carefully-planned schedule is designed to fill a dual purpose. Citizens' Council leaders will learn how to increase their effectiveness, while supporters who want to organize new Citizens' Councils in their home communities will receive detailed instructions on organizational procedures.

"Highlights of the conference include an address by Lieutenant Governor Paul B. Johnson, Democratic nominee for Governor of Mississippi, who will speak to a Friday dinner meeting, at which delegates will be welcomed to Jackson by Mayor Allen C. Thompson.

"Governor Ross R. Barnett will address a Saturday morning session.

"Former General Edwin A. Walker will be featured speaker at a Saturday luncheon. He will attend the conference as a delegate from Texas.

"At least two former chief executives of Southern states will attend the conference. Former Governors Prentice Cooper of Tennessee and Marvin Griffin of

COPIED
25 JUL 10 1972

Georgia are scheduled to attend, along with high political leaders from Alabama, Louisiana and other states.

"Considerable interest in the meeting has been expressed by a number of Northern residents, many of whom are expected to attend to learn how they may organize Citizens' Councils in their home communities.

"Council leaders and staff members from each Southern state will present reports on recent activities, and meetings of each state delegation will provide an opportunity for discussion of state and local problems.

"Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Georgia, prominent attorney and president of the Citizens' Councils of America, will preside during the conference. Participants listed on the program include Robert B. Patterson of Greenwood, Mississippi; W. J. Simmons, Richard D. Morphew, Louis W. Hollis, and Dr. Medford Evans, all of Jackson; Richard T. Ely of Memphis; Jack Kershaw of Nashville; J. K. Callaway of Atlanta; Leonard R. Wilson of Montgomery, Alabama; and Donald W. Poteat of Charleston, South Carolina."

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	LITTLE ROCK	11/12/57	11/8/57

TITLE OF CASE

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN LITTLE ROCK

Report made by [redacted] Typed By: TC krp

CHARACTER OF CASE

CIVIL RIGHTS;
CONTEMPT OF COURT

Synopsis:

Major General EARLE G. WHEELER, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, interviewed 11/8/57 and furnished signed statement pertaining to conversation he had with Chief MARVIN H. POTTS of the LRPD, 9/26/57, in the presence of Major General E. A. WALKER, Chief, U. S. Army, Military District of Arkansas. Gen. WHEELER in his statement stated Chief POTTS in reference to the conduct of the mob on 9/23/57 remarked that the police on duty at Central High School that day had nearly been overwhelmed; that his men had reached the verge of physical exhaustion in combating the mob; and that POTTS regarded it as miraculous that the police had been able to sustain themselves against the mob over such a long period of time. Gen. WHEELER recalled Chief POTTS adding a remark to the effect that he did not know how the police had avoided being "run out of town."

- RUC -

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		44-12284-140
5 - Bureau (44-12284) 4 - Little Rock (AMSD) 1 - Washington Field (44-291)		13 NOV 13 1957 55

STAT. SECT.

Report of FBI. This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On November 8, 1957, Major General EARLE G. WHEELER, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, was interviewed at his office in the Pentagon by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] at which time he furnished the following signed statement: 7C

"Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia

November 8, 1957

"I, EARLE G. WHEELER, Major General, U. S. Army, make the following free and voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 7C No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make this statement, and I have been advised that I would not have to make a statement and that any statement I make may be used in Court of Law.

"I arrived in Little Rock, Arkansas at 1430 hours on 24 September 1957, to act as liaison officer between the Department of the Army and the Headquarters of Major General E. A. WALKER, Chief, US Army Military District of Arkansas, who was designated in command of federal troops charged with enforcing the injunction of the District Federal Court as regards integration of the Central High School. At about 1630 hours, General WALKER held a meeting with representatives of all federal, state, county and city law enforcement agencies in order to determine measures of cooperation between those agencies and the military in carrying out his mission. This meeting was held in an upstairs conference room in General WALKER's headquarters.

"Chief MARVIN H. POTTS, of the Little Rock Police Department, was not present for reasons of ill health as stated by Captain HAYNIE, Night Chief of the Little Rock Police Department, who represented

him at the meeting. Toward the close of the meeting, which lasted well over an hour, Captain HAYNIE in private conversation with me said, in effect, that in over twenty years as a peace officer he had never seen people behave with such violence and savagery as had the mob at Central High School on the preceding day, 23 September 1957.

"As I recall it, on the afternoon of 26 September 1957, at about 1630-1700 hours, Chief MARVIN H. POTTS called upon General WALKER in his headquarters. Chief POTTS, who was obviously in ill health, was dressed in a light weight summer suit and a straw hat. The conversation with General WALKER, in which I participated as an interested observer was of a rather general nature. It did cover an explanation of the restricted degree of participation by the City Police in operations connected with security in the Central High School area. Toward the end of the conversation, at a time when only Chief POTTS, General WALKER, and myself were present in General WALKER's office, I made reference to the remark, cited above, made to me by Captain HAYNIE as to the conduct of the mob on 23 September 1957.

"Chief POTTS replied to the effect that police on duty at the school that day had nearly been overwhelmed; that his men had reached the verge of physical exhaustion in combating the mob; and that he regarded it as miraculous that they had been able to sustain themselves against the mob over such a long period of time. As I recall it, he added a remark to the effect that he did not know yet how the police had avoided being 'run out of town.'

"By the word 'overwhelmed' in the above paragraph, I understood Chief POTTS to mean that the City Police had been greatly outnumbered by the members of the mob at the Central High School on 23 September 1957, and that they had been on the verge of being overcome by sheer weight of numbers.

"The above statement is not based upon documentation in notes made during the course of my duty in Little Rock, Arkansas. It is based upon my recollection of the sequence of events, and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ EARLE G. WHEELER

EARLE G. WHEELER
Major General, GS
Assistant Deputy Chief
of Staff for
Military Operations

"Witnesses:

[redacted]
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D.C. 11/8/57.

7C

[redacted]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C. 11/8/57."

- RUC -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-12284) DATE: 11/12/57

FROM : SAC, WFO (44-291)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN LITTLE ROCK CIVIL RIGHTS; CONTEMPT OF COURT (OO: Little Rock)

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are five copies of the report of SA [redacted] dated 11/12/57 at Washington, D. C., in captioned matter. Enclosed for the Little Rock Division are four copies of the report. TC

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The signed statement of Major General EARLE G. WHEELER was dictated by him to his secretary, [redacted] in the presence of SAs [redacted] and [redacted] TC

REFERENCE

Bureau telephone call to Washington Field 11/8/57.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
2 - Little Rock (Encls. 4)(AMSD)
1 - WFO
HBM:krp
(5)

44-12284-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE 55

RECORDED 13 NOV 13 1957

Assistant Attorney General
W. Wilson White

November 12, 1957

RECORDED - 55
INDEXED - 55
EX - 126

Director, FBI 44-12284-741

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN LITTLE ROCK
CIVIL RIGHTS; CONTEMPT OF COURT

I am enclosing a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12, 1957, at Washington, D. C., which reflects the results of an interview with Major General Earle G. Wheeler, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army. This interview was conducted in accordance with the request contained in your memorandum of October 28, 1957.

Our Little Rock Office has been instructed to interview Major General Edwin A. Walker, Chief, U. S. Army, Military District of Arkansas, and you will be furnished the results of that interview when received.

FBI NOV 12 5 00 PM 57 COMMUNICATIONS ROOM

Enclosure

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)
George Cochran Doub

1 - Acting Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)
Rufus D. McLean

COMM - FBI NOV 12 1957 MAILED 31

NOTE: General Wheeler furnished a signed statement pertaining to his conversation with Chief of Police Potts of the Little Rock Police Department on 9-26-57 in the presence of General Walker of the Arkansas Military District. General Wheeler furnished comments of Chief Potts and night Chief of Police, Captain Haynie, relative to the violence which occurred at the school on 9-23-57. According to General Wheeler, he went to Little Rock to act as liaison officer between the Department of the Army and the headquarters of General Walker. General Wheeler was present at a meeting on the evening of 9-24-57 in General Walker's headquarters attended by representatives of all Federal, state, county, and city law enforcement agencies. General Wheeler furnished pertinent comments received by him from Captain Haynie relative to Haynie's evaluation of the violence occurring at the school on 9-23-57. In General Walker's conversation on 9-26-57 with Chief Potts, General Wheeler mentioned Captain Haynie's observations relative to violence 9-23-57 and Chief Potts replied to the effect that the police on

(note continued page 2)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐

cc: Mr. Nease

HJE:pms (11)

NOTE (Continued)

duty at the school on that date had nearly been overwhelmed with the reaction of the crowd. Since the information furnished by General Wheeler relates to a conversation between Chief Potts and General Walker for the most part, it is deemed advisable to interview General Walker for any additional information he may possess. Little Rock has been instructed to interview General Walker upon receipt of the results of the interview of General Wheeler.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 11/12/57

FROM : Mr. Price

Time of call 3:50 pm

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN LITTLE ROCK ARK.
CIVIL RIGHTS; CONTEMPT OF COURT

This is to record that Supervisor [redacted] of the Civil Rights Unit telephonically contacted ASAC Eldon C. Williams at Little Rock and instructed that General Edwin A. Walker be interviewed. It is noted that the Department by memorandum dated 10/28/57, had requested that General Earl G. Wheeler and General Edwin A. Walker be interviewed concerning the details of a conversation they had on 9/26/57, concerning Chief of Police Potts efforts to maintain order at Central High School on 9/23/57. General Wheeler has been interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office and Little Rock was furnished the substance of that interview by airtel dated 11/8/57.

ASAC Williams stated that Washington Field airtel of 11/8/57 had been received and that he would make arrangements immediately to have General Walker interviewed. ASAC Williams was instructed to obtain full details from General Walker in a signed statement, if possible, concerning his conversation with Chief Potts on 9/26/57. ASAC Williams was instructed to expedite the interview and to submit report immediately after the interview.

44-12284

HJE:ews
(5)

RECORDED-84
INDEXED-84
44-12284-836

NOV 26 1957

EX-131

58DEC 3 1957

6-18 (Rev. 6-1-61)

REC-23

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
Delaach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

CInternal Security

These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

Trials Are Troublesome

A-17

IN THE RECORD of the General Walker case appears the following paragraph of a statement by the acting Judge Advocate:

Sokolsky

"Although the file does . . . contain an over-all indication of Hatch Act and related violations, the detailed evidence in this respect is not developed and it is noticed that many of the witnesses at the time of the investigation were already claiming recollection difficulties. It is obvious that any trial for such violations would be a most difficult and prolonged undertaking, fraught with intense and emotional publicity, certainly unfavorable to the Government, at least in part. A conviction would be by no means a certain result, and even if a conviction were obtained the sentence would probably amount to not more than a reprimand in view of General Walker's brilliant combat record and sincerity of purpose in attempting to fight communism."

THIS IS, indeed, a curious argument. A trial would be costly, as all trials are. It would be embarrassing as most trials are. It would develop mass emotions, which such trials do. Also there is no guarantee of conviction. Therefore, admonish General Walker; smear him; make him appear to be a madman; but keep him on the job. Apparently then there would be no excitement and no publicity.

Surely whoever conceived this childishness after 822 pages of testimony was taken from 40 witnesses and 229 exhibits were introduced deserves to be taken out of a position where he can ruin men of valor. How is it possible to maintain the morale of our armed forces if such cases as that of Gen. Billy Mitchell, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, General Walker are examples set before officers?

SEN. HARRY BYRD thought that the 822 pages of testimony in the General Walker case should be made public. Senator Byrd said the public should know about it.

According to Secretary of Defense McNamara:

"There are, to the best of my knowledge . . . no restrictions other than, I think, the restriction that any responsible officer of our military establishment would recognize, a restriction of good judgment and restraint in a period of tension and crisis in the world. But, to the best of my knowledge, there are no specific written instructions."

If that is so, how is an officer to know what is permissible and what is verboten? If a general is required to indoctrinate his troops against the enemy, what is he not to say? What is good judgment about Karl Marx, Stalin or even Khrushchev?

Did General Walker exceed his responsibility and authority? It could not be if the testimony of Secretary McNamara before the Senate Armed Services Committee is correct. The Secretary said:

"The responsibility for the training of the troops is with the local commanders. They are given considerable latitude in developing specific training programs to fit the needs of their personnel and their environment.

"What I have to say will be somewhat more general in character and might respond directly to your question because these programs will vary rather substantially as between commands and as between services."

IN OTHER words, General Walker could use his own judgment within the margins of good taste. However, it was brought out that speeches with foreign policy implication go to the State Department for approval. How is it possible for a military man to give his troops an anti-Communist indoctrination course without saying something negative about Soviet Russia or Red China? The censor in the State Department is Philip H. Burris, director of the Office of Policy Plans and Guidance, who reports to Assistant Secretary of State Roger Tubby. The theory of this operation is that military men may talk out of turn, might say things which could do harm.

Copyright 1961.

file 8/9-4258

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-17
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date SEP 26 1961

REC-23 100-0-

NOT RECORDED
OCT 2 1961

57 OCT 5 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 10/27/61

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-new)

SUBJECT: THE PATRICK HENRY LEAGUE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York is one Photostat each of Release #18 published by The Patrick Henry League, Box 383, Main Post Office, Yonkers, New York. This particular pamphlet pertains to Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. In the narrative of this pamphlet on page 2 a statement is made that SAMUEL W. YORTY has been identified under oath as a communist by former Party member ARTHUR J. KENT.

SAMUEL W. YORTY is currently mayor of the City of Los Angeles and was formerly chairman of a committee in the California State Legislature which later became known as the Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California.

[redacted] 7C

The files of the Los Angeles Office have been reviewed and fail to contain any information concerning sworn testimony of ARTHUR J. KENT that SAMUEL W. YORTY was a communist.

The Bureau is requested to advise Los Angeles if Bureau files contain the information alleged in enclosed pamphlet concerning YORTY.

The New York Office is requested to review its indices concerning The Patrick Henry League and furnish Los Angeles any pertinent information concerning this organization.

ENCLOSURE

62-106872-4

2 - Bureau (Encl.1)(REGISTERED)
2 - New York (Encl.1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

DEC 21

PLM:CEA
(5)

MCI-10

EX 103

5-R

Let everyone know the story, the truth as you now know it.

Ask the Senate Internal Security Committee (Sen. Thomas Dodd) and the House Un-American Activities Committee (Rep. Francis Walter) to investigate the *Overseas Weekly* of 380 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Demand of Army Secretary Stahr (Washington, D.C.) that Gen. Walker be exonerated in a manner that will indicate unmistakably to the public and to all the military that the General is not being punished.

Let Pres. Kennedy know how you feel about the unnamed individuals in the Pentagon who have planned and carried out this hidden campaign to wreck organized anti-communism in the Armed Forces.

Send copies of this leaflet to every serviceman you know and encourage them all, in the name of God and of America, to spread a boycott of the foul *Overseas Weekly*.

Write to the Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., inquiring why it accredits three representatives of *Overseas Weekly*: Marion von Ropanch, Thomas Vincent Mullahy, and Todd N. Martin. If this accredation by the Department were withdrawn, the *Overseas Weekly* could lose any claim to journalistic standing.

Write to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, A.P.O. 403, New York, N.Y. Thank him for having instituted the Pro-Blue Program and for having taken his stand against *Overseas Weekly*. Let him know that America is behind him.

The consequence of inaction by knowledgeable Americans in the matter of defense of Gen. Walker can be the eventual control of all the military by left-wing bureaucrats.

The reward of concerted action most certainly will be the restoration of that common sense so necessary to our national survival.

WHO

PROMOTED

PERESS ?

Copies of this leaflet are available at 30 for a dollar or 200 for five dollars, all postpaid. A variety of monthly leaflets and an invitation to join us will be sent free on request. Permission is hereby granted to quote all or part of our material provided credit (League name and Address) is given.

E.J. Canavan, *Pres* — P.K. McCauley, *Vice-Pres.* — B.T. Lardner, *Sec'y-Treas.*

THE PATRICK HENRY LEAGUE
Box 383, Main Post Office
Yonkers, N.Y.

A.M.

THE PATRICK HE

Compromise with injustice is ... of tyranny.

Release No. 18 ... Tw

THE MAN

Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walk... 1909 at Center Point, Texas. H... to the U.S. Military Academy ... and gave his life from then ... of his country.

He served in the follow... Aleutian Islands, Naples-Foggi... Arno, South France, Rhineland, ... UN Summer-Fall Offensive in Ko... Winter, Korea-Summer-Fall-195... Winter.

He won military honors fig... ian boot and into southern Fran... during World War II. Later, h... during the Korean War. As c... 82nd Division Artillery at Heart... led his men in firing a record ... every 24 hours for 14 days.

Gen. Walker's awards inc... Star, the Bronze Star with O... the Combat Infantryman's Ba... Paratrooper Badge, the Fr... Crosse, the Norwegian Order ... the Order of the British Empire.

A bachelor, Walker has he... devotion to the combat effecti... fare of his troops. After the d... cle of some American prisoner... succumbing to communism, he ... energies to the task of trying ... about the moral and spiritual ... fighting men.

A staff officer was commenting on a map which showed Communist countries in red and America and her allies in blue. The officer referred to the free world as "anti-red".

"That's defensive thinking," Walker responded. "We're pro-blue."

Thus was the name given to Gen. Walker's Pro-Blue Program for his 24th Infantry Division in Augsburg, Germany. Initiated in October, 1960, the Program was, in the General's own words, "designed to develop an understanding of the American military and civil heritage, and the facts and objectives of those enemies who would destroy it."

The Pro-Blue Program brought to our soldiers in Germany the best education in American citizenship and anti-communism that could be found in print. Also, Religion was stressed. The General's outline for the Program stated: "One of the basic areas of Pro-Blue is the individual's relation to God. When the individual has the right relation with God he belongs to the family of God and as such conducts himself as a child of God." The Program undertook to raise soldier morale and to stress "discipline, law, and order."

HIS ACCUSERS

Gen. Walker is well known for his desire to surround GI's under his command with a climate of morality and clean living. He and his Pro-Blue Program ran head into conflict, therefore, with a filthy tabloid sold on European military bases, *Overseas Weekly*.

The first and last pages of *Overseas Weekly* usually carry nude-type pictures. The paper has been known to print directories of European prostitutes, complete with names and addresses. Many of the headlines are so lurid as to be unrepeatable. Lt. Gen. Charles Bolte, Commanding General of the Army in Europe in 1953, banned *Overseas Weekly* as unfit for American servicemen. It was later reinstated when Marion von Rospach agreed to "clean it up," a promise she never kept.

Overseas Weekly is represented by an American Publishers Representatives (APABCO). PABCO also represents *Suank*, an obscene publication which features work of notorious Communist-fronters. Parent publishing firm for *Overseas Weekly* is the International Media Company (IMC). An IMC director, Gene Bernald, is a participating operator of a CIA-linked radio station in the Caribbean, Radio Swan, which aided in the failure of the recent Cuban invasion by mysterious failure to broadcast a pre-arranged signal to Cuban freedom fighters. News Editor of *Overseas Weekly* is John Dornberg who has undertaken a one-man anti-West Germany campaign with his disgusting book, *Schizophrenic Germany*. An owner of *Overseas Weekly*, along with Marion von Rospach, is Harold Melahn. Melahn was a delegate to the Communist World Youth Festival in Prague in 1947. When owner Rospach went to the Pentagon to appeal the 1953 suspension of *Overseas Weekly* by Gen. Bolte, she was accompanied by Samuel W. Yorty. Yorty has been identified under path as a Communist by former party member Arthur J. Kent. In her writings, Marion von Rospach has portrayed herself as fond of Communist-front joiners and anti-Catholics.

Gen. Walker did not like what *Overseas Weekly* was trying to do to his troops and he said so. Further, he barred *Overseas Weekly* reporter Siegfried Naujocks from all of the 24th Division's installations. Naujocks had been caught seeking a pipeline into the command headquarters. A native of Danzig, Poland, Naujocks is recorded as a former Nazi mercenary living in Germany and doing the bidding of *Overseas Weekly*.

An apparent retaliation against Gen. Walker, the *Overseas Weekly* ran an attack by John Dornberg on April 16, 1961. The "exposure" of the General and his Pro-Blue program was repeated later on page one of (of course) *The New York Times*. And the scene was set for another witch hunt by the lunatic Left.

News stories accused [him] of "indoctrinating" his troops with [John Birch Society] materials. This, [despite] the available *The Life of John Birch*, a biography which makes no mention of the *John Birch Society*. The book contains many generally-accepted [truths] as to the men under Walker.

When this charge against [Walker] seemed to be falling through, [another] was made. Walker was "reported [to] Mrs. Roosevelt to be "pink" and [guilty] being of the opinion" that [certain] newspapers are greatly [biased]. [These] statements would seem to be [subject] to local conclusions, but these [charges] against Gen. Walker were [made] by the *Overseas Weekly* [and] by the *Overseas Weekly* [alone].

Finally, on June 12, 1961, Secretary of Army Elvis J. Stahr, Jr. [in] announcement, announced that [Major] Gen. Edwin A. Walker was being [relieved] for having "made derogatory [statements] "participating in controversial [matters]." The Pentagon announcement [made no mention] of *Overseas Weekly*, but [unofficially] did say that the John Birch [Society] barred from Army newsstands.

Following the announcement [Walker] was removed from orders [command] the VIII U.S. Army Corps [in Europe].

On May 31, 1961, all [personnel] the Special Warfare Office [of the] Division in Germany were [transferred] duties and the Pro-Blue [program], my staff, was destroyed.

On June 18, 1961, [Time] quoted an unnamed Pentagon [official] as stating that he hoped [that] the Army would "get the [story] had just happened to Gen. [Walker] good judgment in what they [did]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 9-25-61

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stark

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:45 P.M., 9-23-61

There was no Pearson broadcast over station WTOP on 9-23-61 in view of the Washington Senator's baseball game in progress during the time ordinarily alloted Pearson. Pearson was heard, however, over station WVNJ, Newark, New Jersey, on 9-24-61.

In his Newark broadcast, Pearson made no mention of the Director or the FBI. The following is a resume of some of his statements.

AF OF L - CIO:

The real reason why President George Meany put off his retirement for another two years was to block Walter Reuther from taking over the AF of L - CIO.

THE UNITED NATIONS:

Ex-President Eisenhower has been mentioned as the possible successor to Dag Hammarskjold. One drawback is Ike's age. Another is his former role as leader of the western-bloc and former military Commander of NATO. The UN has always elected a neutral as Secretary-General in the past, however, Premier Khrushchev told me last month he believed Eisenhower was definitely a man of peace.

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA:

DEC. 98 94-8-35-1139

Friends of the late Congressman Overton Brooks blame the John Birch Society for his death. After Brooks voted with Kennedy to extend the number of members on the Rules Committee, members of the John Birch Society claimed he was close to the communists. They started to raise $50,000 to defeat him and took ads in local papers against him. This had a direct effect on the Congressman's health and, according to friends, hastened his death.

EBS:hrt
(7)

CRIME RESEARCH

56 OCT 2 1961

MEMO FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST

CAPITOL HILL:

Senators Kefauver of Tennessee and McGee of Wyoming have warned the Federal Communications Commission they will seek an investigation of the FCC if TV-radio licenses of Westinghouse and General Electric, recently convicted, are renewed without a hearing.

PREDICTIONS:

General Edwin Walker, the Army officer who tried to preach politics to his troops in Germany and who commanded paratroopers in Little Rock, Arkansas, will resign from the Army soon.

The Latin-American country of Peru will hold a very important election next May. Peru will elect a pro-Castro anti-American and will line up close to Moscow.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 8, 1962

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:45 p.m., JANUARY 6, 1962

Tolson
Sullivan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Mr. Pearson made the following remarks concerning the FBI:

PREDICTIONS:

As his number one prediction Mr. Pearson said: "J. Edgar Hoover will be eased out of the FBI by the end of the year. He doesn't like taking a back seat, as he calls it, to a young kid like Bobby Kennedy and he'll be eased out if there is not too much of a furor."

Will there be a resignation from the Supreme Court? Justice Felix Frankfurter, now 79, has suffered one heart attack and could retire at any time on full pension. The Supreme Court retirement bill was passed to encourage men over 70 to retire, but Frankfurter stubbornly and gleefully is hanging on, because he knows so many people want him off. Among those who want to see him retire is Abe Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. It is traditional that at least one Jew be appointed to the Supreme Court and President Kennedy had promised Ribicoff he could succeed Frankfurter. Privately, Frankfurter has said, "I'm not going to die or retire in order to accommodate Abe Ribicoff." On the contrary, he says he will stay on just to spite Ribicoff, so here is my prediction: Frankfurter, despite 79 years and a heart condition, will manage to hang on for one more year.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The FBI is investigating the million dollar bribe offer to Costa Rica by the Katanga government of the Congo which I reported over this microphone last week. One million dollars was offered to

REW:sap (8)
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Mossburg
1-Liaison Section
1-Mr. Wood

EX-115 REC-101 94-8-350-1157

20 JAN 12 1962

51 JAN 23 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

MEMORANDUM L'ALLIER TO SULLIVAN
RE: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:45 p.m., JANUARY 6, 1962

Costa Rica if it would change its policy and recognize Katanga. Costa Rica refused. [redacted] 7C

CAPITOL HILL

Senator (John) Stennis of Mississippi plans to go ahead with his investigation of General (Edwin) Walker, the man who used bayonets in Little Rock and preached John Birch ideas to his troops in Germany later. However, some of Walker's supporters are quite worried over the investigation and are hoping Walker will not have to testify; he does not make a very good appearance.

PALM SPRINGS EXCLUSIVE

Ex-President Eisenhower has decided to speak out more often to keep the leadership of the Republican Party from being dominated by the right wing. The General is alarmed by the growing popularity of Senator Goldwater and the John Birchites. After talking this over with his former Secretary of State, Chris Herter, he decided the only way to stop the rush to the right is to speak up in opposition, that is precisely what Eisenhower plans to do.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

There may be some Senate opposition against John McCone who is replacing Allen Dulles as head of CIA. The opposition will not be based on religion but because McCone holds stock in a shipping company and as Chairman of the AEC gave the atomic merchant ship "Savannah" to the States Marine Company, closely affiliated with McCone's own shipping line.

BOSTON

It's lucky for Congressman (John W.) McCormack that the Goldfine grand jury is not being called before the election for

MEMORANDUM L'ALLIER TO SULLIVAN
RE: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:45 p.m., JANUARY 6, 1962

Speaker (of the House of Representatives). Congressman McCormack not personally involved in the stormy revelations made by Miss Paperman, but some of McCormack's staff are. Bobby Kennedy, the AG, has been sitting so tight on the Goldfine investigation that not many people know what's in Miss Paperman's confession. However, the Washington Merry-Go-Round will reveal part of it next week.

DETROIT

Anthony Tocco, son of a prohibition rum runner has sued NBC and Pittsburgh Plate Glass for $300,000 for defamation of character in connection with the David Brinkley show "Crime Does Not Pay."

ACTION: None. For your information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS/12 DATE: 1/22/62

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D.C.
6:45 P.M., JANUARY 20, 1962

No mention was made of the Director or the FBI during the captioned broadcast. Following are items of possible interest:

PREDICTION

DC

"What will happen at the long-delayed hearings on General (Edwin) Walker? Friends of General Walker have long demanded that he be given a Senate hearing and that the Kennedy administration be castigated for censuring military men, but as the time of the Walker hearing approaches, some of his boosters, including Senator (J. Strom) Thurmond (Democrat) of South Carolina, have been privately nervous. They know Walker took the Army's Fifth Amendment when cross-examined in Germany and refused to answer certain questions. They also know that Walker went way overboard by meddling in politics. So, here is my prediction: The Walker censorship hearings will begin on schedule on Tuesday. I predict Walker will get his way and will testify. He will deliver a very carefully prepared statement written for him and make a fairly good impression, but when the questions start flying, I predict the General will lose his composure and reveal himself a different man."

RIGHT WINGERS

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, as I reported earlier, some strange things have been happening inside the Kremlin. Khrushchev has been criticized for being soft on capitalism, and the Polish Government has actually appealed to the United States to give

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Wood

Reminder filed

94-8-350-1160

REC 46

FEB 1 1962

Memo Brennan to Sullivan
Re: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D.C.
6:45 P.M., JANUARY 20, 1962

Khrushchev some sign of support or the right wing of the Communist Party, which believes in war, will win out. Simultaneously, in the U.S. Senate there begins on Tuesday an investigation of so-called military censorship. Actually, this investigation has been engineered by our equivalent of the right wing in Moscow; namely, the 'war-is-inevitable' group in the U.S.A. The military leaders of this wing, now retired, claim they were censured. Actually, they were censured because they wanted to speak out for war against the policies of their Commander-in-Chief. Some of these right wingers didn't like what I reported from the Black Sea last summer, when I said that Khrushchev did not want war, that he had opposition inside his own party. However, the important thing to remember is that right wingers in the U.S.A. breathing down Kennedy's neck and right wingers in Russia breathing down Khrushchev's neck make it harder to negotiate for peace, so we will probably face one of the most precarious periods in post-war history unless we are willing, very patiently, very carefully, understandingly, to work, strive, give, to win the peace and make Democracy live."

CAPITOL HILL

"Senator (Estes) Kefauver (Democrat - Tennessee), the crusader against high drug prices, has dug up evidence that the nation's top medical writers have taken payola from certain drug firms. He has also found phony advertising put out by certain drug companies; for example, he discovered that x-ray pictures showing the before and after results of certain drugs were rigged. The x-ray that was supposed to show the after effects of the drug turned out to be pictures of a different man who hadn't even taken the drug. The Kefauver probe of payola to certain segments of the press could turn out to be as sensational as payola payments to disc jockeys."

CLEVELAND

"Most people don't know it, but it was Cyrus Eaton, the big Cleveland industrialist and head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who arranged for the release of the two young American students imprisoned in East Germany. The two

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan
RE: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D.C.
6:45 P.M., JANUARY 20, 1962

"California students had attempted to smuggle a German girl in the trunk of their automobile but were caught. They had been in jail about a month when Cyrus Eaton intervened and arranged for their release."

United Press International release, January 16, 1962, date lined Cleveland, Ohio, stated that Cyrus Eaton hinted that he aided in the release of two young Californians from an East Berlin jail. The release stated that Eaton had told UPI that he had "made some inquiries" that may have resulted in freedom for the two Californians. The Director noted on this release "The 'ham' keeps coming out of him. H" On 1/19/62 Eaton contacted Czechoslovak Ambassador Ruzek and expressed appreciation for Ruzek's assistance in effecting release of the two youth by the German Democratic Republic.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: April 17, 1961

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Friday, April 14, 1961, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been marked for your attention.

HOUSE

The House was not in session. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, April 17, 1961, at 12 noon.

SENATE

Pages 5569-5570. Senator Goldwater, (R) Arizona, spoke concerning the Peace Corps. Mr. Goldwater included excerpts from newspaper editorials and articles with his remarks. He stated "I think that most of the writers of these clippings are, like myself, generally in favor of the Peace Corps concept. But they see danger signs pointing to possible pitfalls in the program which, if not avoided or remedied, could cause it to do more harm than good, or wreck it entirely." An article dated March 13, 1961, written by George Sokolsky contained the following: "What steps then are being taken to prevent Communist infiltration? The OWI, the OSS, and the USIA did not succeed in avoiding such infiltration. Apparently the FBI and the CIA have. How will the Peace Corps handle this problem?"

Pages 5576-5577. Senator Proxmire, (D) Wisconsin, spoke concerning an article which appeared in the New York Times reporting that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division, has instituted an anti-Communist indoctrination program among his troops. The article points out that General Walker distributed copies of "The Way of Life of John Birch," a book by Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell

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EX-103

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Memorandum to the Director
Re: The Congressional Record

SENATE - continued

The article also states "Copies of the society's magazine, American Opinion, were put on sale on Army newsstands in the Augsburg area, where the division is stationed." The article makes reference to an address by General Walker in which "He was said to have described as 'definitely pink' former President Harry S. Truman, Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Edward R. Murrow, Director of the U. S. Information Agency, Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist, and Eric Sevareid, a commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System were said to be confirmed Communists." Mr. Proxmire stated "General Walker should be investigated and if this story is true, he, of course, should be relieved of his command at once, and I mean promptly. - - - Mr. President, what all this leads up to is that a pitifully misguided general is discrediting the very basis on which his own troops may be called upon to defend freedom. - - - The answer is to insist that American troops learn why they are on the frontline to defend freedom. The honest story is an inspiring and great story of practical good sense and of human idealism. It is time our troops overseas began to learn why we are opposing communism and learn it massively from responsible, intelligent instructors."

Page 5644. The Senate received the following nominations: Clayburne A. McLelland, of Maryland, and John E. Maguire, Sr., of Florida, to be U. S. marshals. The following executive nominations were confirmed: Paul D. Sossamon, of North Carolina, and E. Herman Burrows, of North Carolina, to be U. S. marshals.

Adjournment: Until Tuesday, April 18, 1961, at 10 a. m.

APPENDIX

Pages A2517-A2518. Senator Keating, (R) New York, extended his remarks concerning wiretapping. He stated "I was delighted to learn yesterday that the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary is to hold hearings on the subject of eavesdropping and wiretapping during the month of May. I know that when the conditions which now exist are thoroughly studied, there will be widespread agreement as to the necessity for prompt congressional action." Mr. Keating requested to have printed in the Record a portion of an analysis of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on the eavesdropping and wiretapping problem.

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Memorandum to the Director
Re: The Congressional Record

APPENDIX - continued

Pages A2520-A2521. Congressman Reuss, (D) Wisconsin, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Madison Capital Times entitled "Should the Birch Cult Be Ignored or Exposed?" The editorial quotes Attorney General Kennedy in regard to his views of this Society.

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gence information on possible new targets and make immediate assessment and report the damage inflicted to determine whether a repeat strike is needed.

The North Atlantic Ocean could be reconnoitered by the B-70 for presence of naval vessels within approximately 4½ hours and the entire Mediterranean within 8 hours after departing the United States. During periods of tension or in limited small wars, the B-70 could be used as visible evidence to demonstrate rapidly the seriousness with which we regard any aggressive act. For example, it would be possible to be over any potential hotspot in the world in 3 hours or less. Should nuclear disarmament efforts succeed, the B-70 could still be employed effectively carrying a large number of nonnuclear munitions in each aircraft.

Certainly missiles must play an increasing role in our strategic planning as the President has so well emphasized in his defense budget. However, dependence upon missiles to the extent indicated by current trends, together with the serious deemphasis on manned aircraft, will provide little or no flexibility to the strategic commander in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Present budget support for the B-70 leaves me with little confidence that this system so vital to our security and world peace will enter the free world arsenal. Without it, our security will be open to question. To my mind, the B-70 weapon system represents an insurance policy which has the greatest long-range significance toward a well-balanced military posture for our country.

In my opinion, this program should be accelerated and placed on a crash basis if that is what it will take to deliver these superior weapons at the earliest possible date. Therefore, one of our major tasks, I urge you, must be to restore this program to the full stature it deserves. Only in this way can we be certain that our strategic force has the flexible characteristics so essential in meeting an enemy threat of tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is morning business concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1961

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I ask what is the pending business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no pending business. The bill (H.R. 3935) will not become the pending business until 12 o'clock, unless there is a unanimous-consent agreement or a motion to bring that about.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that H.R. 3935 be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3935) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to $1.25 an hour, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there an amendment pending at the present time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes. The question is on agreeing to the so-called Dirksen substitute.

NEEDED: EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM AS WELL AS AGAINST COMMUNISM

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the New York Times reports this morning from Bonn, Germany, that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division, has instituted an anti-Communist indoctrination program among his troops.

Mr. President, if ever there was a persuasive argument for the establishment of a responsible and intelligent educational program so that our troops can understand the Communist menace against which they are risking their lives on the frontlines, this is it.

I feel very, very strongly that this Nation has fallen down badly in failing to develop an effective system of educating all Americans in the threat of Communist subversion.

Too few Americans love their freedom because too few Americans understand it. Communist subversion has won massive victories in the world. We have developed no authoritative, responsible basis for teaching either to our troops or to any Americans exactly what is the difference between freedom and communism.

Now we are reaping the whirlwind.

General Walker is exhibit A in how badly this is needed.

The New York Times reports that General Walker's lessons in the challenge of communism went like this. I quote:

> General Walker told the meeting at which the program opened that "communism has infiltrated every institution in the United States in an attempt to overthrow our way of life."
>
> Copies of "The Way of Life of John Birch," a book by Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Mass., the society's founder, were distributed to the division's company and battery dayrooms. Copies of the society's magazine, American Opinion, were put on sale on Army newsstands in the Augsburg area, where the division is stationed.
>
> Before the indoctrination program got underway, General Walker, according to Overseas Weekly, addressed 200 members of a Parent Teachers Association connected with the division.
>
> He was said to have described as "definitely pink" former President Harry S. Truman, Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Edward R. Murrow, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist, and Eric Sevareid, a commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System were said to be confirmed Communists.

Imagine that, Mr. President—Edward R. Murrow, Walter Lippmann, and Eric Sevareid—confirmed Communists.

These are three of the finest, most patriotic Americans alive. Each of these men is in fact the strongest kind of opponent of communism, because Murrow, Lippmann, and Sevareid, unlike General Walker, deeply understand the real meaning of the freedom, including the freedom to dissent.

Now, of course, Mr. President, this idiotic attack on these great Americans will not affect them in the slightest. None of them needs my defense.

General Walker should be investigated and if this story is true, he, of course, should be relieved of his command at once, and I mean promptly.

But, Mr. President, let the Senate of the United States learn a real lesson from this crass stupidity of an American general. Let us ask, How can a man who has achieved this military eminence be so tragically and pitifully misinformed? How can his commanding officers have permitted this to go on for a single day—let alone for months?

The answer, Mr. President, is unforgivable official ignorance. It is time this Government takes the moral and philosophical fight against communism away from the demagogs and the morons. The fight is too important.

American troops should be indoctrinated in freedom; and, yes, in the evils of communism. They should know what they are defending. And they should know the terrible tyranny and viciousness—the monstrous, crushing oppression of communism. This will make them better Americans and it will certainly make them better soldiers.

But, Mr. President, can we do this by permitting generals to indoctrinate our soldiers with the ridiculous absurdity that Murrow and Lippmann and Sevareid are Communists. What are we trying to do, instruct our troops that they should defend America against Walter Lippmann?

Put yourself in the position of a soldier who is told that he is fighting for a way of life that must eradicate such "pinkos" as former President Truman and Mrs. Roosevelt. What will normal boys do? Oh, a few of them may fall for this nonsense, but most of them have enough commonsense just to laugh at it.

If President Truman and Mrs. Roosevelt are "definitely pink" and Lippmann and Murrow and Sevareid are confirmed Communists as General Walker argues—where does that leave the President of the United State—their own Commander in Chief, John F. Kennedy, who certainly agrees with this constellation of great Americans overwhelmingly on general policy?

Is the general counseling a not very subtle disobedience to the President of the United States? How can we expect to instill into our troops a fighting spirit if their own comanding officer tells them that their Government and their country's institutions are already rotted with communism?

Mr. President, what all this leads up to is that a pitifully misguided general is discrediting the very basis on which his own troops may be called upon to defend freedom.

The laughter of our troops at the stupidity of their commander may be healthy; but it will also be tragic. Be-

cause the basic clash between communism and freedom will be confused and in not a few minds destroyed to the very great benefit of communism.

For most important of all the answer is not simply to eliminate the General Walkers. The answer is to insist that American troops learn why they are on the frontline to defend freedom. The honest story is an inspiring and great story of practical good sense and of human idealism. It is time our troops overseas began to learn why we are opposing communism and learn it massively from responsible, intelligent instructors.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Sydney Gruson from the New York Times entitled "General Indoctrinating Troops in Europe With Birch Unit Aims" be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIRCH UNIT IDEAS PUT TO U.S. TROOPS—GENERAL WALKER INDOCTRINATES MEN IN EUROPE DIVISION

(By Sydney Gruson)

BONN, GERMANY, April 13.—The commanding general of an American frontline Army division was reported today to have been urging the views of the ultraconservative John Birch Society on his troops for the last 6 months.

The Overseas Weekly, an independent newspaper distributed widely among American troops in Europe, published a detailed account of a special indoctrination program instituted by Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of the 24th Infantry Division last October. General Walker was recently promoted to command the VIII Corps in Austin, Tex., starting in August.

A high-ranking officer of the U.S. 7th Army, of which the 24th Division is a part, said the newspaper's account was "reasonably correct." The account was as follows:

A "special warfare" office was established within the division last October 15 to conduct a "pro-Blue" campaign designed, in General Walker's words, to give a "new and vital approach toward anticommunism * * * a positive approach toward the defeat of open Communist subversion of the American way of life." The name of the Birch Society's basic book of principles is the "Blue Book."

WARNS ON COMMUNISM

General Walker told the meeting at which the program opened that "communism has infiltrated every institution in the United States in an attempt to overthrow our way of life."

Copies of "The Life of John Birch," a book by Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Mass., the society's founder, were distributed to the division's company and battery day-rooms. Copies of the society's magazine, American Opinion, were put on sale on Army newsstands in the Augsburg area, where the division is stationed, and the division's weekly paper, Taro Leaf, published at least one article from the magazine.

The article said that democracy degenerates into "mobocracy" and concluded that the United States is "a republic, not a democracy. Let's keep it that way."

General Walker, a much-decorated veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict was named commander of the 24th Infantry Division in October 1958, after having served for 2 years as chief of the Arkansas Military District with headquarters at Little Rock. He commanded the federalized troops during the school integration crisis in 1957.

CALLED TO HEADQUARTERS

24. Gen. Harrison H. Davidson, the 7th Army commander, called General Walker to the Army's Heidelberg headquarters this morning to discuss the Overseas Weekly article. A spokesman for General Davidson said General Walker had been advised to be "candid and complete" in answering reporters' questions.

Late tonight, 24th Division headquarters in Augsburg said General Walker was conferring with his public information officers on a possible statement for the press. In the meantime, no questions were being answered.

Before the indoctrination program got underway, General Walker, according to Overseas Weekly, addressed 200 members of a parent teachers association connected with the division.

He was said to have described as "definitely pink" former President Harry S. Truman, Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Edward R. Murrow, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist, and Eric Sevareid, a commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System, were said to be "confirmed Communists."

EVALUATION OF PROGRAM

At a meeting of the division's officers at the inauguration of the pro-Blue program, General Walker was said to have defended a statement by the division's public information officer, Capt. Richard G. Hyde, that 60 percent of all Americans were Communist-influenced.

Among the speakers invited to address the division under General Walker's sponsorship have been Edward C. Bundy, author of "Collectivism in the Churches," and William G. Schlamm, an associate editor of American Opinion who has lectured extensively in West Germany and has been widely criticized for advocating a preventive war against the Communists.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, in printing for its German readers an account of the Overseas Weekly article, commented:

"General Walker's sympathy for the Birch Society appears curious in the light of this group's demands for the dissolution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the abandonment of the U.S. foreign aid program and an end to American cooperation with Adenauer, De Gaulle, and Franco."

The Overseas Weekly concentrates on news about American forces in Europe and has its European offices in Frankfurt. Its news editor, John Dornberg, said it had a circulation of about 50,000.

REVOLT IN CUBA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, every day there is more news of discontent, revolt, insurrection, sabotage within Castro's Cuba. The unfortunate people of Cuba have indeed recognized the futility of further trust in Castro's promises. They are turning to the only method which will be effective in removing this cancer which has grown into their fair land—resistance.

This resistance is clearly the action of the Cuban people themselves. The United States cannot help but be in sympathy with their efforts to free themselves from an alien tyranny. And it is only right and natural that we provide refuge for those fleeing from Castro's Communist camp.

But, it must be 100 percent clear that the present efforts to free Cuba derive their principal impetus from the Cuban people themselves. There can be no doubt that the Cubans have had enough of Castro-style communism and isolation from their neighbors throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. President, when the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary began hearings more than a year ago on the problems relating to the effect on our country of the menace of communism in the Caribbean, it was said that probably 85 percent to 90 percent of the Cuban people supported Fidel Castro. Six months ago a sounding was taken, and it was said that probably 60 percent or 65 percent of the people of Cuba supported him. As of today, based on the best knowledge which has been made available to me, I am convinced that less than 90 percent of the Cuban people support this bearded demagog. In a totalitarian country, as Cuba is today, the only way to show opposition is through a steady campaign of resistance, sabotage, and violence.

Mr. President, some weeks ago I urged action both by the United States and by the Cubans themselves to hasten the dislodging of Castro before he is so strongly supplied with Soviet weapons that he cannot be dislodged. The Cubans have started to take action; they have formed a government in exile, and they are daily risking their lives to restore freedom to their homeland. The U.S. Government still has not acted to cut off all imports from Cuba. U.S. dollars are still going to Cuba, to be used to finance Communist-supplied weapons and so-called technicians. A complete embargo is long overdue. Several weeks ago the Department of State informed me that they were studying the problem to see what could be done, consistent with other international obligations, to plug this loophole. I hope this study can be soon completed. Time is of the essence.

Mr. President, today is Pan American Day, a fitting occasion to take up and discuss with our allies this problem which is vital to the whole hemisphere. Let us all move together, hand in hand, to create for the Americas a new degree of economic progress and political responsibility and independence, unmarred by Communist dictatorships anywhere in the hemisphere.

Mr. President, a series of perceptive articles dealing with the sovietization of Cuba was published last month in the New York Herald Tribune. I ask unanimous consent to have these articles printed in the RECORD following my remarks, so that other persons may have an opportunity to read this informative analysis.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Mar. 28, 1961]

CUBA—U.S.S.R.—CONSUMMER GOAL AT CORE HERE OF LATIN ANXIETY

(By Joseph Newman)

A gun-browed curly-headed lad of 21, fresh from the Sierra Maestra, was seated in a chair, half dozing, at the entrance to the Habana Libre Hotel, a Czech submachinegun cradled in his arms.

"Chico," I asked incredulously, "can you really shoot that thing?"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: May 17, 1961

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Tuesday, May 16, 1961, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been noted for your attention.

SENATE

Page 7483. Senator Javits, (R) New York, spoke concerning the violence in Alabama in connection with the burning of a bus and injury to persons participating in the "Freedom Riders" plan. Mr. Javits commended the Attorney General for stepping into the situation and he (Javits) included a telegram he sent to Attorney General Kennedy. Mr. Javits stated "I hope very much that those who are guilty of violations of the law will be prosecuted. I hope very much the country will take note of what these struggles mean and how they are attended by violence, by personal injury, and by disgrace to the good name of the United States throughout the world. I hope very much these ideas may also have their effect upon the decent citizens of the States in which these terrible acts are taking place."

Pages 7490-7491. Senator Bridges, (R) New Hampshire, paid tribute to Mr. Hoover on his 37th anniversary as Director. Mr. Bridges stated "few, if any, Government officials in the history of our country have been able to match the outstanding public service record of the Chief of our Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover." He included an editorial and an article from the Washington Daily News of May 10th entitled "The FBI's 38th Year" and "A Toast to J. Edgar Hoover."

Pages 7491-7492. Senator Bridges, (R) New Hampshire, spoke concerning the circumstances surrounding Major General Edwin A. Walker being relieved of his command of the 24th Infantry Division. He included an

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Enclosure
1 - Mr. Tolson - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Parsons - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - with enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - with enclosure
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell - with enclosure

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SENATE - continued

article from the Arkansas Democrat of April 23, 1961, entitled "Serviceman's Wife Raps Walker Attack as 'False, Malicious'" and an editorial from the Manchester Union-Leader of May 11th entitled "The General Walker Controversy." These articles in commenting on the material used by General Walker in his programs to train personnel in citizenship included Mr. Hoover's book "Masters of Deceit."

Pages 7529-7535. Senator Keating, (R) New York, requested to have printed in the Record a series of articles written by Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan entitled "Cancer of Crime" and published in the New York Mirror. Mr. Keating stated "This series highlights in a powerful way the techniques by which modern crime is outwitting obsolete law enforcement. It contains a strong plea for advancing the tools for fighting crime out of the horse and buggy age." One article states "Most law-enforcement people cry: Give us a clearing house of information. But other law-enforcement people say many criminal files contain only rumor and hearsay—that such information can't be made available willy-nilly to other law-enforcement people. 'We can't turn over our raw files,' said Robert Wick, deputy director of the FBI." The last article comments on Federal crime commissions stating "Milton R. Wessel, who in 1958-59 headed the short-lived U. S. Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime, told the police panel: 'I submit that statistics showing steady increase in major crimes are incontestable proof that the situation is beyond the control of local police.' In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, composed a rebuttal: 'America's compact network of State and local law enforcement agencies traditionally has been the Nation's first line of defense against crime.'" The following was stated in connection with legislation on organized crime: "On February 27 Senator Kefauver said: 'We are still trying to work out something that will satisfy Mr. Hoover.' Last week, Richard B. Ogilvie, who was in charge of Wessel's midwestern office, said in Chicago: 'Hoover was very cool to the whole idea of the Attorney General's special group. He ordered that the FBI files, containing the very information we needed on organized crime, were to be closed to us. Criticizing Hoover is a dangerous thing for anyone to do. But honesty compels me to say that some of Hoover's ideas are sadly behind the times. The FBI is still organized to fight a crime pattern of the twenties and thirties. It is not set up to do battle with the criminal syndicate—the organized conspiracy that drains $22 billion a year from the United States.'"

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Adjournment: Until Wednesday, May 17, 1961, at 12 noon.

MOFF

Memorandum to the Director
Re: The Congressional Record

HOUSE

The proceedings of the House have been reviewed and there is nothing contained therein believed to be of particular interest to the Bureau.

Adjournment: Until Wednesday, May 17, 1961, at 12 noon.

APPENDIX

Page A3416. Congressman Smith, (R) California, paid tribute to Mr. Hoover on his 37th anniversary as Director. Mr. Smith included an editorial from the Milwaukee Sentinel of May 8, 1961, entitled "Washington Parade—37-Year Record Tells G-Man Story."

Pages A3431-A3432. Congressman Judd, (R) Minnesota, extended his remarks to include an article written by General Clyde J. Watts, retired, entitled "Strategy for Survival." Mr. Judd stated "If Americans would only read such a document and face up to the realities of the situations into which our drift and Communist guile have led us, we would not be unprepared for the defeats we have sustained and the worse ones still to come unless we quickly arouse ourselves and rally all the will and resources of the whole Nation." General Watts makes reference to Mr. Hoover's report "Communist Target-Youth."

FBI should enforce it. Not [redacted]nt too soon, either. When prohibition [redacted]ally came to an end, the hoodlums who had been enriched by bootleg booze turned to kidnaping as a new bonanza. Others began knocking over national banks. They, also, were in FBI jurisdiction. One by one, the Dillingers and the Machinegun Kellys were disposed of.

Meantime, the Communists were crawling out of the internal woodwork in the United States. Mr. Hoover and the FBI drew the assignment to ride herd on them. Then began the ceaseless effort of the American Commies, their friends and their dupes to get Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI comprise the most effective roadblock in this country to the objective of all Communists here and abroad which is to bury the American way of life.

Harry S. Truman probably was under the greatest pressure of any President to fire Mr. Hoover and to cripple the FBI. HST wouldn't have dared even if he had wanted to do that. To Edgar Hoover: Skoal.

COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the progress that our country is making toward space exploration, the harnessing of atomic energy for peacetime pursuits, and other miracle developments has been possible only because of the contributions and support of American industry.

The American business community has furnished our Government with highly skilled specialists in management, research and development, science and technology, and other fields where we require top personnel in order to win the cold war fight against world communism.

Now, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has set another fine example by offering to spend between $15 and $25 million to launch a commercial communications satellite.

This offer has been pending before the National Aeronautical and Space Administration since last December 14 when, according to an Associated Press dispatch of May 10, A.T. & T. asked the agency to assign it a rocket booster to launch an experimental communications satellite.

A.T. & T. has said it would welcome participation by other companies but that even if it proceeded alone it would make all experimental information available to others.

The Associated Press dispatch, as carried in the Baltimore Sun of May 11, reports that the General Electric Corp. and the General Telephone & Electronics Corp. are among other American companies that have advanced proposals for a communications satellite system.

I urge, and I hope my colleagues in the Senate will join with me in urging, that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration give careful study and consideration to these proposals, and to the magnanimous offer of A.T. & T.

For us to achieve the accelerated progress necessary to deter the Communists from worldwide aggression will require the closest cooperation between Government and private industry.

With this thought in mind, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point in my remarks the Baltimo[redacted]n story of May 11, referred to earlier.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FUNDS OFFERED FOR SPACE SHOT

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. told Congressmen today it is willing to spend $15 million to $25 million to launch a commercial communications satellite.

The A.T. & T. plan, described before the House Science and Astronautics Committee, is one of several that private companies are circulating before Government agencies.

All plans would lead to a system of communicating anywhere on earth through satellites. Telephone calls, telegraph messages, and television could be beamed to a satellite and then relayed to a remote area.

James E. Dingman, vice president, and chief engineer of A.T. & T., testified that his company had asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration last December 14 to assign it a rocket booster to launch an experimental communications satellite.

READY TO PAY ALL COSTS

Dingman said A.T. & T. was ready to pay the cost of the launching booster, the launch pad, and the satellite. He estimated the total cost at $15 million, but added that A.T. & T. would be willing to spend as much as $25 million on the project.

Dingman said A.T. & T. would welcome participation by other communications companies. Even if it proceeded alone, he said, the company would make all experimental information available to others.

Eventually, he continued A.T. & T. envisions a worldwide system with agreements similar to those nations have on international cable communications.

General Electric Corp. and the General Telephone & Electronics Corp. are among other American companies that have made proposals for a communication satellite system.

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate an editorial which appeared in the May 11 issue of the Manchester Union Leader and a news story from the April 23 issue of the Arkansas Democrat.

Both articles are concerned with the circumstances surrounding Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker being relieved of his command of the 24th Infantry Division.

I ask unanimous consent that these articles be printed in the RECORD at this point of my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Arkansas Democrat, Apr. 23, 1961]

SERVICEMAN'S WIFE RAPS WALKER ATTACK AS "FALSE, MALICIOUS"

The wife of a serviceman serving under Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Europe charged in a letter to the Democrat yesterday that the controversial Overseas Weekly publication was presenting a "false and malicious picture of General Walker and the patriotic pro-blue and citizenship in services programs."

The letter, signed by Ann Flynn, care of M. Sgt. R. T. Flynn of the Headquarters Company, 24th Division, also said:

"Many of us here are deeply concerned lest General Walker become the latest victim of an organized smear and that any patriotic educational programs within our armed services will be abandoned for fear of censure from obscure, if powerful, forces."

General Walker, former commander of the Arkansas Military District, was relieved of his command in Germany pending an investigation of charges in the April 16, issue of Oveaseas Weekly, a private publication, that he subjected men under him to a "barrage of propaganda" based on John Birch Society publications and that in January 1960 he had termed former President Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—among others—"definitely pink."

In an accompanying document, Ann Flynn linked the publication's charges to a probe against a reporter for the publication and implied that the John Birch Society—currently under charges from certain quarters in this country—gave the publication an excuse for what she termed "smear charges."

Mrs. Flynn wrote:

"In recent months one reporter from the Overseas Weekly had been banned from several military kasernes in the 24th Division for attempts to purchase inside information and smear material from military personnel. Since this reporter was banned and his successor permitted on military kasernes only under military escort, the Overseas Weekly has waged a vendetta against General Walker and his division."

She added:

"The Overseas Weekly, a sensational type of magazine which features the crimes, scandals, and gripes of American servicemen in Europe * * * is irreverently tagged the 'Over-Sexed Weekly' by GI readers here."

Mrs. Flynn sent with her letter and her estimate of the current situation and its background, copies of the Taro Leaf, "authorized army newspaper published by and for the men of the 24th Infantry Division in Augsburg, Germany. The materials were mailed through the Army Air Force Post Service and bore eight airmail stamps.

"As a dependent," Mrs. Flynn wrote, "I have the right to correct the false and malicious picture of General Walker and the patriotic pro-blue and citizenship in service programs without fear of official censure.

"It might interest your readers to know that the men of the 24th Division are not 'confused' by General Walker's programs as has been alleged. As a matter of fact, the 24th Division has the highest reenlistment rate in Europe, the lowest number of incidents, the championship marksmanship and boxing teams, and the Taro Leaf won the latest Army award for editorship of its paper.

"Enclosed, you will find some general background material on General Walker written by me which you may feel free to use as you see fit."

General Walker became commander of the 24th Division in November 1959. On April 25, 1960, according to Mrs. Flynn, a 30-man team of officers and enlisted men introduced Citizenship in Service, a 6-hour series of lectures supported by skits, charts and tape recordings. Intent of the program, she wrote, is "to inculcate moral and leadership responsibility, to teach fundamental principles of citizenship and patriotism, and to motivate members of this command so as to reduce sociological stress in service and generate a desire for the awards of self-discipline and public service."

At the same time, she added, the general began a troop physical training program to conditioning the men to maximum combat readiness.

"Despite gripes about the PT program, it is probable that the 24th today could stand up to physical stress far better than troops who can's adjust to climatic and weather conditions," wrote Mrs. Flynn. "Much un-

necessary loss of life in the Korean [illegible] a due to this one factor. Last year the 24th Division chalked up the lowest incident rate for respiratory ailments during rugged training exercises among competing units."

"Walker introduced parallel informative programs for dependents of the servicemen and 'these interested dependents' asked the USAREUR libraries to provide special reading shelves on communism for both military and civilians.

"Library books, publications of the U.S. Government investigating committees and various periodicals are usually discussed and analyzed at weekly or semimonthly meetings of study groups," Mrs. Flynn continued. "The paperbound edition of J. Edgar Hoover's 'Masters of Deceit' and the Government publication 'Handbook for Americans' are key source books for such groups. There was also much interest in Alan Drury's 'Advise and Consent' and Victor J. Fox's 'The Pentagon Case.'"

In autumn of 1960 a series of books was introduced to all company and battery sized units throughout the division including such titles as the Hoover book, "A Guide to Anti-Communist Action," by Anthony Buscaren; "In Every War But One," by Eugene Kinkead; "The Techniques of Communism," by Louis Budenz, "The Techniques of Soviet Propaganda," by U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee; "The Life of John Birch," by Robert Welch, Jr.; "Fox's Pentagon Case," and "The Story of Mary Liu," by Edward Hunter.

The blue program derived its name from maps which showed the free world in blue and the Communist world in red with General Walker saying:

"It is in all aspects a profreedom cause. This program is a positive approach toward the defeat of open Communist subversion of the American way of life based on the Constitution, belief in God, and freedom of man."

The Taro Leaf featured writings by Hoover, Cardinal Spellman, George Washington, and Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Flynn added that one issue of the Taro Leaf carried a digest reprint of an article by Robert Welch, the Birch Society's head.

The division sponsored showings of the film, "Operation Abolition," the film "Man on a String," which, Mrs. Flynn wrote, "is a dramatization of Soviet espionage methods exposed by American counterespionage." There was also publicity on the radio series, "If Freedom Fails," described by Mrs. Flynn as dramatizing what happens to a free and democratic country when the Communists seize power.

Mrs. Flynn said this was the general background leading up to now with "General Walker * * * under fire, both from political and newspaper channels."

In speaking of the Overseas Weekly and its vendetta against General Walker and his division she wrote:

"In their issue of April 16 this vendetta reached new heights of retaliation. They accused General Walker of pushing a propaganda barrage on the philosophy of the controversial John Birch Society within the 24th Division. The paper attempted to link the general's profiue program with the Birch Society's book of principles called, they allege, 'The Blue Book.'

"The availability of the 'Life of John Birch' on company bookshelves is interpreted as evidence of a link between the profiue program and the John Birch Society. (They read no comparable meaning into the availability of other books, such as J. Edgar Hoover's 'Master of Deceit,' Kinkead's 'In Every War but One' etc.)

"The newspaper equated profiue concern with Communist infiltration and propaganda techniques, the appearance of Edgar C. Bundy (a critic of Communist infiltration in our churches) as a speaker within the division, and the showing of 'Operation Abolition' [illegible]ith parallel interest [illegible] of the John Birch Society."

Mrs. Flynn added:

"The Overseas Weekly erroneously reported the sale of 'American Opinion' (a magazine edited by Robert Welch) on division newsstands, falsely quoted from a speech that General Walker made in early 1960, inferred opposition to the profiue program from a general officer on his staff and alluded that the special warfare office bears a resemblance to a 'cell' taking secret orders 'to promote front organizations that do not use the John Birch name'."

Mrs. Flynn said that the current investigation of charges was ordered before his relief from his command was ordered and expressed the fear:

"Much of what happens as a result of this investigation will determine whether or not the armed services will be permitted to continue with educational programs that build dedication to American political, religious, and moral values and understanding of the aims and activities of organized communism against our dedicated leaders and our way of life."

She declared that Walker is "carrying the ball for a lot of others, both in Europe and in the United States (yet) there are those who would silence such a man as this and damn all such profiue programs to oblivion."

According to material submitted to the Democrat by Mrs. Flynn, General Walker's program extended to the men, their wives and to children in high school. It emphasized value of American citizenship, how to recognize "overt and covert Communist methodology in the Communist attempt to subvert military morals, espirit, prestige and leadership," a working knowledge of the "reciprocal legal obligations and areas of responsibility" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to identify NATO "as a disciplined force for freedom * * * and the accomplishment of NATO members in halting Communist aggression."

The program enlisted and urged the support of chaplains in "helping the officers, noncommissioned officers, the men, their wives and children to 'put on the whole armor of God' (Ephesians 6: 11)."

It included classes in discipline, law and order, traffic safety, morale, physical fitness, and community relations with the German nationals.

[From the Manchester Union-Leader, May 11, 1961]

THE GENERAL WALKER CONTROVERSY

The ouster of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker from his command in Germany pending an investigation of charges made against him in the controversial Overseas Weekly publication may well mark the first time that a U.S. Army general was ousted on hearsay evidence.

The April 16 issue of the publication had charged General Walker with subjecting men under him to a barrage of propaganda based on John Birch Society publications and said that in January 1960, he had described former President Truman, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—among others—as "definitely pink."

On the other side of the coin, those friendly to General Walker maintain that there is an element of spite in the Overseas Weekly editorial. They claim that General Walker had banned an Overseas Weekly reporter from all military kasernes in the 24th Division for attempting to purchase inside information from military personnel. The reporter's successor, it is alleged, was permitted on military kasernes only under escort. They claim that the Birch Society controversy simply provided the private publication with an opportunity to renew its vendetta against General Walker.

General Walker, who became commander [illegible]he 24[illegible]ivision in November 1959, has introduced patriotic profiue and citizenship in service programs to instill in his men a sense of moral and legal responsibility and to teach them the fundamental principles of patriotism and good citizenship. The Taro Leaf, authorized Army newspaper published by men of the 24th Infantry Division, features the writings of J. Edgar Hoover, Cardinal Spellman, and other patriotic Americans. The Taro Leaf won the latest Army award for editorialship of its paper and the division itself has the highest reenlistment rate in Europe. General Walker places particular emphasis on physical training to condition his men to combat efficiency.

Information programs also are open to dependents of the servicemen. Libraries provide special reading material on communism.

Those supporting General Walker deny the charge that a magazine edited by Robert Welch is sold on division newsstands. And they charge Overseas Weekly with falsely quoting from General Walker's early 1960 speech.

During the McCarthy era, Maj. Irving Peress was charged with being a Communist. He was promoted in rank. General Walker, on the other hand, is charged by a single magazine with having some connection with the John Birch Society, and despite the fact that he has flatly denied the charge, he is dismissed.

Congress should give this controversy a complete and thorough examination.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have read copies of the Overseas Weekly which were sent to me by personnel of the 24th Division, and I also received a copy of Mrs. Flynn's letter which formed the basis for the article in the Arkansas Democrat.

In addition, I have studied copies of the Taro Leaf, the official newspaper of the 24th Division, and I have examined the training circular which activated the profiue program. I found nothing to criticize in either of these publications.

With the possible exception of the two newspaper articles in the Manchester Union-Leader and the Arkansas Democrat, it seems that the majority of stories which appeared in many American newspapers have, if only by omission and implication, condemned General Walker without sufficient facts and on the basis of hearsay and rumor.

General Walker has been an outstanding American officer and military leader. He has served courageously and well in all his commands and was a combat officer at Anzio, Cassino, and Heartbreak Ridge. His ability to command and inspire his troops has served his country well and he should receive the consideration and courtesy of an objective hearing on the charges leveled against him without being prejudged or condemned out-of-hand by the American press. The large volume of letters which I have received have been overwhelmingly in favor of General Walker retaining his command, and no evidence has been brought to my attention to lead me to any other conclusion at the present time.

In justice to General Walker, it might be well for both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees to make a thorough investigation of the action taken against the general and the reasons for it. I urge my colleagues on both committees to consider this course of action.

to pick itself off the floor on the r...ng after. It failed utterly and danger... to do its own job of consulting with C...ess.

As a result, the Secretary, Dean Rusk, was required to go before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, headed by the aggressive WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, a man who knows a Senator's right when he sees it. And Allen W. Dulles of the CIA, who would rather not attend meetings of that kind, was likewise compelled to spend several hours with the full Foreign Relations Committee the following day.

As it happened, both Mr. Rusk, the amateur, and Mr. Dulles, the pro, acquitted themselves well, but either might easily have slipped during his long question-and-answer session with the most powerful committee of Congress. And if they had, the administration might then have come face to face with a full-scale investigation of the kind that the Democrats forced on former President Eisenhower last year when the U-2 fiasco torpedoed the summit conference.

LEADS TO TROUBLE

Consultation, or sharing part of the secret, with the proud and prerogative-conscious Senate is a vital aspect of the political game. Failure to know this and act upon it is to open a Pandora's box of unwanted and unnecessary troubles, and to exacerbate the very difficulties that need curing.

The Cuban invasion was launched on Sunday night, April 16. The State Department did not make an effort to get in touch with Senator MORSE, the chairman of the subcommittee that is directly responsible for Latin-American affairs, until April 26, more than a week later—and then only in response to Senator MORSE's second urgent telegram asking for information.

The first MORSE message, a telegram to Secretary Rusk asking for a briefing "in keeping with the spirit of the advice and consent clause" of the Constitution, was not even acknowledged, so far as can be determined. And yet it never should have had to be sent. Mr. Rusk and his lieutenants should have reacted automatically to the automatic need to tell the top men of Congress what was going on. The reaction should have been reflex, not forced by a telegram asking for news of what happened.

Senator MORSE dispatched his first appeal for information on April 24. When no reply came, he sent his second on April 26, this one asking Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles to come up and talk to the subcommittee on April 28. But Mr. Bowles replied that he couldn't make it.

Until that moment, Senator MORSE was punctilious in refraining from anything resembling pressure tactics. He knew that Messrs. Rusk and Bowles had a major crisis on their hands. He did not want to obstruct or confuse or get in the way.

ALMOST BLEW TOP

But when he got Mr. Bowles' refusal, he almost blew his top—and for a very interesting reason. He knew that high officials in the administration, including Mr. Bowles and Chip Bohlen and MacGeorge Bundy and others, had been briefing large numbers of editors in the State Department auditorium on the inside story of Cuba. He also knew that some of his Senate colleagues were seriously embarrassed when they were asked by these same editors to give their assessment of the scene behind the scene—and had to beg off because they had never been shown a glimpse of it.

This was not touching Senate pride, but trampling on it. With a couple of exceptions, the Foreign Relations Committee was angry. The exceptions were the chairman, Senator FULBRIGHT, who was the only Member of Congress let in on the secret of the invasion before it happened; and the Democratic leaders, Senator MANSFIELD, and Senator [illegible], who had gotten the word at their regular legislative breakfast with President Kennedy on April 18.

Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that Senator MORSE made his speech in the Senate condemning the whole enterprise (the first Member to raise the issue on the floor of either House): Nor is it surprising that he then demanded the presence of Mr. Dulles.

MOST IMPORTANT

The Cuban affair was the most important event ever to happen within the jurisdiction of the Morse subcommittee. Except for what they picked up in the newspapers, neither the Morse subcommittee nor the full committee had heard a word about it.

A good argument can be made, and often has been, against consulting Members of Congress before an undertaking as risky and as clandestine as the Cuban invasion.

What is not accepted, and should not be acceptable in a government that divides its powers among separate branches, is failure to consult after the event, and particularly at a time when every visiting editor, and every enterprising reporter, were getting selected versions of the inside story from the top.

Relationships between the competing power blocs in Washington are sometimes decided irrevocably by errors of no larger dimension than this one, and the result can be mean for the offending party. This time, no damage was done. But, next time, it may be different.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is my sincere hope that every responsible official of this Government, starting with the President of the United States, and including his White House advisers; the Secretary of State and the advisers in the State Department; Mr. Dulles, the head of the CIA, and all the advisers of the CIA; the Secretary of Defense, and all his advisers in the Pentagon Building, will read and take careful note of the very wise observations Mr. Evans has made in the article which I have asked to have printed in the RECORD.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM CONFRONTING THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] has earned a reputation as a man of a commandingly sound judgment in the field of finance. Grounded in the twin principles of fiscal responsibility and a balanced economy, my esteemed colleague has untiringly supported the free competitive enterprise system responsible for the preeminence of this Nation.

Last Thursday, before the Delaware Bankers Association in Wilmington, the Senator discussed, "The Financial Problem Confronting Us." As he forthrightly declared:

It is the task of our generation to see that Western civilization is preserved in the clash that was foreseen so clearly by De Tocqueville. Sound monetary policy and fiscal responsibility are all-important for the preservation of the heritage we cherish and would pass on to our sons and daughters.

Mr. President, I recommend the analysis by the Senator from Maryland of our financial status to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. They will find it, as with all statements of the Senator from Maryland, based on fact, statistics, and commonsense. I therefore ask unanimou... nsent that the speech en...led, "The Financial Problem Confronting Us," by the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objections, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM CONFRONTING US

As a Senator from a neighboring State, I take great pleasure in accepting your invitation to participate in the convention of the Delaware Bankers Association.

I have a particularly warm feeling for Delaware inasmuch as it was the first State to ratify the Constitution on December 7, 1787. My own State of Maryland was not far behind. It was the seventh, and ratified the Constitution on April 28, 1788.

I know that you expect me to discuss issues of finance and economics inasmuch as I have been honored by my colleagues by being appointed a member of the Finance Committee and the Joint Economic Committee. Discussion is certainly needed these days when so many of our young people in our schools receive only one point of view.

Furthermore, there are far too many individuals today who are attempting to make economics an exact science. Their efforts are doomed to failure because economics by its very nature must respond to the wishes of the people. All economic decisions involving taxes, money, and banking are the ultimate result of the legislative process. If that endeavor is sound, then our economy will move forward; otherwise we will retrogress and, in due course, might lose our position of world leadership.

One of the most influential private organizations upon which legislators like myself depend is the American Economic Association, which was founded by Francis A. Walker, who was president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1881.

Unlike those who presently claim to be economists, President Walker realized that economics and politics in the best sense of that word were inextricably entwined. Hence, until very recent times students in many institutions took courses in political economy rather than in economics.

I would like to touch briefly on the mode of teaching economics at MIT because so many of those who are the financial and industrial leaders of your State receive their education at that institution.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is now celebrating its centennial. An article in the Boston Sunday Herald, rotogravure section, in its issue of October 30, 1960, stated, and I quote:

"The social sciences made their first appearance as a byproduct of the appointment in 1881 of a distinguished economist, Francis A. Walker, as president of the institute. Despite his administrative duties and many outside activities, President Walker found time to give a popular lecture course in political economy and to write a textbook that became the most widely used one in the country."

Although MIT was a new school with many problems, President Walker found time to organize the American Economic Association and was its president from 1885 to 1892. I have emphasized this quotation because you will note that the original course which President Walker gave was known as one in political economy and not economics.

Many of the principles that have been espoused by the Democratic Party, which has been charged by the people of the United States with their economic destiny for the next 4 years, were supposedly formulated by Thomas Jefferson. There may be those who believe that he was opposed to those ideas and ideals which you and I hold so dear. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Soviet Union's 8,000-mile-ran[illegible]-3 missile, which carries a thermonuclear warhead.

It then states:

The United States has determined the location of 14 Russian missile and rocket factories.

The article then says that this information appeared in the May issue of Military Review, a magazine published by the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The article goes on to present various Russian capabilities in this field, including Soviet missile production capacity. The article closes by giving further rather precise information as to missile launching locations, including one in Poland.

If the information in this article is correct, then information given the Senate by the Central Intelligence Agency is incorrect.

But that is not the point I wish to make in these brief comments. Secretary of Defense McNamara and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee joined recently in criticizing the dissemination of too much military information. But today we have an article, whether right or wrong, emanating from the Department of Defense itself; an article presenting information about missile production and launching pad locations which is the most detailed that I have ever seen.

I am particularly interested this morning, because recently testimony was deleted by the Department of Defense from the gallery proof of Senate hearings after the transcript of these hearings had been edited for security; and I have protested the deletion.

Based on the contents on the lengthy passage deleted, it was obvious this was done for public relations reasons only.

We keep from the American people information about broad important policy problems they have the right to know about, at the same time the Department of Defense itself releases detailed information about Russian missilery contrary to that presented the Senate by the CIA in classified hearings.

I suggest to Secretary McNamara, for whom I have the greatest respect, that before there is further criticism from his Department in this field, he examine his own shop.

Again, let me present a simple fact, further illustrated by this recent unfortunate article out of Leavenworth. Regardless of the amount of money spent by the American taxpayer on our security, we will never handle our defenses either efficiently or effectively unless we reorganize the Pentagon building in recognition of progress, instead of continuing to let it drift in tradition.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article in question by Mr. Bem Price of the Associated Press be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THIRTY-SEVEN PADS FOR SOVIET MISSILES

(By Bem Price)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—U.S. military leaders believe they know the locations of 37 Soviet missile-launching pads, including [illegible] one less than 500 miles from Alaska.

And they figure the Russians have 35 to 50 long-range war rockets ready to shoot.

At least 10 of the reported missile pads have been identified as launch sites for the Soviet Union's 8,000-mile-range T-3 missile, which carries a thermonuclear warhead.

Further, the United States has determined the location of 14 Russian missile and rocket factories.

All of this information appears in the May issue of Military Review, a magazine published by the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The magazine noted that the data have been compiled from unclassified sources and added, "Because of a tight Soviet control over military information, this data is derived from sources which are not necessarily accurate or complete."

In addition to estimating that the Russians have between 35 and 50 long-range missiles ready to shoot, the Military Review figures the Soviet Union is capable of producing up to 200 strategic missiles by the winter of 1961–62.

At latest count, the United States had an estimated 59 ready-to-shoot missiles, including 32 of the submarine-launched Polaris rockets.

Further, said the magazine, "there is some evidence that the U.S.S.R. is prepared to fire strategic missiles from mobile launchers mounted on rail cars."

The rail-mounted missile is believed to be a boost-glide weapon, known as the T-4A. This missile is boosted upward by a rocket engine, then glides to its target like an aircraft. It carries a 3,100-pound payload. The range is not known, but since it is regarded as a strategic weapon it presumably can travel 1,500 miles or more.

In spotting the launching pads, the magazine noted that all are located within the Soviet Union with the exception of one at Seroc, 20 miles north of Warsaw, Poland.

Most of the Russian launch pads appear to be located west of the Ural Mountains, though there is a launch site at Anadyr in Siberia across the Bering Sea from Alaska.

There is, additionally, a concentration on the Siberian mainland just to the northwest of Japan, and on the Sakhalin Islands, due north of Japan.

The sites near Japan are identified by the magazine as Komsomolsk and Nikolaev, in Siberia, and Okha, Terpeniye and Korsakov in the Sakhalins.

There is a heavy concentration of missile launch sites in northern Russia at Kuressaarem Sovetek, Luga, Minsk, Kalinin, Brobrulsk, Roslavl, Kiev, and Kola.

In general, however, the launch sites appear to be widely dispersed, including three intercontinental-range launch sites along the extreme southern borders—at Murghab, Alma-Ata and Irkutsk.

VIOLENCE IN ALABAMA

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I think the whole country must be deeply shocked, appalled, and indeed ashamed by the evidence of violence which we see again with respect to the so-called freedom riders in the buses in the South.

Mr. President, it seems to me that, whatever one may think about the undertaking of the mission, these are American citizens, and we have a great tradition of law and order in our country. I know government can only do what it can do consistent with realities, but this principle does not extend to a failure to prosecute those who are guilty of crimes. I hope very much, even if the State of Alabama does not feel [illegible] can or should give police protection these people who are riding in buses accordance with the laws and the Constitution of the United States, who [illegible] entitled to every protection—if the State of Alabama feels the mob is overwhelming its authority and the State cannot exercise it—that the United States will enforce the laws of the United States. We have express criminal laws in this regard.

I think the Attorney General of the United States is showing a commendable initiative in stepping into the situation and I, for one, wish to express my support of him.

Mr. President, I have sent the following telegram to the Attorney General of the United States:

I am deeply shocked and concerned by reports of violence, injury to persons and destruction of property in Alabama involving burning of an interstate bus and attacks on persons in the Birmingham bus terminal. These reported actions constitute clear violation of the civil rights of American citizens and violation of Federal law, including 18 U.S.C. 33 dealing with destruction of interstate motor vehicles, and 18 U.S.C. [illegible] involving conspiracies against the rights of citizens. There may well be other applicable Federal statutes, as well as possible need for further legislation, involved in these situations. I trust no effort will be spared to bring to justice those who took part in these incidents. I would deeply appreciate your advising me as to the plans of the Department of Justice for taking action in these cases.

Mr. President, I hope very much that those who are guilty of violations of the law will be prosecuted. I hope very much the country will take note of what these struggles mean and how they are attended by violence, by personal injury and by disgrace to the good name of the United States throughout the world. I hope very much these ideas may also have their effect upon the decent citizens of the States in which these terrible acts are taking place.

STATE DEPARTMENT BLUNDERED IN CUBAN CRISIS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there was published in the May 14, 1961, issue of the Herald Tribune an article written by a highly respected journalist, Rowland Evans, Jr., entitled, "State Department Blundered in Cuban Crisis."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATE DEPARTMENT BLUNDERED IN CUBAN CRISIS—FAILURE TO BRIEF CONGRESS CONTRIBUTE TO HAVE HAD SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

(By Rowland Evans, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—President Kennedy did a great part to consolidate the Nation, and a great deal more, in the gloomy aftermath of the Cuba fiasco. He consulted more high-level Republicans than you could shake a stick at, and he stamped out the wildfire of partisan attack before it could be started in earnest.

But the State Department was mesmerized or something close to it, and couldn't see

THE ALTERNATIVE TO COMMUNISM IS A LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I believe that one of the most penetrating and thought-provoking articles I have ever read was printed in the Washington Post on May 9, under the byline of Mr. Walter Lippmann. Mr. Lippmann is one of our great economists and a noted political scientist. The article is entitled "To Ourselves Be True."

I suggest that this is a credo for American diplomacy. What Mr. Lippmann tells us is that "we cannot compete with communism in Asia, Africa or Latin America if we go on doing what we have done so often and so widely—which is to place the weak countries in a dilemma where they must stand still with us and our client rulers, or start moving with the Communists. This dilemma cannot be dissolved unless it is our central and persistent and unswerving policy to offer these unhappy countries a third option, which is economic development and social improvement without the totalitarian discipline of communism. For the only real alternative to communism is a liberal and progressive society."

I believe what Mr. Lippmann is saying to us is that we all too often seem to be fighting the wrong war. We are fighting communism in areas where communism does not even exist, when, in fact, the real war of today is the war against poverty, illiteracy, and misery. It is that war which, if we put our minds to it, we can win and we ought to win.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TO OURSELVES BE TRUE

(By Walter Lippmann)

We have been forced to ask ourselves recently how a free and open society can compete with a totalitarian state. This is a crucial question. Can our Western society survive and flourish if it remains true to its own faith and principles? Or must it abandon them in order to fight fire with fire?

There are those who believe that in Cuba the attempt to fight fire with fire would have succeeded if only the President had been more ruthless and had had no scruples about using American forces. I think they are wrong. I think that success for the Cuban adventure was impossible. In a free society like ours a policy is bound to fail which deliberately violates our pledges and our principles, our treaties and our laws. It is not possible for a free and open society to organize successfully a spectacular conspiracy.

The United States, like every other government, must employ secret agents. But the United States cannot successfully conduct large secret conspiracies. It is impossible to keep them secret. It is impossible for everybody concerned, beginning with the President himself, to be sufficiently ruthless and unscrupulous. The American conscience is a reality. It will make hesitant and ineffectual, even if it does not prevent, an un-American policy. The ultimate reason why the Cuban affair was incompetent is that it was out of character, like a cow that tried to fly or a fish that tried to walk.

It follows that, in the great struggle with communism, we must find our strength by developing and applying our own principles, not in abandoning them. Before anyone tells me that this is sissy, I should like to say why I believe it, especially after listening carefully and at some length to Mr. Krushchev. I am very certain that we shall have the answer to Mr. Khrushchev if, but only if, we stop being fascinated by the cloak and dagger business and, being true to ourselves, take our own principles seriously.

Mr. K. is a true believer that communism is destined to supplant capitalism as capitalism supplanted feudalism. For him this is an absolute dogma, and he will tell you that while he intends to do what he can to assist the inevitable, knowing that we will do what we can to oppose the inevitable, what he does and what we do will not be decisive. Destiny will be realized no matter what men do.

The dogma of inevitability not only gives him the self-assurance of a man who has no doubts but is a most powerful ingredient of the Communist propaganda. What do we say to him, we who believe in a certain freedom of the human will and in the capacity of men to affect the course of history by their discoveries, their wisdom, and their courage?

We can say that in Mr. K.'s dogma there is an unexamined premise. It is that the capitalist society is static, that it is and always will be what it was when Marx described it a hundred years ago that—to use Mr. K.'s own lingo—there is no difference between Governor Rockefeller and his grandfather because a capitalist society cannot change. In its dealings with the underdeveloped countries it can only dominate and exploit. It cannot emancipate and help. If it could emancipate and help, the inevitability of communism would evaporate.

I venture to argue from this analysis that the reason we are on the defensive in so many places is that for some 10 years we have been doing exactly what Mr. K. expects us to do. We have used money and arms in a long losing attempt to stabilize native governments which, in the name of anti-communism, are opposed to all important social change. This has been exactly what Mr. K.'s dogma calls for—that communism should be the only alternative to the status quo with its immemorial poverty and privilege.

We cannot compete with communism in Asia, Africa or Latin America if we go on doing what we have done so often and so widely—which is to place the weak countries in a dilemma where they must stand still with us and our client rulers, or start moving with the Communists. This dilemma cannot be dissolved unless it is our central and persistent and unswerving policy to offer these unhappy countries a third option, which is economic development and social improvement without the totalitarian discipline of communism.

For the only real alternative to communism is a liberal and progressive society.

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS BILL

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, S. 1856, introduced May 11, 1961, is a forward step in preserving the competitive vigor of this country's professional sports. Some 37 bills relating to this subject have been proposed in the past 10 years, but this is the first bill that leaves intact the system of player selection, control, and team organization that has made professional baseball, football, basketball, and hockey the successes they are today.

S. 1856 recognizes that our antitrust laws apply to these professional sports but exempts from those laws the contracts and practices developed over the years best suited to them. The exemptions are:

First. The right of professional teams to operate within a specific geographical area.

Second. Agreements entered into between the teams providing for equalization of competitive playing strength.

Third. Rules adopted by the teams pertaining to the employment of players and the terms of their employment.

Fourth. Agreements entered into between the teams to assist in the preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests.

In addition to the forestated exemptions the bill permits the clubs in such professional sports to enter into agreements relating to television rights to their contests but makes unlawful the telecasting of a contest within 75 miles of a home club of a different league when the home club is playing a regular scheduled home game unless consent in writing is given by such club.

The bill contains similar provision applicable to the telecasting of football games, requiring permission from a college team playing within a 75-mile radius of a professional contest. However this provision would be applicable only if such telecasting is injurious to or may tend to destroy the team or sport so said college.

Some bills previously introduced provided for a limitation on the number of players a major league baseball team could own and an unrestricted draft of all players a team owned in excess of a certain specified number. Ford Frick, commissioner of baseball, testified at a hearing before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation that these provisions would so seriously cut down player personnel that only a fraction of the 22 minor leagues could be served with sufficient playing talent. With these severe restrictions they would not get the best talent because there would not be afforded an opportunity for many young men interested in this field of endeavor to develop their talent. Shortening the base paths or handing out baskets to outfielders is not desirable. America wants the best talent available and this bill would create the proper climate to insure that the very best is what we get.

S. 1856 keeps the Government out of sports. Some other proposals have advocated Washington regulation of the operating procedures employed by professional sports. It is conceivable this could lead to regulations in baseball such as allowing six strikes before an out for the team that is behind; time and a half for play over nine innings and doubletime on Sundays; or appeal of an umpire's decision to the Federal courts.

If S. 1856 is enacted, the status of professional sports will be stabilized. The traditional, well-seasoned methods of management and operation will be preserved in this important area. The

we will be truly able to say: The future is bright for the Mudville nines of today and tomorrow—as well as the top nines of the majors whose recruits come from America's Mudvilles.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I noted with some dismay that I was not in the Chamber on Thursday when my colleague and good friend from Michigan introduced S. 1856, relating to professional team sports and the antitrust laws. If I had been, I would have promptly announced my desire to cosponsor the measure.

During the discussion about the bill, the Senator from Minnesota expressed the hope that, by joining the Senators from New York and Michigan in sponsoring it, the Detroit Tigers and the New York Yankees might lend some assistance in vaulting his State's newly acquired Minnesota Twins into the league leadership from its third-place spot. The Senator from New York advised that no such assistance would be forthcoming. The Senator from Michigan then pointed out that the fourth cosponsor of the bill, the distinguished minority leader, must have had other reasons for cosponsoring, since the two Chicago teams are limping along at the bottom of the pile.

In these discussions my colleagues neglected, to my regret, to take into consideration the part that my home team, the Baltimore Orioles, would play in any such realinement policy. As a matter of fact, the flock itself reacted to this ruffling of its feathers by knocking the Twins out of third place on Thursday afternoon shortly after the discussion on the Senate floor and claimed that perch for itself. Unfortunately, however, they experienced some misfortune Sunday and temporarily slipped off. But I want my colleagues from New York and Michigan and Minnesota and Illinois and elsewhere to know that the Birds will regain, and then never relinquish, that perch until they decide to fly to a plusher nesting place in a more rarefied atmosphere.

Mr. President, on behalf of the next American League champions, the Baltimore Orioles, I would like to have my name added as cosponsor of S. 1856.

OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL RADIO MONTH

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, across the Nation, May is observed as National Radio Month.

Over the years, radio has made its indelible mark on American progress and history.

By creative programing, these "voices of the airways" provide news, analysis of significant events, public service announcements, emergency messages, drama and other forms of enlightement and entertainment.

Today, there are more tha 4,300 radio stations serving the American people. Ninety-seven percent of the homes are radio equipped; and 40 million automobiles have radios installed. In addition, there are an estimated 8 million portables meeting the needs of the mobile people. Overall, there are 158 million radios in use in the United States.

In accomplishments in the past we salute the station managers, directors, editors, broadcasters, writers and others in radioland for a job well done.

For the future, however, the industry faces a more far reaching challenge.

Domestically this includes a responsibility for creating ever-better ways to serve the informational, intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs of the people.

As a voice of our foreign policy, also, radio will constitute one of our major weapons in the battle for men's minds against the global Communist propaganda machine. As will, it well serve importantly to tell the story of the United States, its ideas and ideals of freedom to the world.

This then is the challenge: First, to live up to the highest standards of programing of the past; and second, to create the new idea and techniques needed to meet the ever greater needs of the future.

TRIBUTE TO J. EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, few, if any, Government officials in the history of our country have been able to match the outstanding public service record of the Chief of our Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

May 10 was the 37th anniversary of Mr. Hoover's appointment as head of our most respected law enforcement agency.

Mr. Hoover has now started on his 38th year in this position with the same vigor, industry, and enthusiasm that marked the first year of his administration.

The exploits and high standards of the FBI under Mr. Hoover's direction are legendary.

We all remember, I believe, the succession of top-name hoodlums—the Dillingers and the Machinegun Kellys—brought to account by the FBI in the twenties and the thirties.

Equally important, the FBI always has helped to alert us to the dangers of communism, while at the same time riding herd on subversive elements in the United States.

I could fill scores of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by inserting articles, news stories, and editorials lauding Mr. Hoover on his 37th anniversary as FBI director.

However, I believe it will suffice to cite just two of the most outstanding pieces—an editorial from the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, of May 10, and an article by syndicated columnist, Lyle C. Wilson, also from the Washington Daily News of May 10.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to insert these items in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FBI'S 38TH YEAR

Two days after his election last November, President Kennedy announced his decision to keep J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the FBI.

This didn't surprise anybody, but it tells a good deal about the standing of the FBI under Mr. Hoover's management.

The beat G-man this week begins his 38th year on the job. The late Harlan F. Stone, who had just been appointed Attorney General, told Mr. Hoover on May 10, 1924, to take over the FBI and make something of it.

President Kennedy is the sixth President to retain Mr. Hoover. Mr. Kennedy's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, is the 13th head of the Justice Department in the FBI Chief's career.

To all good effects, the anniversary of Mr. Hoover's original appointment is the anniversary of the FBI. When he took charge, the Bureau was in deserved disrepute—it was rife with politics and incompetence. Now it operates in such a manner that no incoming President or Attorney General, whatever his politics, has any doubt about what he is going to do about it—he's going to keep Mr. Hoover in charge.

This Bureau and its Chief has survived 37 years "in a city of politics where the casualty rate runs high among bureau heads," as Don Whitehead observed in his best-selling book, "The FBI Story." It has survived because it has been operated with the strictest discipline, a severe sense of impartiality and an absence of politics.

And it has survived because it has earned an exceptional degree of public confidence—a public confidence which keeps the FBI strong and discourages those who would meddle with it.

A TOAST TO J. EDGAR HOOVER

(By Lyle C. Wilson)

Now is the time for all good men to drink an anniversary toast in wine or water to J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Today is the 37th anniversary of his appointment as FBI Director. That choice was made by the late Harlan Fiske Stone, Attorney General in the Coolidge Cabinet before he was boosted to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Justice Department and its investigative arm had been in ill repute before Justice Stone and Mr. Hoover began in 1924 to figure in the headlines.

William J. Burns was head G-man during the Harding administration and Harry M. Daugherty was Mr. Harding's Attorney General. Mr. Daugherty was head of the so-called Ohio gang, a principal figure in the scandals which degraded the Harding administration. President Coolidge forced Mr. Daugherty out of the Cabinet in 1924, named Justice Stone to succeed him.

One of Justice Stone's first acts was to name 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover Director of the newly created FBI. Messrs. Stone and Hoover began accomplishing the almost impossible. Their task was to restore public confidence in the Department of Justice. Mr. Daugherty left the Department under charges of corruption growing out of an investigation which, according to the Encyclopedia of American History, "revealed that the Attorney General, acting in concert with members of the Ohio gang, had received payments from violators of the prohibition laws [and] also disclosed that Mr. Daugherty had failed to prosecute for graft in the Veterans Bureau." He was acquitted in 1927 on a conspiracy charge.

Mr. Hoover established high standards for the FBI. He compelled his men and his organization to conform precisely to those standards. Soon, Mr. Hoover became and has remained a legend in his own time. It became standard operating procedure for the Congress and Presidents of the United States to turn to Mr. Hoover and his men when the Nation was troubled with a law enforcement problem of great magnitude and the citizens were uneasy in their beds at night.

That is the way it was when Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., was kidnaped and murdered. Congress enacted the Lindbergh kidnap law and stipulated that Mr. Hoover and the

to watch TV. Their father[illegible].ve been watching it harder than ever under the impact of new responsibilities.

The Minow-Collins statements also are the only truly logical followthrough on the TV scandals exposed by the Harris subcommittee of the House. On Mr. Minow for the Federal Government and Mr. Collins in his industry monitor job lie responsibility for a change for the better. If there is no Federal responsibility for insuring that, then its right to grant licenses and look into the programing is a sham.

Today the possibly dreamy idealists who really want the regulatory agencies to perform the functions assigned to them are toasting Chairman Minow and wondering what life would be like if his fellow-chairmen followed his example and reread the law creating them.

-[From the Casper (Wyo.) Morning Star, Apr. 28, 1961]

TV SEEKS OUT WRITERS TRUE TO MEDIOCRITY

(By Ward Cannel)

NEW YORK.—Quiet, everybody. It is that hushed, holy moment again when the TV networks reveal the shows we'll be allowed to see next season. It promises, as usual, to be pretty sad stuff.

But if you'll just follow the grim glass wall that shuts videoland away from living up to its promise and responsibility, you'll see at once how it all gets this way and why it is that it has to be this way.

According to a survey by this reporter of the TV terrain in both Hollywood and New York, the big, unsolved problem plaguing TV is the lack of creative writers—the talent wellspring of all entertainment.

The need is so desperate that the minimum fees of the Writers Guild of America surpass the pay for any other talent.

An hour-long, sponsored TV film script commands $2,200.

An actor with a speaking part, working 3 days, must be paid a minimum of only $225. The director of the show, working 12 days, must be paid a minimum of only $1,560. His first assistant only $410.

"But," says a Writers Guild representative, "a TV writer today can command usually 2 or 2½ times the minimum—upwards of $5,000 for that hour-long script."

Even with the high fees available, producers say, it's tough to find good creative writers. Cy Howard, executive producer of Desilu, says:

"I've got a couple of $2,000-a-week creative writer-producer jobs here that I haven't been able to fill for nearly a year."

Tom McDermott, chief of the "Four Star Playhouse"; says it took him nearly that long to locate a writing team he could use.

Leland Hayward, spectacular producer in both Broadway and Hollywood, wonders openly where all the writing talent is nowadays.

And so forth. And why? Well, it's like this:

There are only about 3,500 writers in the guild (membership is based on your ability to sell scripts to TV). But only about a dozen writers in the guild can command the really big money.

Non-guild writers obviously aren't worth considering or they would have sold enough scripts to become guild members.

Besides, no producer worth his salt in litigation will read a script unless it comes via a reputable agent. The penalty can be a lawsuit by the author charging plagiarism.

But reputable agents in the literary-marketplace of 1961 are mostly big agencies, representing as many big name writers, actors, directors, etc., as they can corner.

"They won't read a script by a new writer," says a nationally known TV critic, "unless they're pressured into it."

Adds one big Hollywood TV producer: "Used to be an agent would read and know what he was reading. Those days are gone. Today nobody wants to develop new writing talent."

The network programing offices tell you to see an agent or a producer if you're a writer.

And, with rising production costs at every turn, few producers will take a chance on a promising—but only promising—new writer.

What is the way out?

"If I were a new writer trying to get into TV today," says Leland Hayward, "I wouldn't know where to begin. Even if I knew what I know."

Spectacular-founder Max Liebman's advice isn't much more helpful:

"If I were a new writer, the first thing I'd do is write something. Something good. Too good to be produced on today's TV. But not good enough to be great.

"Just good enough to show them I could be mediocre."

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 12 O'CLOCK NOON TOMORROW

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I wish to ask about the time of meeting tomorrow. I hope it will not be earlier than 12 o'clock.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It will be 12 o'clock.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I understand that committees will not be permitted to meet in the afternoon, and we need the time each morning to consider important committee business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The distinguished minority leader has stated—and I agree with him—that there will be no meetings of Senate committees during the session of the Senate beginning tomorrow.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns this afternoon it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LT. COMDR. VICTOR A. PRATHER, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S. NAVY

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, during the past few days we have all watched the splendid accomplishments of the young men who are spearheading the U.S. exploration and conquest of space. With boldness, courage and a sense of dedication that identifies them with the long line of extraordinary men who have led our Nation to greatness, they risk their lives to raise the celestial blinds and enrich mankind with knowledge of what is beyond. Mr. President, I would like to direct your attention to the accomplishments of one of these space pioneers, Lt. Comdr. Victor A. Prather, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, who, on Friday, May 5, 1960, in company with Comdr. Malcolm D. Ross, U.S. Naval Reserve, set a new world's altitude record of 113,500 feet for manned balloon flight. After descending safely, Dr. Prather became the fatal victim of a tragic accident, falling from the cable of a rescue helicopter and drowning in his restrictive space suit.

Born in Detroit, Victor Prather spent most of his adult life in the service of his country. Entering the Navy as a young man 17 years of age, he served during World War II as an enlisted man. After the war he attended Tufts College and Tufts Medical School in Medford, Massachusetts. There he expressed an interest in space medicine while still an undergraduate. There he met his wife, Virginia Merritt, of Fall River, Mass., a student at Jackson, the girls' college associated with Tufts. In medical school he studied while Mrs. Prather worked as a medical technician at the nearby Massachusetts General Hospital. He then returned to naval service as a medical officer and soon became qualified as a flight surgeon.

Dr. Prather's fine record in Africa and analytical, probing mind caused his assignment to specialized work investigating human survival in the upper atmosphere and in space. Working in the area of physiological telemetery, Dr. Prather made valuable contributions in the development of miniaturized and subminiatured equipment used for gathering and radioing back physiological and psychological data from men and animals in the upper atmosphere and in space. He prepared a number of scientific papers on work accomplished in this area that contributed significantly to existing knowledge.

When the opportunity come for Victor Prather to add to man's knowledge of the effects of prolonged exposure in the upper atmosphere on the human body he eagerly sought it, without regard for the personal hazards involved. In the open gondola of a balloon, protected against the hazards of cosmis radiation and 79 degrees below zero temperature only by their space suits, Commander Ross and Dr. Prather spent nearly 1 hours far above the earth under conditions of continuous stress as they conducted experiments and operated the balloon. The data they gathered will materially add to our understanding of the problems incurred in man's invasion of the upper atmosphere.

Even by his tragic and untimely death Dr. Prather contributed to man's conquest of space. As a result of this unfortunate accident, new procedures are being instituted and equipment modified to insure against reoccurrence. Mr. President, I am confident that the Members of this Body join me in expressing our sympathy to the mother, widow and children of this patriotic young American who gave his life while striving to advance the scientific frontiers of our country and add to mankind's fund of knowledge.

CANCER OF CRIME

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the New York Mirror recently published a series of articles by Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan entitled the "Cancer of Crime." This series highlights in powerful way the techniques by which modern crime is outwitting obsolete law enforcement. It contains a strong plea for advancing the tools for fighting crime out of the horse and buggy age.

Too many of us are unaware of the menace of organized crime. We fail to

recognize the full threat to our liberty and security posed by the baronies of the underworld. I believe that the continued growth and expansion of criminal activities is a danger to our Nation and our freedom just as is communist subversion.

We have followed for too long the counsel of extremists whose attitudes are shaped either by wishful thinking or an abysmal ignorance of the dangers confronting us. In no other field has the Federal Government been so reluctant to perform its proper role in assisting the states as in the field of law enforcement. I have never been able to understand how the same pressure groups that plead for Federal involvement in almost every local and individual problem can be so strongly opposed to the most modest efforts to mobilize a joint Federal-State counteroffensive against nationwide crime.

Mr. President, this outstanding series in the New York Mirror deserves the attention of everyone interested in the facts about crime, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the series of articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Mirror, Mar. 26, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—MURDER MADE EASY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said it: "Since 1950, crime has increased 69 percent—four times as fast as our expanding population. Today, we find ourselves confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in the Nation's history." In a series of articles beginning today, the New York Mirror explores the rampancy of gangsterism.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

A man can pick up a phone in New York, order a murder in California—and get away with it.

Police might be listening in on a tapped wire. They might hear the caller's identity, and where he'd be having a drink an hour later. They might even arrest him. But he could never be prosecuted.

That's because of conflict among State and national statutes on wire-tapping.

It's one of the ways of the law, which frequently makes it a friend of criminals who drain $22 billion a year from our pocketbooks—a sum equal to all the U.S. income and profits taxes of all the corporations in all the Nation in 1960—almost twice the money spent in all the country's department stores in 1959—$128 for every man, woman, and child.

Crime is a crippling cancer on the economy, the morality and the democracy of the United States. It is organized, it is regimented and it operates, in the opinion of many law enforcement officers, with more efficiency than government.

Greed is its motive; power is its goal, murder its ultimate weapon.

From coast to coast, judges, district attorneys, police officials and lawyers say something must be done. They say there must be a national clearinghouse of criminal information. They say there must be an ever-present spotlight of publicity on master criminals. They say crime must be exterminated lest America be forced to go on bended knee to organized crime and beg for constitutional rights and privileges.

Only the bold say these things out loud. Most say them in private, and add, "Don't quote me."

Few publicly advocate disturbing the status quo, which is the system of agency jealousy and perennial budget battles. It is much like the long rivalry among Army, Navy, and Air Force for who gets the credit.

Crime is a cancer, and few crime doctors are willing to pool their knowledge, their information, their skills, and their money to prevent its spread.

We found one man willing to say for publication what hundreds say anonymously. At New Orleans, U.S. Attorney M. Hepburn Many said:

"We are helpless. Unless there is a spiritual rejuvenation of the people, we are lost."

We found one man who put it in writing—Gerald L. Goettel, former deputy chief of the U.S. Attorney General's special group on organized crime (1958–59). He wrote:

"Something must be done on the national level, for the States will never be able to contain syndicated crime. The solution lies within the U.S. Government.

"Surely we must not permit the road from Apalachin (the New York gathering of gangsters in 1957) to lead to still greater power for the 'invisible government,' which, day by day, is eroding our national wealth, politics, and character."

In the highest places, men change their minds on public policy.

Last year, after serving as chief counsel for the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, Robert F. Kennedy said:

"• • • our first and most urgent need is for a national crime commission. This commission would serve as a central intelligence agency, a clearinghouse to which each of the 70-odd Federal agencies and the more than 10,000 local law enforcement agencies throughout the country would constantly feed information on the leading gangsters."

Last week, as U.S. Attorney General, Kennedy said:

"I think we are now able to accomplish within the Department of Justice a good number of those things that I thought should be done through a national crime commission."

There are 15 crime commissions in metropolitan areas scattered across the country. They cannot subpena, they cannot prosecute. They can only spotlight.

In Los Angeles, weary of waiting for national action, police have established liaison with 56 departments in 15 States to, as they say, "in a small way promote a better exchange of information" on criminals.

And crime marches on.

Statistics are mountainous. The import of them is that tribute to crime is paid, directly or indirectly—

On every container of milk lifted from a grocer's showcase.

On every loaf of bread.

On every brassiere or blouse or man's suit or child's jumper.

On every package of cigarets or chocolate bar from a coin machine.

On everything, the U.S. Senate Select Committee found last year, that moves to consumers on wheels.

That's the cancer of crime in labor racketeering alone.

Crime has many cancers, multiplying—like the disease itself—on the sinews, the very vitals of the Nation.

Gangsters soared to the rents of the mighty on the millions—and the machine-gun murders—of prohibition. Many of them didn't live beyond 32, which was a ripe old age for a boodlum in those days. But those who survived—and there were some—invested their fortunes after repeal to make more fortunes in—

Illegal gambling—the greatest underworld revenue in the land today, reaping profits calculated by Milton R. Wessel, former special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, at $9,175 million through play with racetrack bookmakers, policy banks, baseball, football and basketball pools, and slot and pinball machines. Dice game profits are in addition.

Narcotics, a worldwide alliance with sources on both sides of the Mediterranean, in Red China, in Mexico.

Prostitution—less organized than gambling or narcotics or labor racketeering, but so operated that a girl in Dallas in March might be in Kansas City in May.

Bootlegging (who wants 1 million pounds of sugar that disappear annually from New York docks except outlaws who operate illicit stills?)

Money-lending—an unconscionable collection of usurers who lend $5 a week for $6, and number 150,000 in New York City alone.

Who's to blame?

Ten years ago, Sen. ESTES KEFAUVER (Democrat of Tennessee) said:

"We produced this society. It is up to us to trace back the ills within that have culminated in this cancerous growth of crime."

We haven't.

[From the New York Mirror, Mar. 27, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—HOW LAWS AID THE LAWLESS

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

The district attorney's investigator warned: "You can't do that," meaning roam in the jungle of gangsterism looking for the cancer of crime on the body of the Nation.

"You can get hurt," he said. "You can get killed. Take a town like Calumet City outside of Chicago. You won't last a half hour on the street."

Crime is so brazen that Walter Buchbinder, chief investigator for the District Attorney's Rackets Bureau in Brooklyn, felt constrained to urge caution.

Today's gansters are ruthless. But they are also cautious. They are cautious because they shun bad publicity. They don't want it any more than a Hollywood star.

Top criminals—known in underworld and overworld alike as the wise guys—learned the hard way the perils; financial perils, that is, of spotlights of their evils.

The U.S. Senate Crime Committee, headed by Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, Democrat, of Tennessee, made them squirm more than 10 years ago at televised hearings in Washington. Other witnesses fidgeted and sweated under prodding by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field, chairmaned by Senator JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Democrat, of Arkansas.

And the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics—with relentless publicity, with grueling undercover work, with generous rewards for information—is making dope less and less lucrative for organized crime.

Many law enforcement officers believe crime—big crime—can be smothered by publicity. But powerful forces oppose it. Organized law is against publicity without prosecution leading to conviction. Only this month the New York State court of appeals outlawed grand jury presentments—a traditional weapon against crime.

That action favored the criminals, and they encourage it, and more and more seek the cloak of respectability—and secrecy.

In the upper echelons of crime, the machinegun—popular in Chicago, New York and elsewhere during the prohibition heyday of Al Capone and his kind—is today considered a crude instrument of murder, when murder is necessary.

"The killing of any big name has to be approved by a syndicate," Buchbinder said.

But it's done with a .38 or a .45 behind the ear—swift and sure—and, in today's underworld, the concrete overcoat is again in favor for disposal of a body. There are few deep-sea divers among detectives.

Gangsters, like other men, have discovered many ways to cover their tracks.

International cables hummed.

Montreal detectives flew to Geneva. U.S. narcotics agents visited apartment 3F at 118-09 83d Avenue, Kew Gardens.

Mrs. Rebecca Spolan, the landlady, remembered Graziani as an occupant from mid-1957 to early 1958 with his wife and small daughter. Graziani had installed a cedar closet, saying the others were to damp for his clothes.

Back in Geneva, Graziani was released for lack of evidence linking him to the theft of the bonds. He returned to France, where he would be safe from extradition on narcotics charges because of French law.

In Kew Gardens, US. narcotic agents were suspicious but could not come up with anything tangible.

They searched the closet, found nothing.

Then a new personality entered the case—Antranik Paroutian, 35, a Frenchman with a record as a bordello operator in Toulon. He occupied the apartment with the Grazianis and after they left, moving in with Yolande Ecabert, a Swiss citizen introduced to him in New York. They skied together and night-clubbed together and made trips to Canada.

Paroutian and his mistress left but had not been long gone—this was shortly before the first search by narcotics agents—when Mrs. Spolan saw two men place a ladder against the Paroutian window.

"What are you doing?" she called.

"Installing an air conditioner," she was told.

"You are not," she exclaimed. She screamed so loudly the men ran, leaving the ladder behind.

Police came. Narcotics agents returned. They searched the place again. Nothing.

On June 8, 1958, George H. Gaffney, district director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, received a tip. (Tips are heavily relied on to arrest the spread of the dope cancer).

A third search of the cedar closet uncovered a concealed door leading to a compartment capable of holding 100 pounds of heroin. There was heroin there, but only 24 grains of it.

It eventually proved enough.

Gaffney's men learned that Graziani had opened a Swiss bank account in 1956, giving Paroutian power of attorney, and that subsequently it was changed to three code accounts known only by numbers: T.W. 1130, 570, 970 D.S., and 67,252 N.T.

In less than a year, $517,900 was deposited in the accounts from New York.

Manhattan Federal authorities acted. An indictment was handed up charging conspiracy between Graziani and Paroutian. But it alleged only conspiracy to transfer money.

In April 1960, Paroutinn was arrested in Beirut, Lebanon, for trying to buy $10,000 worth of morphine. President Eisenhower signed a warrant, and Paroutian was brought to New York.

The legal wheels turned fast. In Brooklyn, Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert S. Kreindler obtained an indictment on the basis of the 24 grains of heroin.

Then the big break came.

Louis de Almeida, a Brazilian lawyer, was arrested here on a charge of trying to sell half a kilogram of cocaine to an undercover agent. He was jailed in the same cell with Paroutian in the Federal House of Detention.

De Almeida, speaking French as well as Portuguese, confided his distress to Paroutian. Paroutian, sensing sympathy, blurted out his story, wanted to know where he might buy cocaine, suggested he soon would be free.

Luck played on the side of the law. De Almeida, questioned later about his own predicament, revealed what Paroutian told him:

That he bought morphine in Lebanon and Turkey for $400 a kilo, smuggled it to [illegible], converted it to heroin in a hide-away laboratory, packed it in 27-kilo lots in secret parts of French cars destined for shipment to the United States, Canada, or Mexico, and sold it for $4,000 a kilo.

The net tightened. Through intervention of the State Department, Swiss bankers were persuaded—for the first and only time—to open a coded record. The Manhattan and Brooklyn indictments were combined.

Paroutian was positive he would beat the case. He had even arranged to post bail of $50,000 and flee New York on a French ship. He reconsidered because he was certain he would be freed.

In Brooklyn Federal Court, de Almeida told his story, the Swiss bank accounts were divulged, and last November 4 Paroutian was fined $20,000 and sentenced to 20 years for conspiracy, a 5-year sentence for possession to run concurrently.

"A disaster has occurred," he wrote his brother in France.

[From the New York Mirror, Mar. 30, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—HEART OF THE RACKETS: GAMBLING

(Maybe you don't gamble. But you pay the bill—in wages taken out of circulation by the gambler; in food, clothes and cars not bought by the losers; in dividends not earned because an insurance company paid a bond for a bank teller who stole and gambled. The cancer of gambling is discussed in this fifth of a series of articles on organized crime.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

Everybody who makes a $2 bet with a bookie or slips 50 cents to a policy runner feeds the gambling cancer of crime.

The money bet illegally every year is reckoned at a staggering $46.5 billion—more than all expenditures for the national defense in fiscal 1960.

Gambling supports 50,000 master bookies and 400,000 little fellows—and ruins families, like the $7,000 wage earner in Syracuse, N.Y., who couldn't buy enough food for his wife and children—and builds hotels, like the fabulous Flamingo in Las Vegas.

Gambling finances every conceivable kind of racket. A Brooklyn grand jury in 1958 summed up its pollution this way:

"Gambling is the very heartbeat of organized crime both on a local and national scale.

"The public may think of the bookmaker in the corner candy store as an innocent betting commissioner operating a legitimate business. We know otherwise.

"Actually, if you scratch the professional operator of gambling ventures, you find the narcotics peddler, the loan shark, the dice-game operator, the white slaver, the murderer."

Nothing has changed—except more of it.

Milton R. Wessel, who in 1958-59 headed the U.S. Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime (until it died of financial starvation imposed by Congress) last week estimated the money churned annually in illegal gambling vats as follows:

Baseball: $13.5 billion.
Football: $12 billion.
Racing: $9 billion.
Basketball: $7 billion.
Policy: $4 billion.
Fights and hockey: $1 billion.

The gross profit is calculated at more than $9 billion. That makes illegal gambling one of the Nation's great industries—for in an average year the entire automobile output of all Detroit's factories has a wholesale value of no more; in 1959, the entire retail sales of furniture and furnishings in the United States were less than $7 billion.

Investigators believe half the $9 billion gross profit is invested by gangsters in bribery for protection, in the purchase of political influence and in making clean sports crooked.

That [illegible] $4.5 billion for crime syndicates to spread in other fields—loan-sharking buying into legitimate enterprise, labor racketeering, prostitution and bootlegging.

Gambling isn't a cancer only on the big cities. It also effects the small, such as Falconer, N.Y., a community of less than 5,000 on the fringe of Buffalo, near the Pennsylvania border.

The New York State Commission of Investigation discovered Falconer supported a bookmaking operation with links to Minneapolis, Detroit, Washington and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Investigations come and investigations go—and gambling continues at the same old stand.

In Syracuse, where the $7,000 wage earner lost $8,000 in 18 months, the boss gambler had been in the same spot for 25 years. In Massachusettas, the State Crime Commission found some gambling establishments hadn't changed addresses for 30 years.

On that phase, the Massachusetts commission said bluntly as long ago as 1957:

"It seems to have been a universal finding by crime survey commissions that organized illegal gambling could not exist within a community without the knowledge and protection of the local police.

"The place to which customers come, such as a horse room, the location of a card or dice game or of pinball machines, is more than apparent; it is obvious.

"The idea that games float to hide from police is more fiction than fact. Gaming operators have told the commission that they move to avoid complaint, not arrest."

The lifeline of organized gambling is quick communication. That means telephone or telegraph.

It is vital in horseracing, and in baseball, football and basketball play.

A bookmaker must learn results fast in racing—for the $2 bettor wants to know whether he won or lost before playing the next race.

There's a nationwide agency that provides the information—the Delaware Sports Service in Wilmington. Through code names it supplies 4,000 to 8,000 clients all over the United States, and some in Canada and Europe. It's all perfectly legal.

Just as important to the baseball, football and basketball bookie is the need to know "the line"—that is, the point spread, for example, betwen Harvard and Yale—and, to all bookies, where to "layoff" heavy bets.

Athletic Publications, Inc., in Minneapolis, supplies "the line" to 8,000 to 10,000 customers a week during peak periods. Lists are mailed out Monday, latest odds are given by phone—again to clients identified by code.

The "layoff" is simple insurance. It starts with the $2 wager. If there are too many on one selection for the little fellow, he goes to a bigger fellow—and so on until a top gambler does business with a national clearinghouse—one at Biloxi, Miss., another near Covington, Ky.

That's the way organized gambling operates—and there's no Federal weapon against it, except a law requiring revenue stamps on gambling devices, and a law taxing gross receipts 10 percent.

Not long ago, U.S. agents raided a "layoff" headquarters in Terre Haute, Ind., where in 3 months $3,363,152 had been bet. Eight men were indicted and convicted—two from Chicago, one from Detroit, two from Las Vegas and three from Indiana.

But there are 50,000 top bookies in the Nation. And one man can carry $400,000 in cash, as Buggsy Siegel did before he was shot to death in 1947 in his Beverly Hills, Calif., love nest—or $200,000 in cash, as Jake Lansky did from Havana's casinos in 1958.

There's more where that came from—more than all the millions prohibition made for mobsters. Some of it today is pressuring to legalize parimutuel betting in the Nation's

Item: the phone.

Lines of communication are the most important avenues of criminal operation. But criminals, because of wire-tapping statutes, can use the phone under protection of law. A man in New York who orders a murder in California can't be prosecuted because of Federal law that prohibits listening in, and if somebody should listen in, the evidence would be barred in court. Moreover, the eavesdropper might face trial as a law violator.

Item: meeting places.

The Wise Guys don't have to bother with rooms wired with recording devices by law enforcement agents, thus risking prosecution under State laws. They can—and do—buy a motel and talk without fear.

Item: Hideaway for money.

Swiss banks are an absolute haven. Swiss banks are like other banks—except in one important respect: They conduct their business in secrecy. Transactions are done in code—such as T. W. 1130, with deposits of $200,000, and 470,970 D.S. and 57,252 N.T., totaling $500,000 (of which more later).

Secrecy is one of the weapons of crime that frustrates the crime doctors.

George H. Gaffney, district supervisor of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics in New York City, said it this way:

"We are using horse and buggy methods against jet age criminals. They've got guns and we are fighting with bows and arrows."

Many authorities have said, in these words or others, that organized crime knows where it is going—and organized law doesn't.

Leroy Wike, executive secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, used strong language:

"Our judicial system is on the side of the criminal. There is little consideration given to the victims of crime. With every court decision, there is an ever-narrowing field in which the police can work."

But there is an ever-widening field in which criminals can work. Many investigators believe that one of the reasons is the lack of coordination of information on the lawless.

A striking example is Meyer Lansky, notorious gambler, who suns in Florida while bus drivers and clerks and stenographers and carpenters battle snow and sleet in New York.

Lansky applied in 1950 to the U.S Department of the Interior for permission to obtain oil and gas leases. In the application he said he was native-born. He isn't, and at that time the Immigration and Naturalization Service was pressing denaturalization and deportation proceedings against him.

The record shows Lansky might have been deported—or at least jailed—if one agency had known what another agency knew at the same time. The statute of limitations expired and Lansky enjoys the full protection of the law.

Most law-enforcement people cry: Give us a clearing house of information.

But other law-enforcement people say many criminal files contain only rumor and hearsay—that such information can't be made available willy-nilly to other law-enforcement people.

"We can't turn over our raw files," said Robert Wick, deputy director of the FBI.

[From the New York Mirror, Mar. 28, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—WHY A KILLER CAN ROAM SCOT FREE

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

A raw file is a jigsaw puzzle of crime. It is a collection of scraps of paper with scribbled notes, of rumors, hearsay, of photographs, of facts.

"Sonny" is a raw file in the FBI record room, in the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, in the Secret Service's dossiers, in the Treasury's Alcohol Tax Unit, in the Rackets Bureaus of the District Attorneys of New York, Brooklyn, and in nobody knows how many local police headquarters.

Put them all together—all the information gathered by all these agencies—and enough evidence would emerge, in the belief of many law-enforcement officers to put Sonny in prison:

For dope peddling.
Or counterfeiting.
Or hijacking.
Or receiving stolen goods.
Or police payoffs.
Or murder.

The data is not put together. Sonny has all the rights and privileges of a law-abiding citizen. He goes every day to his legitimate business front—a long-haul trucking operation.

On this subject, William Hundley, special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, said:

"Too long have investigative agencies decided what they will turn over to other law enforcers. When they get anything good they first look to see if there is a possibility of a violation within their jurisdiction.

"It takes time, effort, and money to get the big shots, and then the statistics of your accomplishments drop."

In a year's report on crime, Sonny is an infinitesimal percentage. At least one raw file indicates—but can't say with enough conviction—that he

On July 18, 1958, ordered or executed the assassination of his partner in a $50 million nationwide dope ring. The victim was standing on a street corner in Brooklyn. The killer shot him in the head as he talked with his brother-in-law, then creased a bullet across the brother-in-law's mouth to button his lips. The brother-in-law got the message, and hasn't talked since.

On August 27, 1958, ordered or executed the assassination of a Brooklyn bar owner as he was about to step into the lobby of his apartment building. Eleven bullets were pumped into the man's head.

On September 7, 1958, ordered or executed the assassination of a man with a front as a mortician who was trying to spread his underworld wings in Greenwich Village narcotics distribution.

That's what a raw file on Sonny shows.

A raw file is put together by investigators talking to people—talking with money. An investigator takes all the stories he hears—and pays for them, not even knowing if they are true.

A raw file is put together by soliciting the confidence of B-girls, prostitutes, women of lazy morals but sharp memories. Investigators know them as one of the most valuable sources of criminal information.

A raw file is put together by tips from anonymous informers—just plain good citizens (or maybe some of them have a grudge). Some lawmen say they have had more information from Mr. Anonymous than anywhere else.

Sum it up: You take a guy and put him to bed (figuratively) and you wake up with him in the morning; you know every move he makes, and if you have patience, you've got him sooner or later.

This, then, is a raw file (some specifics omitted while, perhaps, the U.S. Department of Justice makes an effort to correlate information against one man)—

Sonny is 42, white, weighs 175 pounds, has black wavy hair and brown eyes. He lives with his wife and three children, two daughters and a son, in Brooklyn. His girl friend, Tina, an office worker, is pregnant.

His hangouts include nightclubs in the Brooklyn-Queens area, many of which he is rumored to have a piece of in secret—also certain union headquarters under investigation as paper locals. He has been questioned in labor extortions.

By trade, Sonny is a baker. He owns his own house in Brooklyn, and other properties jointly with his brother.

He has been questioned in gang killings—two in 1954, one in 1956, and three in 1958.

Brooklyn detectives have been questioning a Garfield, N.J., man whose phone records show calls back and forth between him and Sonny—and also to clubs in which Sonny has an interest.

Sonny and one other were arrested in Providence, R.I., on suspicion of concealing John (Chappie) Mazziotta, prime suspect in the 1952 Arnold Schuster murder.

In regard to the murder at Albert Anastasia in New York's Park Sheraton hotel on October 25, 1957, it is indicated he was concerned in supplying the killers from Providence, R.I.

His name crops up repeatedly in all references to organized crime—from Brooklyn across the country.

Information is that he is a contact man for the mob in relation to numbers rackets, policy and bookmaking, loan sharking, and that he is also the enforcer or strong-arm threat behind the jukebox industry.

His initial earnings are in gambling, and with the proceeds he has been able to widen his sphere of influence.

He owns a piece of a decorating business, a general contracting business, a stevedoring business, a bar and grill.

He was arrested at 18 for stabbing a man. The man refused to sign a complaint. At 21 he was arrested for cutting himself in at 25 cents a pass at a dice game.

And that's the way it goes—for what with full details, would be a page in a newspaper.

In perhaps a dozen places, there is information on Sonny of incriminating character. All together, it might put him behind bars. It hasn't been put together.

[From the New York Mirror, Mar. 29, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—SMASHING A GLOBAL DOPE RING

(A U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary said it: "Heroin smugglers and peddlers are selling murder, robbery, and rape. The real offense is human destruction. In truth and in fact, it is murder on the installment plan." In this fourth of a series on organized crime, the New York Mirror tells how a notorious big timer was trapped.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

A janitor cleaning out a basement locker in a Montreal apartment building discovered $75,000 in stolen bonds, three revolvers, two kilograms of heroin—and a slip of paper bearing a phone number in Kew Gardens, Queens.

That was 3 years ago and 3,000 headaches ago.

The threads of organized crime are as multitudinous as a Persian rug, and they take as long to weave into a pattern for the forces of justice. But the discovery in Montreal ultimately led to the end of the trail for one of the biggest narcotics smugglers ever convicted in New York.

The ingredients were international intrigue.

Diplomatic pressures from Washington borne that pried the lid of secrecy off Swiss bank accounts.

Jail confidences between cellmates.

A Kew Garden landlady's scaring away two wanted carpenters.

Twenty-four grains of heroin (scarcely enough to hold between thumb and forefinger, but 300 to 400 "fixes" by the time sale to addicts).

This cancerous house of crime began tumbling after the theft of $2 million in negotiable bonds from a Montreal bank on January 25, 1958.

On April 3, 1958, Swiss police arrested Gabriel Lucien Graziani, 36, a French Corsican, for trying to sell some of the bonds in Geneva. Five days later, the janitor in Montreal made his find.

terstate commerce. They set up a [illegible]portation system to operate with other groups throughout the country, obtaining sugar and other ingredients.

"The second thing, they obtained a great deal of money during and immediately after the war. They have a great deal of cash available, so when they move into an area, the legitimate businessman can't compete.

"They can pay a greater bonus for placing their jukebox, or their pinball machine, for instance, than the ordinary businessman."

Prohibition was still in its heyday when Al Capone, with prohibition millions, moved into the labor scene in Chicago. That was nearly 40 years ago, long before Capone, who had wriggled out of arrests for everything from misdemeanor to murder, was jailed at Alcatraz, in San Francisco Bay, for income tax fraud.

Virgil W. Peterson, operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission since 1942, recently told how mobsters gained control of unions in the building trades and threatened contractors with ruin unless big money was paid.

"Sluggings and bombings were commonplace," he said. "During 1922 alone there were at least 14 buildings bombed and 2 policemen killed."

In the 1930's, gangsters put 125,000 members of the International Alliance of Theatrical State Employees in thrall to the underworld by electing a hoodlum as president. Millions of dollars were extorted out of the movie industry from Hollywood to New York.

The cancer infected bartenders' unions and spread to restaurants. A lawyer told the McClellan committee he couldn't hold his job as counsel to the Chicago Restaurant Association because he didn't know any gangsters. The proprietor of one of the city's finest dining rooms testified that every restaurant owner in Chicago lives in fear of underworld terror—such as the gasoline spraying and igniting of one place, with $1,400,000 damage.

Nothing has stopped the poison. The McClellan committee found it among unions of teamsters, bakers, textile workers, butchers—and in garbage collection.

The committee put a searchlight on carting evils in Los Angeles. On the other side of the country, it found:

"The New York garbage collecting industry has been infiltrated and dominated by the basest criminal elements in the country, men whose other profitable enterprises include the docks and numbers rackets and worldwide traffic in dope, and whose copious criminal records include arrests for everything from murder to mayhem, interspersed with felonious assault, extortion, coercion, grand larceny, burglary, and vagrancy."

The Teamsters Union, headed by James R. Hoffa, whose word could stop every truck in the Nation, was a particular target:

"Well-nigh incalculable power over our economy is wielded by this union. The Teamsters assert jurisdiction over every product and commodity in this country which moves on wheels, including milk and other foods, clothing, furniture, appliances, coal, oil, automobiles, steel, lumber, construction materials, and daily newspapers. The Teamsters can, in short, stop the Nation's economic pulse.

"If Hoffa is successful in combating the combined weight of the U.S. Government and public opinion, the cause of decent unionism is lost, and labor-management relations will return to the jungle era."

Gangsters want out of the jungle. The gathering of 58 hoodlums from all over the country at Apalachin, N.Y., on November 14, 1957, demonstrated how.

Of the lot, 16 were engaged in garment manufacturing or trucking, 10 owned grocery stores, 17 operated taverns or restaurants, 9 were in the construction business. Others were interested in coal companies, auto agencies, laundries, and race horses. Some were involved in funeral homes. One was the leader of a band.

All legitimate.

[From the New York Mirror, Apr. 2, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—WITHOUT WIRETAPPING—WHAT?

(Wiretapping has been called dirty business. But the question has been raised whether narcotics traffic, labor racketeering, extortion and murder aren't dirtier business. In this eighth of a series of articles on organized crime, the New York Mirror explores wiretapping as a weapon against gangsterism.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

The judicial wraps put on wiretapping inspired Brooklyn District Attorney Edward S. Silver to compose an imaginary phone conversation to demonstrate how criminals can thumb their noses at police and prosecutors.

It goes like this:

Peanuts: "Lo, Boss, thisez Peanuts."

The Boss: "Yeah, hello, did the shipment come in OK?"

Peanuts: "Sure thing. Boss, 50 horse."

The Boss: "What do you mean—50 horse? I was expecting 50 kilos of heroin. Give it to me straight."

Peanuts: "Gee, Boss, dats no way to talk on the phone. You warned me y'self. I————."

The Boss: "Listen, dope, that's old stuff. My mouthpiece told me the bulls aren't allowed to stick their snoots in our private business. It's against the law, y'hear? It's dirty business to do such a thing."

Peanuts: "You all right, Boss? You ain't cockeyed or something? Are you hittin' the stuff y'self?"

The Boss: "Look, dope. I'm tellin' ya. Let 'em listen. The Lip tells me and he gets paid to know. The more they listen the better. It's better'n you think. There's some stuff known like the fruit of the poisoned bush, or something. If they grab the stuff after listen'n it's out. They ain't allowed to do such naughty things no more."

Peanuts: "Look. Boss, should I come over? I think you need me."

The Boss: "Forget it, Peanuts.

"I'm fine, great—the boys is all with me—forget it—and say, you get another grand for the job you did yesterday. The D.A. will know his canaries can't eat lead—it's bad for their diet. That's pretty good, what?"

Peanuts: "OK, if ya say so—ya had me worried there for a bit."

The phrase "dirty business" in connection with wiretapping was born in a historic dissent by four justices of the U.S. Supreme Court to a majority decision in 1928 upholding conviction of a bootlegger. The man was found guilty in Federal Court on the basis of eavesdropped evidence obtained in violation of the laws of the State of Washington.

In subsequent rulings the Supreme Court prohibited use of wiretapped evidence in any Federal Court, including when it led to a third person, branding such evidence as "the fruit of the poisoned tree."

New York—and other States—permit wiretapping when law enforcement officers obtain an order from a State Supreme Court justice after swearing to certain suspicions of crime.

But the U.S. Supreme Court in 1957 hobbled the New York law by holding that Congress, in putting radio, telegraph, and telephone under the Federal Communications Commission in 1934, "did not mean to allow State legislation" to say otherwise.

Time has only confused the situation—with the criminal the beneficiary. In 1960 the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York, refusing to bar introduction of wiretap evidence in [illegible] courts, ruled that Federal law makes it a criminal offense to present it.

Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, of New York, was appalled.

"This decision," he said, "emphasizes the incredible legal situation which now prevails. New York has the most well-balanced carefully safeguarded, up-to-date laws on the subject of wiretapping and other forms of eavesdropping of any State in the Nation.

"Nevertheless, a New York district attorney who acts in full compliance with the requirements of the New York law now must face the risk of Federal prosecution. I cannot conceive of anything more illogical and indefensible."

District Attorney Silver was flabbergasted. He said:

"Unless a legislative change is made, certainly in New York State, and I think it will be true all over the country, we will be witnessing the greatest legal jailbreak that has ever happened.

"I know in my county there are at least 200 defendants that will have to be dismissed in various cases if some change isn't made."

Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan assessed the decision as a blow.

"Our files are full of cases," he said, "where, but for wiretaps, some of the worst racketeering offenders might well have gone unpunished."

A report last month by the New York State Commission of Investigation summed up testimony by police, prosecutors, and lawyers:

"Law enforcement officials must have the right to intercept telephone messages, with proper restraints * * * to safeguard personal liberties, if they are to cope with dangerous criminal conditions" because "protection of our citizens is being irreparably curtailed."

Time and again law-enforcement people say that communication is the core of the cancer of crime.

George H. Gaffney, district supervisor of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics in New York, put it this way:

"You must destroy their lines of communications. Either the criminal is going to be denied the use of the phone, or the Government is going to be given use of wiretapping to fight him with his own weapon."

What wiretapping can do was told to the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights by Harold Lipset, an investigator in San Francisco:

Case No. 4023: Parents of a teenage boy found evidence which led them to believe their son was using narcotics. Monitoring and recording phone conversations at this home produced evidence that the parents' fears were justified. The police department was notified. Investigation led to arrest of a narcotics ring.

Case No. 3349: Wiretapping led to exposure of a high school prostitution racket.

The arrest of notorious gambler Harry Gross in Brooklyn in 1950 followed conversation heard on tapped wires, disclosing a bookmaking ring with payoffs topping $20 million a year.

Ten years ago, the late Robert P. Patterson former Federal judge and former Secretary of War, said:

"The underworld of today would rate Jesse James as a small-fry amateur. Crime has become big business. Law-enforcement systems operating along lines good enough for 1851 or 1901 are too slow for the swifter pace of the times we are living in. * * *

"If we are in dead earnest in insisting that organized crime be defeated, we should lose no time in putting this powerful weapon—that is, wiretapping, into the hands of the officers we depend on to do the necessary work."

That was 10 years ago.

newest States, Alaska and [redacted], legalized gambling, as Nevada has demonstrated, is the gangster's friend.

[From the New York Mirror, Mar. 31, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—NEW ORLEANS: WIDE OPEN TOWN

(The definition is that of Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans: "Protected, unpunished crime, otherwise known as organized crime, has been permitted in our Nation to become the greatest single dollar business, exerting destructive influence on every aspect of our way of life." This is the sixth of a series of articles on that influence.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

"There's no organized crime in New Orleans," the man said.

The man was Alfred A. Theriot, deputy chief of the New Orleans Police Department.

We talked about gambling and New York's notorious Frank Costello, whose skull was creased by a bullet in 1957 to serve notice he was getting too ambitious in his old age, and "Dandy Phil" Kastel, long-time kingpin in Louisiana crime.

We talked about slot machines, which were spotlighted out of underworld popularity by Senator KEFAUVER's Senate Crime Committee in 1951, and pinball machines, which are everywhere in New Orleans and neighboring parishes. We talked about vice.

"No; there's no organized crime here," Theriot said. "Do you want some girls?"

U.S. Attorney M. Hepburn Many, whose jurisdiction embraces New Orleans, observed with weary cynicism:

"The businessman does business with the racketeer, and the racketeer with the businessman, and both are interwoven, and can't be pried apart."

Aaron M. Kohn, who for 10 years has been a voice crying in the wilderness of crime as managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, specified:

"We have the handbook, the lottery, the pinballs, and the slot machines—what's left of them. And we have cops whose entire conversation is about graft and women."

Periodically Kohn transmits to law-enforcement officers information gathered by his investigators on all types of crime—bookmaking, pinball machines, roulette, dice games, prostitution, B-girls.

Last August he reported 109 offenses in 72 places, naming each, to Sheriff John G. Fitzgerald of Jefferson Parish, where the Kefauver committee found widespread crime 10 years ago. Kohn noted:

"Of the 11 places reported to you on June 3, 9 were illegally operating thereafter."

Kohn wrote to Col. Provosty A. Dayries, superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, that 118 violations were observed in 90 locations, and that of 22 places cited for B-drinking, 21 were named in a letter a month before.

"We again stress the fact that B-drinking is organized crime," Kohn said. "Women are employed by the management of these establishments to use various forms of sexual seduction, many of them indescribable in public print, to induce unwary or foolish males into situations which frequently make them victims of fraud, theft, forgery, or robbery."

Revenue laws make a delicate distinction in the operation of mechanical devices. The city of New Orleans requires a permit showing payment of $10.25; the State of Louisiana, $25; the United States, $10 for amusement and $250 for gambling (which isn't against U.S. law).

Nowhere does a sign proclaim that a pinball machine has a payoff. But claw-type machines are labeled "For amusement only," and customers can grab for hours—and do—and when a prize drops, it's behind [redacted]-locked chute.

Pinball machines are less frustrating. Say a chap's playing in a barroom. He inserts a nickel, then he can risk maybe $5 or $10 more in coins to increase the odds—and if he hits, lights flash, bells ring, and there's enough commotion so the bartender knows something's happened. He winks, the player wanders off, returns for a drink, and the bartender passes him a 10-spot, or a 20, or a 50, and says:

"Here's that dough I owe you."

Who's to say it's a gambling payoff?

Peter Hand, a bookmaker who served 8 years in the Louisiana Legislature and acknowledged his gambling ties with Costello and Kastel, made a startlingly frank disclosure about payoff to legislators during a TV interview on July 14, 1959.

"They give it the name of 'expense money,'" he said, "but I think 98 percent of them will take this so-called expense money or whatever you want to call it.

"If you're not an attorney, it's a bribe. If you are an attorney, it's expense money or something of that sort."

Hand talked as if he were describing doughnut sales.

Question. Were you paid or given expense money to be for or against some legislation?

Answer. Absolutely, lots of times.

Question. Did you account for it?

Answer. Yes sir.

Question. Then that is the thing to do, that is correct—it is not wrong to take it, it's wrong not to—

Answer. Pay Federal income tax on it.

Question. Mr. Hand, if I as a citizen want to have certain legislation passed, how do I go about approaching a member of the legislature in a way which would best assure passage of a bill?

Answer. Well, get yourself one that—well, get someone who knows the legislators, and, if he's a good man and got pretty good connections up there (Baton Rouge), he's going to tell you right off the bat, "Now this is going to cost you something, because you know those boys up there has got to live"—and from then on you and him get together.

Question. How much would you say as a minimum it would cost to get a bill through?

Answer. Well, it depends upon how large the bill is, and for what big concern and things like that. It may cost you from $500 up.

Question. You make it sound as though—you said 98 percent of them take this, as you put it, "expense money." Don't you feel that we have any honest legislators at all up there, Mr. Hand?

Answer. As far as I'm concerned, it's very few. I didn't come across—against any of them, and I served for 8 years up there.

Hand is a gambler, and he knows gambling, and this is how the interview went:

Question. Is it possible to operate a handbook or an illegal gambling game without the consent of the authorities?

Answer. Absolutely not.

Question. How long could you stay in business?

Answer. About 20 minutes. You see, today the juke box operators sent word down the line to all the saloonkeepers to "buy a Federal stamp and you will not be molested by the police." So that shows collusion between the city hall and the gamblers.

Question. Do you think—is all gambling big business or can the small businessman operate a little, operate just a little game or something?

Answer. Oh, yes, sir. It all depends on what he operates. You can take $300 and get in a handbook and become a millionaire in 4 or 5 years, make a big large living in the first year.

Yes; make a big large living on the miseries of such men as the Brooklyn taxi driver who owed $11,000 to bookies, and was t to sell his cab and pay or get a bullet the back, and chose life to death—and w on relief.

[From the New York Mirror, Apr. 1, 19

CANCER OF CRIME—HOW THE LABOR RACK WORK

(The judgment is that of Kings Cou Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz: "Racketeers h adopted a cloak of respectability that is ha to pierce. They are using unions as a bla jack. When they have trouble, they s send for a killer as you would send fo carpenter or a plumber." In this seven of a series on organized crime, the New Y Mirror canvasses labor racketeering.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

How does a labor racket start?

Like this, in simplest terms:

Two sales organizations compete for bu ness, whether it's doughnuts, tulips, t penny nails, or terra cotta.

The rivalry is keen. People fight. N are bloodied. Both sides suffer, and so their sales.

Along comes what the underworld kn as a wise guy, a brain. He steps in mediator, a peacemaker with a plan.

"Form an association," he says. "You t this side of the street, and you take th side. Everybody will be happy, and each pay me a pittance as membership and I'll see that nobody treads on anyb else's toes."

Fine. There's peace among the employ Then the wise guy turns to the employ

"Form an association," he says, "so employers don't push you around. Pay dues, and I'll see that you get your righ

So the wise guy becomes arbiter am the employers, and among employees, n between employers and employees. He i power for peace, a system is established, n body wants trouble—and the cost is pas on to the customer at the breakfast coun or the patron at the florist's or the m building a house.

At a workshop on organized crime c ducted last fall by the International A of Chiefs of Police in Washington, C James E. Hamilton, commander of the i telligence unit of the Los Angeles Police D partment, told about a labor racketeer w took a pick-and-shovel job to organize dit diggers on a years-long sewer project.

This wise guy coaxed 11,000 laborers i a union, each of them paying $4 a month dues, and influenced the appointment o business agent.

"A nice little income," Hamilton s adding:

"How you can expect honest administ tion of a union like that is pretty hard understand, because everyone having n thing to do with funds must come from t ranks of the union, and the laborer to is just not capable of handling funds of t magnitude.

"We found all kinds of derelictions—f kickbacks to personal loans out of un funds. The setup is such that they h no proper administrator to administer th funds.

"So the kickback. Nothing illegal. A all, if I arrange for 10 of these fellows to a job, why can't I get $1.50 a day?"

The U.S. Senate Select Committee on I proper Activities in the Labor or Man ment Field, headed by Senator JOHN L. M CLELLAN, Democrat of Arkansas, spotligh racketeering at public hearings for 3 y 1958–60).

U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kenn then chief counsel to the committee, m this observation:

"I think the gangsters have gotten m smoother in their operations. From p hibition they learned about operating in

[From the New York Mirror, May 3, 1961]

CANCER OF CRIME—TIME FOR SHOWDOWN WITH THE MOBS

(Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, of New York, said it: "There have been enough studies and expores. The time for counterattack is long overdue. Crime is at war with America. It is high time we declare war on crime." The New York Mirror discusses how it might be done in this final article of a series on organized crime.)

(By Harry Singer and Gerald Duncan)

What will kill organized crime?

Not sporadic drives. Not hit-and-run tactics. Not the imprisonment of an Al Capone. Not a raid on top level gang meetings, such as that at Apalachin, N.Y., in 1957.

Myles J. Ambrose, as assistant for law enforcement to the Secretary of the Treasury, told the 66th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"Enforcement efforts often have been directed at cutting the weeds rather than destroying the roots.

"Almost every syndicated criminal in the United States has at one time or another been prosecuted and convicted for a criminal act. On only rare occasions has the organization he headed been destroyed.

"Invariably, able lieutenants have sprung up to assume the reins * * * Time after time these groups have survived massive onslaughts of public exposure, investigation and prosecution, but they nevertheless had the capacity to 'pick up the chips' and start again."

Powerful voices have been raised to make the Federal Government a mighty force against the underworld. Among them was President Kennedy's when he was a member of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field:

The hearings demonstrated beyond a doubt that local law enforcement officers for various reasons were incapable of dealing with this enemy.

"It seems to me that because of the nationwide aspects of this problem, a separate Federal agency should be established or an appropriate existing agency be expanded or modified to act as an intelligence gathering agency on organized criminal activities."

The cry has reverberated across the land for a national crime commission or a clearing house of criminal information, or both, as scalpels to excise the cancer of crime.

Capt. James E. Hamilton, commander of the intelligence unit of the Los Angeles Police Department, told a crime workshop organized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police:

"As far as I am concerned, I am for a national crime commission, for a special section on organized crime. * * * I am for a bucket brigade if it will do the job. * * *

"Regardless of all we say about the exchange of information and cooperation, the definite lack has been on a Federal level in furnishing local departments information as to the movement of national figures."

Milton R. Wessel, who in 1958–59 headed the short-lived U.S. Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime, told the police panel:

"I submit that statistics showing steady increase in major crimes are incontestable proof that the situation is beyond the control of local police."

In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, composed a rebuttal:

"America's compact network of State and local law enforcement agencies traditionally has been the Nation's first line of defense against crime."

Hoover viewed change warily:

"No profession in our country has been so beset by outside theorists and pressure groups as law enforcement. This has led to such an extent today that we members of the law enforcement profession are well advised to be extremely skeptical of many alleged 'friends.'

"I refer particularly to those persons—some in an earnest desire for a remedy to the crime problem, and others blinded by the urge of 'empire building'—who have advanced such potentially dangerous so-called solutions as Federal crime commissions, national clearinghouses and special prosecuting teams to cover the United States."

Hoover calculates the cost of crime at $22 billion a year. He has reckoned its increase since 1950 at 69 percent—a rate four times as fast as the population expansion.

To meet the challenge, Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, Democrat, of Tennessee, a crime fighter since the 1940's, introduced a bill in the Senate last February 2 cosponsored by 27 other Senators, both Democrats and Republicans. Representative EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, filed an identical measure in the House.

The legislation, as described by KEFAUVER, would create a national commission on interstate crime to "keep abreast of the activities of organized crime, coordinate the efforts of the 70-odd Federal agencies, lend assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies by serving as a criminal intelligence clearinghouse, and report to Congress on its findings."

There was no rush to enact the proposal into law.

On February 27 Senator KEFAUVER said:

"We are still trying to work out something that will satisfy Mr. Hoover."

Last week, Richard B. Ogilvie, who was in charge of Wessel's midwestern office, said in Chicago:

"Hoover was very cool to the whole idea of the Attorney Generals' special group. He ordered that the FBI files, containing the very information we needed on organized crime, were to be closed to us.

"Criticizing Hoover is a dangerous thing for anyone to do.

"But honesty compels me to say that some of Hoover's ideas are sadly behind the times. The FBI is still organized to fight a crime pattern of the twenties and thirties. It is not set up to do battle with the criminal syndicate—the organized conspiracy that drains $22 billion a year from the United States."

As far back as 1930, the late Representative Loring M. Black, Jr., Democratic, of New York, proposed "a national clearinghouse where those entrusted with law enforcement may swap information on individual criminals of all kinds."

In 1951 Senator KEFAUVER urged a national commission to act as "a nationwide clearinghouse for all the crime committees, volunteer, State and local" to supply continuous information on gangsters.

A high police source in Los Angeles said the other day: "We would like to have the U.S. Government work with and not independently of local law enforcement. The problem is catching the criminal, not who catches him."

Not everybody sees it that way—which keeps the criminal happy, fat and a fester on the face of the Nation.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I note with pleasure that the President has just recommended that 18-year-olds be permitted to vote in the District of Columbia. I have always supported the 18-year-old vote and am the author of a pending resolution in the Senate to amend the Constitution to give the privilege to 18-year-olds throughout the Nation. With the growth of the mass media and the expansion of America's educational system, 18-year-olds, more than ever before, are in a position to think about and reach intelligent decisions on public issues.

The District of Columbia should have a model election law, on which other States can draw for needed improvements in their own election codes. Few States now permit persons under 21 to vote. I am hopeful that the District of Columbia will follow this precedent and that in doing so, the Congress will stimulate the adoption of similar measures on the part of other States.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I urge that the President give serious consideration to supporting a constitutional amendment on the 18-year-old vote as did President Eisenhower. This is one of the best and most direct ways in which we can make better citizens out of our Nation's youth.

The Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee soon plans comprehensive hearings on constitutional amendments relating to electoral reforms. The amendment on the 18-year-old vote is pending before this subcommittee. As a member of the subcommittee, I intend to do everything I can to have this subject fully aired and fully discussed in our hearings.

Mr. President, the strength and vitality of American democracy has always been dependent upon the participation of citizens in the processes of Government. America's 18-year-olds can and do think for themselves. We must permit them to play an active role in democracy. Nothing makes a man mature like trust and responsibility. We must give our young people the right to grow up.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL SEASHORE RECREATION AREAS

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on Sunday, May 7, the New York Times published an editorial declaring that the time has arrived for the establishment of Federal seashore recreation areas at Cape Cod; Point Reyes, in California; and Padre Island, just off the shore of Texas.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Three Needed National Parks," be printed at this point in my remarks, because the editor of the Times has very briefly and effectively stated the arguments for early action.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 7, 1961]

THREE NEEDED NATIONAL PARKS

Now that hearings have been held by committees of both House and Senate, there is reason for further delay by Congress in passing the bills to establish new national seashore parks at Cape Cod; Padre Island in Texas; and Point Reyes, in California.

In his conservation message to Congress February 23, President Kennedy specifically named these three areas. Secretary of the Interior Udall has given them vigorous back-

ing. The recent hearings in Washington disclosed overwhelming and nationwide public support. The opposition has dwindled to local minorities made up mostly of landowners still angling for a better price when they sell to the Park Service and would-be developers who are trying to shrink the size of the proposed parks so they can have additional, adjacent acreages to exploit.

Each of these areas has its own natural splendor; Cape Cod, with its great Nauset Beach windswept and surfswept by the North Atlantic, Padre Island, in its setting of shallow, subtropical seas; Point Reyes, with its backdrop of white cliffs and scenic California hills. Each is uniquely worth saving unspoiled for future Americans.

To delay can only increase the cost of the lands that have to be bought by the Park Service at the risk of losing some of them permanently. At this very moment the bulldozers are scraping out a subdivision in the heart of the Point Reyes peninsula. Texas developers who envisage a new Miami Beach on Padre Island are trying to force a compromise that would leave to their devices an additional 20 miles, and the widest and best parts, of the long, wild barrier beach. Commercial and residential developments continue to whittle away at Cape Cod. The speculation that is always touched off by plans for public acquisition is driving land values skyward.

In working out this kind of legislation, politicians often try to placate or accommodate every last segment of local interest. There comes a time when the few remaining dissenters who will never quit grabbing for the extra concession, simply must be overridden in the public interest. At Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Point Reyes that time has arrived.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, real estate developers are moving into the areas. Costs will inevitably skyrocket if there is delay. There is increasing pressure and need for reservation of shoreline areas for our citizens. Each of the three sites named—Cape Cod, Point Reyes, and Padre Island—is an outstanding area of unique natural beauty which makes it a proper site for Federal acquisition.

It is the intention to have bills establishing all three of these areas before the Senate this year. Hearings have been concluded by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is the chairman. They will be taken up in executive session very soon and, I believe, reported favorably. The subcommittee has done excellent work in reducing areas of difference and opposition to a minimum so that the bills may be passed.

The creation of these three seashore areas will, I hope, be only the beginning of a program to assure the Nation adequate outdoor recreational facilities.

In addition to these bills, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is considering a general bill on shoreline preservation. The bill will seek to initiate careful studies of additional Federal seashore areas, to have the Forest Service survey shorelines on ocean fronts, lakes, and rivers in the national forests, and to encourage the State governments to undertake shoreline preservation programs.

It is our hope that when the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission reports next January on our outdoor recreation needs in the years ahead, we shall have made at least a modest start toward the goals they will set.

OUTBREAK OF CRIME IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, Washington, D.C., has been struck in the last 10 days with an outbreak of crime which has focused attention on law enforcement generally in this Nation's Capital City.

The upward crime trend has been a constant one in recent years, although this city has not been alone in this regard compared with other major cities of the country.

One major deterrent to the criminal element would be to have more policemen on the streets day and night each and every day. Congress can discharge its responsibility as the legislative body of this city by appropriating funds to permit a 3,000-man force—a goal sought for some years by the police department here.

I join the call made by the distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who advocates more funds. Although the financial picture in the city of Washington has much to be hoped for, I reiterate a pledge I made several years ago—that the city of Washington deserves and should have a 3,000-man police force.

District officials this year are seeking funds for 118 more men, so as to bring the force to 2,832 men. I join with the Senator from West Virginia in urging Congress to face up to its responsibility in this important field. I hope Congress will appropriate sufficient funds to insure a 3,000-man Department, so as to cope with the rising crime rate.

I can report that today the Metropolitan Police Force reached its full authorized strength of 2,714 men. This means that a recruiting drive, which has been under the leadership of Chief Robert Murray for almost a year, has been successful. Now we must take the next step to the 3,000-man goal.

More policemen patrolling the streets in our residential and business areas will certainly go a long way toward putting the criminal element on notice that violence will not be tolerated.

As chairman of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia, I believe the Senate is entitled to know what the facts are and what steps are being taken to cope with this alarming problem.

Mr. President, I inform the Members of the Senate that I have today extended an invitation to the 15-member Law Enforcement Council of the District of Columbia to meet jointly with the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia on the coming Friday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock, in the committee rooms, to discuss means and methods to cope not only with the latest crime surge but also with the increasing crime rate over the past year.

I do not believe there is an overnight answer; neither is it my desire or intent to dramatize a situation which is bad enough in its own right. However, I believe the Law Enforcement Council, comprised of the President of the Board of Commissioners, Chiefs of the Metropolitan and U.S. Park Police, and other law enforcement officers and representatives of the District courts, can make a real contribution. This Council was established under an act of Congress in 1953 to make a continuing study and appraisal of crime and law enforcement here. The Law Enforcement Council, comprised of men who cope day in and day out with crime, should provide a broader base through their knowledge and experience in arriving at an overall approach to this problem. I hope the Council may implement its recommendations made to Congress earlier this year and provide a priority basis for action.

Crime cannot be curtailed on a piecemeal basis any more in this city than in any other major metropolitan center. However, if Congress can assist local officials, then we must do our part to make this a city where men, women, and children can once again walk the streets of their Nation's capital city without fear. No stone should be left unturned to control criminal elements here, and notice must be served on the offenders that their actions will not be tolerated on any level of law enforcement.

Washington, D.C., as a symbol of the advantages of American freedom and ideals, must lead, rather than follow, as a model for effective yet proprietous law enforcement.

DESIGNATION OF INAUGURATION DAY AS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a representative group of letters, among the many which have been forwarded to me following introduction of the proposal (S. 863) calling for Inauguration Day to be designated a national holiday. Some of these letters were in response to an inquiry made by Mr. William Pardridge, of the District of Columbia, who is doing background on an article for a national magazine on this subject. He asked a selected group of school superintendents their reaction to releasing schoolchildren in observance of such a holiday. As Senators read these letters, they will find thoughtful reaction. All agree with the importance of the holiday. Most feel, and I think properly, that the present and future resources of television make it possible for the schools to develop suitable programs for observance of this important event, similar to the programs now developed for Lincoln's Birthday, without releasing the children from school. Designation of Inauguration Day as a national holiday would provide the formal setting within which our schools could plan such programs.

I hope my colleagues will read these letters and will be persuaded to support the bill S. 863.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Appendix

New Superior California Product Breaks a European Monopoly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 16, 1961

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, California is justly proud of her great and historic vineyards and of her preeminent wine industry. We produce 92 percent of all the grapes and 85 percent of all the wines produced and consumed in our country. And now the College of Agriculture of the University of California has been able, through science, to improve the quality of the production of our vintners, and to produce a gourmet treasure.

A few weeks ago, at the World Trade Center in San Francisco, I made some comments on the new Premier Semillon, a new California wine, created by the joint efforts of the university and one of our great California wineries. I ask consent that those comments appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY U.S. SENATOR THOMAS H. KUCHEL, OF CALIFORNIA, MARCH 6, 1961, SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. Feldman, Dr. Amerine, Dr. Nelson, Mr. Nightingale, ladies and gentlemen, today California produces 92 percent of all the grapes and 85 percent of all the wine produced and consumed in the United States As for jobs—a category of which all of us are particularly conscious—our vineyards and wineries employ, if seasonal workers are included, approximately 111,000 persons.

Those figures are not new to many of you. I iterate them to remind you that the accomplishment we honor today is part of something vital and important to our vital and important State. California and its wine industry have prospered together for almost 20 decades. It behooves all of us to do all in our power to strengthen that mutual prosperity in the decade of the sixties—and the decades to come.

The mutuality of California and its wine industry is due primarily to three causes.

The first is appreciation and utilization and, perhaps, I might add, improvement, of European wine-making know-how. Rather than trying to start from scratch, California's early vintners transplanted to the New World not only the cuttings but also the practices of the great Old World wine makers. And, incidentally, they included Armenians and Hungarians and Germans as well as Spaniards and Italians and Frenchmen. Charles Wetmore, who founded the Cresta Blanca Winery, which helped develop and bottle the great new wine we have just tasted, was a prominent enologist of his day who was commissioned by his fellow vintners in the early 1880's to sail to Europe and buy for them the finest European cuttings. Dr. Nelson and Mr. Nightingale used modern temperature and humidity controls to induce the noble mold to grow, but the Semillon grapes on which they induced it were hand-picked from vines born 80 years ago in France.

The second major reason for the growth of our great wine industry is appreciation and utilization of intelligently controlled research. California vintners have not merely followed their ancestors. Led by the progressive college of agriculture of our great State university, they have tried constantly to improve the quality and yield of their grapes, and the purity as well as the taste of their wines. When the vineyards of Europe were threatened by the dread pest of phylloxera near the end of the 19th century, American roots were exported to France and Germany. Today; in one of the most interesting examples of cultural exchange the world has ever seen, the great vineyards of both Europe and California are stocked identically with American roots on to which European cuttings have been grafted. All three of the wines just tasted—the traditional California semillon—the world-famous standard of excellence, Chateau d'Yquem—and our precedent-breaking new Premier Semillon—were pressed from grapes grown from European cuttings grafted to American rootstock.

Finally, California's wine industry was driven forward by the vigor and daring of our free-enterprise system. It took courage and confidence 80 years ago to nurture helpless vine seedlings when banking, shipping, and railroading were the accepted, safe-and-sane occupations for growth investment. And it took courage and confidence 5 years ago for Cresta Blanca to underwrite an experiment in applied science from which no immediate returns could possibly be foreseen.

There is, then, a heritage behind Premier Semillon—not only the obvious, European-rooted heritage of fine winemaking, but also the specific heritage of California's wine history. And that heritage and that history, I believe, are more important for what they portend than for what they have accomplished. This is nearly always true of a vigorous civilization such as ours, and it should be true: The future magnetizes the present, and overshadows the past. Only by growing can we remain a healthy social order, and only by looking ahead can we grow.

This is particularly true of an accomplishment like that represented by Cresta Blanca Premier Semillon. Its importance today lies in its promise for tomorrow. Certainly, no one is going to get rich on the 1,300 bottles a year that Mr. Nightingale is now producing and Mr. Feldman is now rationing like tickets to the Giants' opener next month.

It is a magnificent fact that production of California wine as represented by shipments last year set an alltime record of—I may as well be precise about this: 129,355,394.06 gallons. That's the official Wine Institute figure, and I plan to ask Roy Taylor who bought that six-hundredths of a gallon. That total is 3.92 percent higher than the 1959 figure, which was itself a record.

Two subsidiary facts directly related to the product being introduced today are, if anything, even more impressive.

Shipments of California table wine ha burgeoned much more than shipments all wine. Since 1952, total shipments California wine have increased a little mo than 11 percent, while shipments of tab wine have risen a whopping 55 percent. every year since 1952, table-wine shipmen have been higher than the previous year

Even more encouraging, Californi premium table wines are doing best of Nobody publishes premium-wine as di tinct from popular-priced-wine figures. b I have been able to learn that sales of pre ium wines from 1953 through 1959 increas more than 46 percent. The correspondi figure for all California table wines is arou 25 percent, so premium wines are surgi ahead at nearly double the rate of all ta wines.

We can enjoy this pleasant picture, the That segment of the California wine bu ness which is doing best is the most c tually important, the most promising a the most profitable segment—the segme encompassing premium table wines.

And that is the segment to which new wine honored here today belongs, a which, I am convinced, it will materia bolster.

I wouldn't dare try to improve on the scriptions of Premier Semillon presented eloquently by Dr. Amerine, Dr. Nelson, Nightingale and Mr. Feldman, but I wou like to point out that this superior n California product in effect has broken European monopoly of one of the gourm treasures of the world. With one or t minor exceptions, Premier Semillon rep sents the development in and by Californ of the only European wine type not p viously produced successfully outside Europe. It demolishes one of the few maining bastions of European winemak superiority.

From our viewpoint, the elimination European exclusiveness in the production botrytised wine is simultaneously an eli ination of just about the only unfi setting in the bracelet of great Califor premium wines.

Until the university and the Cresta Bla winemasters applied their genius to problem, the comfortably dry California d and pleasantly cool nights in which glory, prevented us from also enjoying wine of our own enriched by the noble m To urburden ourselves from the patron of the lovers of Chateau d'Yquem and other famous botrytised wines of France Germany, we had to offset the perfection our climate. That is quite an assignm I salute the responsible gentlemen for complishing it, and I trust it will be complished for this purpose only.

I have waited throughout this program one of my predecessors to tell the beautifi ironic story of an earlier conquest. I d know whether they saved it for me or did do their homework, but here it is.

Among the cuttings Charles Wetm brought back from Europe on the trip which I have alluded were some from world famous Chateau d'Yquem vine which Wetmore planted in his new acre the Livermore Valley. The cuttings grew vines, and in 1889 Wetmore entered a C fornia white table wine made from gra grown on those vines in the wine judg of the great Paris Exposition. As I was t the story, the upstart entry from an

known winery in the unknown wine country of California was a laughing matter throughout Paris. On the day of the announcement of the winner, a single shrouded bottle stood on a long table. The shroud was removed, revealing—as the Grand Prix Gold Medal winner—Cresta Blanca's Livermore Valley entry.

To the chagrined audience of Parisiennes, the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the owner of Chateau d'Yquem, gallantly made one of the great statements of wine history.

"The daughter has excelled the mother," the Marquis said of Wetmore's wine.

I have no intention of competing with a deceased Marquis who cannot fight back, but I cannot help suggesting—after tasting a vintage Chateau d'Yquem and our new Premier Semillon—that this great California winery has done it again.

In closing, thank you very much for allowing me to take part in this delightful ceremony.

J. Edgar Hoover: A Look at the Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. ALLEN SMITH
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1961

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, in marking the 37th anniversary of J. Edgar Hoover's outstanding service to his fellow Americans, I would like to include in the RECORD today an editorial from the Milwaukee Sentinel, May 8, 1961, which, as the writer says, speaks for itself.

WASHINGTON PARADE—37-YEAR RECORD TELLS G-MAN STORY

(By David Sentner)

America's No. 1 G-man—J. Edgar Hoover—marks his 37th anniversary this week as the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Let the record speak for itself.

Here are some highlights in the FBI's history since Hoover took over as its Director on May 10, 1924:

July 1924: FBI Identification Division founded to serve as national repository for fingerprinting identifying data.

November 1932: FBI laboratory founded.

September 1933: Trapped at hideout in Tennessee, George "Machinegun" Kelly gave FBI agents a nickname when he shouted, "Don't shoot, G-men," and meekly surrendered.

July 1934: FBI agents killed John Dillinger, notorious shoot-from-the-hip bank robber outside a Chicago theater.

July 1935: FBI National Academy founded.

May 1936: FBI Director Hoover personally led squad of agents in apprehension of notorious Alvin Karpis at New Orleans, ringing down curtain on Barker-Karpis gang—one of the most vicious gangs of the "terrible thirties."

June 1941: FBI agents rounded up Frederick J. Duquesne and other members of German spy ring. Duquesne and 32 espionage associates convicted and sentenced to terms exceeding 300 years.

June 1942: Eight Nazi saboteurs who landed on coasts of Florida and Long Island from German submarine arrested by G-men. Not a single act of enemy-directed sabotage was committed in United States during World War II.

October 1949: Eleven national leaders of Communist Party convicted under Smith Act on FBI evidence. Scores of more party leaders to be convicted through later years.

March 1950: Klaus Fuchs, identified as atomic spy on basis of information gathered by FBI, sentenced in Britain to 14 years imprisonment.

June 1953: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, atomic spies, convicted in 1951, were executed. They were identified and arrested as Soviet agents by FBI.

January 1956: After 6 years of intensive investigation, FBI agents in Massachusetts arrested six men on charges of participating in $2,775,000 robbery of Brinks, Inc., on January 17, 1950. Five other men also named as members of Brink's gang.

October 1958: Master spy Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, one of most highly trained espionage agents in services of Soviet Union, convicted and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. He was identified and traced to New York hotel by FBI agents. Abel found to possess latest tools of Soviet espionage, including shortwave radios, code books, microfilm and such hollow objects as coins, flashlight batteries, hardware and jewelry.

February 1959: In war on organized crime and racketeering, FBI scored major breakthrough with arrests of group of New Jersey men on charges of jury-fixing. Jury-fixing occurred in 1956 Federal income tax evasion trial of Abner "Longie" Zwillman, reputed boss of New Jersey underworld and prohibition era bootleg baron. Less than 2 weeks after FBI agents took men into custody, Zwillman committed suicide. Three of those arrested pleaded guilty.

February 1961: Melvin Davis Rees, Jr., Maryland musician and sex criminal, convicted of brutal kidnap-murders of Mildred Jackson and her 6-year-old daughter, Susan Ann. Intensive 18-month FBI investigation established that Rees was responsible for abduction of these two victims in Virginia and transporting them into Maryland where they were murdered and buried. Bodies of Mrs. Jackson's husband and infant daughter, who disappeared on same night as Mildred and Susan Ann Jackson were found in shallow grave near Fredericksburg, Va.

The County Official—A Composite Picture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALEXANDER WILEY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 16, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, across the Nation we as a people are being served by an army of dedicated, loyal, competent, but largely unheralded, individual: our county officials.

At a government level close to the people, these officers represent a real key to progress in the community.

All too often, however, the outstanding service of this public-spirited corps is either overlooked or not given due recognition.

In a political system, of, by, and for the people, it is extremely important: First, that we elect, or appoint, highly qualified and dedicated officials to such posts; second, that we provide them the opportunity and facilities to do a good job; and third, that we give them due recognition for outstanding service.

Recently, the County Officer, official publication of the National Association of County Officials, published a splendid article to better acquaint us with the ability, dedication and service of our county officials.

I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COUNTY OFFICIAL—RESULTS OF A COUNTY OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

The county official—what sort of a man is he?

If the term were used to include the full range of public employees on the payroll of the 3,042 American counties, there would be some 668,000 of him (or her), 568,000 of whom are classified as full time. This is an army of workers surpassing in size that of any corporation in the Nation, and growing faster than any other level of government.

It is not with the whole army that we are concerned here, however, but only its leaders, and more precisely, the leaders of National Association of County Officials. It is the elected or appointed officials in policy-making or managerial positions who are eligible for National Association of County Officials membership.

From this group, the County Officer recently polled a representative cross section, chosen from the officers and directors of the association, from committee chairmen, from officers, directors and paid executives of State associations of county officials. More than 50 percent responded to the questionnaire, and out of the answers has emerged the first full, composite picture of the American county official as he is today.

TWO GROUPS OF OFFICIALS

Broadly speaking, the county official breaks down into two groups, the elected (two-thirds), and appointed (one-third). If he is an elected official, his title is likely to be county supervisor, commissioner, chosen freeholder, councilman, parish juror, judge, clerk of the court, or treasurer.

If he is an appointed official, his title is probably county manager, county executive, planning director, county engineer.

Having established who he is and how he got there, let's break him down further, dissect him thoroughly on the basis of information he supplied about himself.

THE COMPOSITE STUDY

The composite county official today is 52 years old and married. He has been in the public service for 16½ years (half of his adult life), and a member of NACO for 8½ years.

By occupation, the elected official is a small businessman—insurance, real estate, or retailing—a farmer or rancher, with a small number from the teaching profession. In contrast to the public concept of the local politician, only a small percentage of those reporting are lawyers. If he is an appointed public official, chances are his only occupation has been public service.

If he has been, as most were, a small businessman, farmer, or rancher, he has learned the value of prudent spending or he would not have survived in private business. He carries this natural fiscal conservatism and thriftiness into his conduct of public affairs. He is likely to insist on brand names he is familiar with, from dealers that he knows.

HE IS CLOSE TO HIS PEOPLE

He is likely to consider the public coffers as a public trust, and he guards it accordingly, because he is closer to the people he serves than most other public officials. The money that he raises, appropriates, and is entrusted with, comes from the homes, the real estate, the tangible worldly goods of his friends, neighbors, and churchmen.

3. Believing that Communists could be motivated by humanitarian motives, we made it possible at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam for communism to extend its dominion over eastern Europe and the millions of China, in the belief we could enlist Soviet cooperation in creation of a new world order.

3. We witnessed the ringing down of an iron curtain over helpless peoples of the captive nations, who would have throttled their Communist enemies, had we been prepared to assure them the benefit of our liberty and justice, for which we had just fought the greatest war in history.

4. We can learn of our rejection of the warning of Churchill, in his 1946 Fulton, Mo., speech that Communist promises and treaties are scraps of paper.

5. We can observe desperate efforts to deter further Communist aggression by a ring of bases and worldwide subsidies.

6. We can even find Americans describing these bases, as "increasing cold war tensions," forgetting that they were installed only for defense, and after the aggressive intent of the enemy became brutally obvious.

7. We can find organized theft of our nuclear and defense secrets by the most highly developed spy organization in peacetime history.

8. We can find our people complacently oblivious to the stark reality of their peril—traditionally devoted to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness; but so intent upon pursuing happiness that loss of liberty and even life seems imminent.

9. We find ourselves, after bitter disillusionment, still equating the enemy's prime propaganda weapon, "peaceful coexistence," with an expression of a sincere desire to abandon the icon of his fanatic devotion to world revolution, and this so avidly that we have developed the distressing habit of referring to the second greatest butcher of all history by the affectionate appellation of "Nikita."

We must, by a dynamic awakening, as a chain reaction, where the spirit of each will pierce the air conditioned shell of complacency of all, produce a new determination:

1. A determination that our religion will be revitalized as an impenetrable roadblock against the further advance of Godless communism. That we will meet the challenge of our unholy enemy that he is fighting a holy war (Khrushchev, Jan. 17, 1961).

2. A determination that we will know, meet and vanquish this enemy in every field of human endeavor in which he chooses to challenge us; and will select new fields of competition in which we are more adapt than he.

3 A determination to know, appreciate and perpetuate, as the last bastion of Christian civilization, this great country of ours; making an all out effort our first order of business, and relentlessly wiping out those eroding weaknesses with which we no longer can afford to live, particularly the following:

(a) Snobbery which has been classed as the tendency to spend money we don't have to impress people we don't like, and certainly furnishes high octane fuel for expanding the class warfare upon which our enemy thrives.

(b) Glorification of crime in our press, TV, radio, magazines, and movies, which not only impose bad thought habits upon the subconscious minds of our people, especially youth, but steals precious time that should be spent in study of our biggest problem—survival. Consider the time and space that could be made available if no crime were publicized within a radius of more than 100 miles from where it happened.

(c) Sophistication: Where it has made us apologists for Americanism; and replace it with a new birth of simple patriotism based upon sincere gratitude for the God-given privilege of being Americans. Recognizing t... this is the only nation that seem... have outgrown a spirit of nationalism, we must foster a return to fundamentals that can be epitomized by the pledging of our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor upon the altar of our country.

(d) Graft, corruption, inefficiency in our Government—recognizing that the governmental system of our enemy is staffed by scientists, experts and devoted Communists, we must consider the recent warning "concepts and patterns of a more secure past no longer fit present reality," and recognize that only the best in government can meet the competition we face.

4. A determination to reestablish discipline in our homes, schools, and daily life. The discipline of force employed by our enemy can be met by our discipline of faith only if our people, especially our youth, are trained to voluntarily and cheerfully do the right thing in the right place, at the right time, the classical concept of discipline for the American serviceman. We need a new fad. With our marvelous mass communications media, could we not convince our youngsters that it would be "sharp" to say to elders "Yes, sir" and "No, sir," rather than "Uh, huh" and "Hunh, unh" and "Yeah," as an expression of respect for age and authority, of self-respect, and of the new determinism of which he is a part.

5. A determination simply to go to work; a columnist has recently said, "This is the era of the great 'goof off,' the age of the job half done. We have plumbers that won't 'plumb,' executives that won't 'execute,' businessmen that won't attend to business and workmen that won't work." Either America is going to work or a stronger civilization will put us to work.

In conclusion, the challenge of New Frontiers is gone, with only a faint echo remaining in the gunsmoke of western movies and TV; but we face a new and more demanding challenge, into which our enemy has preceded us, the stratosphere and outer space itself, that can be conquered by the same determinism that will insure our survival.

Our President has well stated, "Let every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty."

He cannot do it alone.

Waterways Tolls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT R. BARRY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1961

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, identical bills—S. 78, BEALL, of Maryland; H.R. 2963, VAN ZANDT, of Pennsylvania—have been introduced in the two Houses of the Congress which would create a commission empowered to assess tolls against users of improved national inland waterways. These charges would be designed to recover capital investment in existing waterways, costs of future improvement and current operating costs. An initial charge of about 2 mills per ton-mile is contemplated. These bills, now in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of the House and Senate, would impose tolls for the first time upon the users of national waterways. Heretofore the general taxpayer has paid for the costs of maintaining our national inland waterways. This legislation proposes that the users should be assessed something to contribute toward the maintenance of the waterways they use. Naturally the waterway users are opposed to the imposition of any tolls.

I have been asked by the National Waterways Conference, which represents the inland and intracoastal waterway users of the country, to place in the RECORD an article from the March issue of Rivers and Harbors, which expresses their views. It contains a recital of various proposals which would impose a user charge on the Nation's waterways and describes the opposition to the legislation.

Since this is a vital matter to an important section of our transportation industry, a thorough examination and complete knowledge of the effects of the proposals should be in hand before any action is taken by the Congress. Consequently I felt it to be in the interest of the Congress and of the Nation that the point of view of the National Waterways Conference be put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

NO TIME FOR TOLLS

Ask your Congressman, any Congressman, in fact, how he feels just now about a piece of legislation that would further blight depressed areas and put the cost of essential goods and services still further beyond the reach of millions of consumers. After he recovers from the shock, he is apt to be delighted with your question. It's one he can answer with no equivocation whatsoever.

Tell your neighbor you're ringing doorbells to line up support for legislation that will junk some of the Nation's most valuable resources and open the doors even wider to lower cost imports from abroad. He may, as you request, write his Congressman—but he will probably suggest you be hauled up for interrogation by the Un-American Activities Committee.

Yet, ask either your Congressman or your neighbor about bills that would impose tolls on users of federally improved waterways and you may find considerable support for such an idea. Reason—neither Congressmen nor neighbors have been untouched by this year's all-out sky's-the-limit campaign for user charges.

CAN'T KEEP TABS WITHOUT A SCORE CARD

This year there are four separate and distinct toll proposals, all being widely publicized. In order of probable potential for immediate devastation, they are:

(1) Identical bills in the House and Senate (introduced by Representative JAMES E VAN ZANDT, of Pennsylvania, and Senator J. GLENN BEALL, of Maryland) which would create an Inland Navigation Commission empowered to assess tolls against users of improved inland waterways. Levies would be designed to recover (a) capital expenditures on all existing waterway projects, (b) capital costs of future improvements; and (c) operating and maintenance costs. An initial charge of about 2 mills per ton-mile is contemplated.

(2) The Department of Commerce report on "Federal Transportation Policy and Program" recommended (in March of 1960) tolls to recover Federal costs of new projects, plus operating and maintenance charges. This proposal advocates a fuel tax which, according to reliable estimates using data supplied by the U.S. Engineers, would amount to about 40 cents per gallon. Currently, diesel fuel is about 10 cents per gallon.

amount of elderly housing [illegible]ity) one mortgage banker's efforts reach fruition with the opening of Friendsview Manor, a 126-unit, high rise, nonprofit project. First such FHA-insured 231 project to be completed in Oregon, outside of Metropolitan Portland, Friendsview Manor represents the successful culmination of many, many months' hard work and effort by the sponsoring group's mortgagee representative, State Finance Co. in nearby Salem. It shows it can be done—and, certainly, it makes an interesting case study.

Currently, State Finance has three other projects on the boards, for a total of 6½ million, with each in a different stage of planning. Friendsview Manor, however, was the firm's first experience with this type of project.

"It all began," recalls Vice President Ernest H. Miller, "approximately 3 years ago, when a group sponsored by the Friends Church of Oregon decided to construct a retirement home at Newberg, the site of the Quaker-sponsored George Fox College and the rather informally recognized center of Friends Church activities in the Northwest area.

"The project had been under development for a considerable period of time and had had a rather large amount of publicity. Following the announcement of the creation of FHA section 231, we contacted the sponsors," says Miller. "We described the provisions of the new section to them and we were appointed their contact representative with FHA and their financing agency for the completion of the project."

From their experience with the Quakers and the Friendsview Manor project, and from discussions with numerous later sponsors, Miller and his firm learned a great deal about the problems associated with the promotion of projects of this type.

One of the first—and possibly one of the most important—points to be reckoned with, according to Miller, is that of the 100 percent maximum loan ratio based on the FHA-estimated replacement cost when construction is new, or on the FHA-estimated value when it is a case of rehabilitating existing construction. Theoretically, this is true. A nonprofit group can borrow out at 100 percent, but there is a catch.

"While FHA does have available a 100 percent loan," Miller points out, "the loan is not necessarily 100 percent of the cost of the project—and, most certainly, it is not 100 percent of all expenses involved in its promotion, construction and completion. We have found," she emphasizes, "that only the most Spartan-like project is likely to have even a nearly 100 percent loan and that as the quality of the living units is enhanced, the amount of equity required by FHA increases."

This aspect of 100 percent mortgage insured financing, while it might very well be the heart of the whole 231 program, does not—as some sponsor's agents would make it seem—practically eliminate equity requirements altogether. It does not, in a word, pay the bills.

Sponsors also encounter unsuspected cash requirements, not only in the form of the demanded equity, but in the very large amount of FNMA fees which, until just now, have amounted to 2½ percent of the amount of the mortgage and have now been reduced to 1½ percent of the mortgage amount. Also to be considered is a 2 percent operating capital deposit and the large amount of cash required for furnishings not included or allowable under the mortgage.

This all means, of course, that the sponsor of a $1-million project will find that it has an actual nonrecoverable cash requirement of somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000 to $150,000. Most of the sponsors are people of religious affiliation and with limited business experience, and the prospect of having to provide this substantial block of cash often turns out to be an extremely discouraging factor.

Admittedly, in projects of this type, the profit potential for the mortgage banker is not great. But, incentive or not, this is work which private enterprise is going to have to do—and be prepared, if necessary, to take a smaller profit in so doing.

Strategy for Survival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WALTER H. JUDD
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1961

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following forthright analysis of the perils in which our country stands and a realistic prescription for us to follow. It was written by Gen. Clyde J. Watts, retired, now practicing law in Oklahoma City. If Americans would only read such a document and face up to the realities of the situations into which our drift and Communist guile have led us, we would not be unprepared for the defeats we have sustained and the worse ones still to come unless we quickly arouse ourselves and rally all the will and resources of the whole Nation. The article follows:

STRATEGY FOR SURVIVAL

(By Gen Clyde J. Watts)

We are at war. A space age type of war, a protracted conflict in which our enemy has promised a materialistic god * * * his all powerful state * * * our utter annihilation.

In this all-out war, we are making less than a halfhearted effort.

We sporadically demand of our scientists and military the security they are powerless to provide, because it is not their war * * * it is our war * * * a personal war made more sinister and more protracted by our inability to comprehend its objectives, its strategies, its tactics, or even our enemy, who has been charting its course behind barriers of land, sea, and air that have lulled us into a sense of false security.

With the present compression of these barriers from days and miles into minutes and seconds (Oklahoma is now as close to Moscow as Berlin to Paris in 1940), we begin to recognize this enemy * * * powerful, brutal, determined, arrogant in his military might and scientific accomplishment, contemptuous in his cloak of invincibility.

Through the mist of his propaganda, he becomes more obvious; from his initial pronouncement of global objectives:

"We shall first dominate eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia. Finally, we shall encircle the United States, as the last bastion of capitalism. We shall not have to fight. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our waiting hands" (Lenin, 1918).

down to his confident boasting of present accomplishment.

"Victory is now in sight" (Khrushchev, January 1961).

It may be later than we know; but it is also earlier than they think. The weakness of power-mad dictators has ever been to underestimate the latent forces of freedom. Our survival is still within reach, but the time to reach is desperately short.

Our first reluctant awakening must comprehend the nature of the war our enemy fight—psychological, political, social, economic, industrial, scientific, military—and must include the concept that the non-military phase, though lacking the horror is the more deadly, for it will set up the military phase as a brief but foregone conclusion, a violent, but final, climax.

We must understand that the terrain this unconventional warfare transcends land, sea, and air, involves a fourth and new dimension—the mind of all mankind.

We must next study our enemy, his objectives, his strategies, his tactics, as he has been studying us for 40 years; and, with stakes of life or death, we must recognize that our enemy:

1. Has warned that "War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable and that the democracies, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate their own destruction * * * in return for phony peace overtures."

2. Has through the means of a world revolution, pledged his all to accomplish Communist utopia after bloody elimination of capitalist opposition.

3. Has mounted a steadily accelerating offensive, to push us into a nuclear corner where we must choose between surrender world destruction.

4. Has sold us his concept of peaceful coexistence, with implied promise of easing cold war tensions, which he alone controls concealing that his concept of peace means only that we will not seriously challenge his goals.

5. Has used the hope of peace itself as an implement of psychological war.

6. Has built up, with Western aid, a colossus 1 billion slaves; a Frankenstein that challenges our very survival.

7. Has extended communism over two fifths of the land surface of the earth and is reaching for one-third more, including the Carribbean nations to form the boundary of a new Communist lake.

8. Has organized and supports a hard core Communist conspiracy in the United States of America with awesome capabilities, as evidenced by the success of Communist organized, engineered and financed student riots against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in San Francisco last May (see J. Edgar Hoover report, "Communist Target—Youth").

Finally we must study ourselves, recognizing that we are constantly being weighed in the balance of protracted war, that we change overnight from cold to hot, if ever when we are found wanting. We must evaluate our strength and weakness; and rescue to mobilize our vast resources for the awesome conflict, before shifting of the balance of power past the point of no return.

What can we do? If our Government cannot meet the threat, if our leaders be not aware of the stark reality of our peril, how can we? We can. We must. We shall.

We must recognize that our Government is us; and our leaders simply mirror the composite thought and motivation of the people.

We must reject the old truism that the most significant fact of history is man's refusal to learn from history; and avidly do our homework to learn what has produced our present dilemma. This will reveal:

1. In March 1942, our President, expressing the sentiments of the vast majority of his people, wrote to Churchill:

"By the time you receive this, you will have learned of my conference with Litvinov and I expect a reply from Stalin shortly. * * * I think I can personally handle Stalin better than either your foreign office or my State Department. Stalin hates all of your people. He thinks he likes me better and I hope he will continue to do so."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 25, 1961

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Wednesday, May 24, 1961, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been noted for your attention.

SENATE

Pages 8119-8123. Senator Javits, (R) New York, introduced, for himself and Senators Douglas, (D) Illinois, and Clark, (D) Pennsylvania, S. Con. Res. 25, concerning the enforcement in certain States of the Constitution and laws for the protection of individual rights. Mr. Javits requested immediate consideration of this resolution, objection was made and the resolution was then ordered to lie over for one day under the rule. Later, unanimous consent agreement was made that the Senate would consider this resolution on Thursday, May 25th with limited debate, if vote not reached resolution will be placed on calendar. Mr. Javits included sundry articles and other data in connection with his remarks on this resolution. Included was a telegram from Attorney General Kennedy to Governor Patterson of Alabama. References to the FBI, in connection with investigation of recent incidents in Montgomery, Alabama, set forth in this telegram have been noted.

Pages 8144-8146. Senator Stennis, (D) Mississippi, introduced for himself and several other Senators a bill (S. 1955) to amend title 18, United States Code, to proscribe travel in interstate or foreign commerce for purposes of inciting to riot, or committing other unlawful acts. Mr. Stennis stated "this statute is intended to cover all cases anywhere, in any area of the United States, of the type of the so-called freedom riders, or any other group, whose mission and purposes tend to incite riot." A copy of this bill has been obtained for review.

Page 8212. The Senate received the following Executive nominations: Edward A. Heslep, of California, and George E. O'Brien, of California, to be U. S. marshals. Frank W. Wilson, of Tennessee, to be a U. S. district judge.

ENCLOSURE

EX 104 REC-4 66-1734-1966

XEROX JUN 8 1961

JUN 7 1961

1 - Mr. Tolson - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Parsons - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - with enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - with enclosure
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell - with enclosure
ycs/mcm
(11)

OVER

Memorandum to the Director
Re: The Congressional Record

SENATE - continued

Adjournment: Until Thursday, May 25, 1961, at 9:55 a. m.

HOUSE

Pages 8250-8251. Congressman Hosmer, (R) California, spoke concerning the proposed meeting between President Kennedy and Khrushchev. He comments on the Russian attitude and information concerning the United States as compared to that of the United States to Russia. Mr. Hosmer stated "Khrushchev and his advisers have access to complete and detailed information about America and Americans gleaned from our public press and from infiltrators, sympathizers or fuzzy thinkers in every important area of our society. It is illogical to assume that the FBI has them all under control."

Pages 8252-8255. Congressman Fisher, (D) Texas, spoke concerning the attack by the publication "Overseas Weekly" against Major General Edwin A. Walker, former commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany. The Overseas Weekly criticized General Walker for methods used in training personnel concerning the perils posed by the Communist conspiracy. The Overseas Weekly described this program as a John Birch Society indoctrination plan. Mr. Fisher stated "Moreover, Overseas Weekly in its desperation failed to mention the fact that the Birch book was but one of a number of anti-Communist publications made available to the troops. About other publications so distributed were 'The Masters of Deceit,' by J. Edgar Hoover; - - -." He went on to state "Surely General Walker's military career is not to be jeopardized now by unfounded and insignificant charges made by a highly questionable get-rich-quick tabloid publication—the notorious Overseas Weekly."

Adjournment: Until Thursday, May 25, 1961, at 12 noon.

XEROX
JUN 7 1961

APPENDIX

Page A3697. Congressman Roudebush, (R) Indiana, extended his remarks concerning efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate youth groups. He stated "in testimony just released by the House Appropriations Committee, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has warned that infiltration of youth organizations is one of the major objectives of the Communist Party today. - - - Mr. Hoover testified that he saw a very healthy sign in the fact that some young people are beginning to realize that communism is not all it has been portrayed to be. We must make this more than a sign. We must make it a fact known to all young Americans."

APPENDIX - continued

Pages A3718-A3719. Congressman Findley, (R) Illinois, extended his remarks to include an editorial which appeared in the Christian Century of May 17, 1961, entitled "Freedom of the Press." Mr. Findley stated "nothing is more essential to freedom than a free press. It is one of the first things seized by a panicky or totalitarian ruler, and its control is a clue to the kind of government that will follow." The editorial points out that President Kennedy should not complain when the press gives the American people information if he is not ready to ask Congress to declare a state of danger. The editorial advises that there should be no complaint if the information includes "judgments on the decisions and deeds of President Kennedy and the CIA. (What a serious mistake it would be for the President to appoint his brother, now the Attorney General, to succeed Allen Dulles as CIA head. Yet this is being discussed in the highest administration circles, according to reports which may be trial balloons.)"

great trading nations, our competitors in the free world market, either from their governments or from private enterprise.

Perhaps the most important provision of this bill is the specific authority it extends to the Export-Import Bank to add new kinds of coverage, including export credit guarantees against both commercial and political risks in both short- and medium-term transactions.

The bill contains a number of other provisions which seek to expand and accelerate export promotion services on a broad front. First, to achieve improved coordination of Government programs, it establishes an inter-agency Council for Export Promotion.

Second, it authorizes and directs the Department of State to undertake market surveys and other commercial research in foreign countries and disseminate information gained thereby to American businesses. It would also allow the Department of State to engage in institutional advertising for American exports, general and specific, in foreign media and, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, to set up U.S. trade information centers at permanent and temporary trade fairs in other countries.

Third, the bill would authorize and direct the Department of Commerce to expand export services in its field offices and increase the number of these offices. This Department is also called upon to insert export promotion advertising in American media and to set up permanent trade centers abroad for the exhibition of U.S. goods.

Fourth, the bill would establish in the Small Business Administration a new division, the Foreign Trade Division, to render explicit services to the small businessman newly entering or considering the entry of foreign markets.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill, as I suggested earlier, is to provide a coordinated and augmented program of Government action to assist U.S. manufacturers and businessmen to recognize and develop export markets. I hope that it will receive prompt consideration.

THE NEED FOR EXPANDED SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS

(Mrs. MAY (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was granted permission to extend her remarks in the body of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week I introduced H.R. 7223, to extend the Sugar Act for 5 years and to establish new basic domestic quotas from which our American farmers could vastly increase sugar production.

My bill is based on proposal Z which has met with general acceptance in many segments of the domestic sugar industry including new grower areas of the State of Washington.

While this legislation is not complete in every respect, it can serve as a vehicle in consideration of the many controversial aspects of the entire sugar production problem. As an example, the matter of foreign quotas is still to be worked out, and other matters of interest and concern to the domestic industry may need further attention.

The bill would extend the law to December 31, 1966, and would establish new basic quotas on the basis of a consumption estimate level of 9,600,000 tons, the anticipated actual consumption for 1962.

New basic quotas for domestic areas, under terms of the legislation, are as follows:

Area	Short tons, raw value
Domestic beet sugar	2,600,000
Mainland cane sugar	850,000
Hawaii	1,150,000
Puerto Rico	1,200,000
Virgin Islands	15,000

This bill would allocate to domestic areas 75 percent of the national consumption growth over the 9,600,000-ton consumption estimate level, reserving 25 percent for foreign countries. The first 525,000 tons of the domestic share of growth would be divided 75 percent to domestic beet and 25 percent to mainland cane.

Regarding acreage for new growers, whenever restrictive proportionate shares are in effect for the domestic beet sugar area, 75 percent of the permitted acreage in excess of 1 million acres (plus the acreage utilized by new growers under this provision in prior years) will be made available to new producers of sugar beets to the extent that facilities for processing are available. This provision is calculated to provide for the entry of new growers to the extent that processing facilities, under the quotas anticipated may become available, and at the same time to protect both the present growers and future new growers. A new grower in 1 year becomes in effect an old grower the next year and the acreage he utilizes is added to the 1 million-acre base.

Mr. Speaker, I withheld introduction of specific legislation until testimony of new and old sugarbeet growers in the recent 2-day House Agriculture Committee hearing was completed and could be analyzed. It is clear from committee testimony that American farmers have a right to expect that Congress will allow them to produce more of America's sugar supply. The testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of taking care of our American farmers first, before we look elsewhere for our supplies of sugar. This valued cash crop will do much to raise farm income, will ease the taxpayer burden, will assure a stable supply of sugar in the Nation, and will stimulate the entire American economy.

No foreign nation can be expected to lose respect for America for taking care of our own people before we turn to them for additional sugar needs. The longer we delay in passage of a new and long-term Sugar Act the longer it will be before factories can be constructed to process the potential sugar crop.

I have asked the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee to request from the Department of Agriculture its views on H.R. 7223, and I am hopeful that the departmental report will be forthcoming as soon as possible so that the administration position regarding an increase in the domestic production of sugar will be clear and there will be no doubt about the administration's willingness to allow American farmers to help themselves and their Nation.

NOTORIOUS OVERSEAS WEEKLY ATTACKS ANTICOMMUNIST PROBLUE AMERICANISM PROGRAM OF GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the recent attack upon Major General Edwin A. Walker, formerly commander of our 24th Infantry Division in Germany, by the publication Overseas Weekly, has naturally aroused much interest. It has given rise to many inquiries concerning the allegations directed at General Walker, and in turn has caused many of us to probe into the activities and the motives of the general's accuser, the Overseas Weekly.

Today I wish to discuss the character and validity of the charges, and the character and quality of the accuser. Because of the publicity of the incident and the importance of the issue, it is felt that the public should be as fully informed as possible regarding the facts in the case.

From inquiries and documented evidence, I am convinced the charges are unfounded and actually constitute a bold and brazen attempt by a salacious tabloid newspaper to smear one of our most respected combat officers.

WHO IS GENERAL WALKER?

To begin with, who is Major General Walker? He was born in Center Point, Kerr County, Tex., 50 years ago. His mother and a brother still reside there. He graduated from West Point in 1931. He has to his credit a distinguished combat record. The general commanded the 2d Division Artillery at Heartbreak Ridge in some of the hardest fighting against the Communists in Korea, when it fired a record of 22,000 rounds every 24 hours for 14 days. And he served with distinction at Anzio and Cassino in World War II.

General Walker's awards include the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with an oak leaf cluster, the French Croix de Guerre, the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Legion of Merit.

He served as commander of the Arkansas Military District in 1957, during the Little Rock incident, and in October of 1959 was assigned to the command of the 24th Division.

Aside from his military record, General Walker is known for his militant opposition to communism. He is a firm and outspoken exponent of Americanism. He is a student of history and an authority on the devious workings and objectives of the Communist conspiracy. The General senses an obligation to inculcate his troops with patriotism and with an understanding of their mission

in the service, and also an understanding of the perils posed by the Communist conspiracy.

It will be recalled that many of the defections in the Korean war were traceable to lack of indoctrination of the troops in Americanism and the aims and objectives of the Reds. It was the general's zeal in attempting to prevent that condition among the troops in the 24th Division that led to the career assassination attempt against him by the Overseas Weekly.

In addition, General Walker is known for his desire to surround the GIs under his command with a climate of morality and clean living. Many of the troops are away from their home environments for the first time, and General Walker has shown a keen awareness of this fact in his efforts to provide for them the protection that every father and mother would want them to have.

OVERSEAS WEEKLY PROTESTS

In his active program in pursuance of these objectives, General Walker seems to have run into a conflict with the notorious Overseas Weekly, a tabloid that is published and sold chiefly on our military bases in Europe.

The basis for the attack by the Weekly seems to have stemmed from the undertaking of an Americanism program by General Walker among his troops, in connection with which he featured an exposure of the techniques and goals of communism.

Last October General Walker initiated what was known as the pro-blue program. Its purpose was to carry out the objectives to which I have already referred. The program was in accord with Army regulations and within the scope of official directives. It appears to have been consistent with regulations and directives from the Department of the Army, from USAREUR, and from the 7th Army in Germany which prompted it.

The propriety of initiating this Americanism program has wide support. The need and justification for it was cited in a speech by Mr. Frank Barnett, director of research, the Richardson Foundation, Inc., before the officer students of the Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, a few weeks ago, later placed in the March issue of "Military Review"—official Army magazine.

After discussing the cold war and Communist goals, Mr. Barnett stated:

For all these reasons, it is clear that the U.S. military—with its disciplined organization, training methods, and civilian contacts through ROTC, Reserves, and industry—can and must help others to wage nonmilitary warfare * * *. The free world needs guidance from its own professional students of strategy, tactics, and conflict.

The Army has recently published a position paper on cold war intelligence, Classified Army Regulation 515–1, titled, "Collateral Activities, Army Cold War Activities (U)," dated March 29, 1961. This AR defines troop information objectives and actions to be achieved in instructing American troops in cold war principles. It appears that the subject matter, methods, techniques, and precepts contained in AR 515–1 closely parallel those propounded by Mr. Barnett in his address to the Command and General Staff College. And this regulation very strongly reinforces the principles contained in the 24th Infantry Division pro-blue program.

THE PRO-BLUE PROGRAM

The pro-blue program simply teaches the soldier his American citizenship and it outlines the scope of communism and how it operates against the United States.

Maj. Arch E. Roberts drafted the original plan. I have sought and obtained information from him regarding it. In a recent letter to me he stated:

By way of introduction let me say that as Special Project Officer, 24th Infantry Division I, at the direction of Gen. Edwin A. Walker, then 24th Infantry Division Commander, prepared the division citizenship-in-service program and the subsequent, and enlarged, division pro-blue program which has come to be an issue of some note in Europe and in the United States.

A copy of the original draft was sent to me and I have examined it in detail. Most of it appears to have been incorporated in the final version. Excerpts from the official directives which established the 24th Division pro-blue program, follows:

II. OBJECTIVES

1. Communism.

(a) External: To orient military personnel and their dependents in the scope of world communism by studying the philosophy, objectives and imperialistic expansion of communism following World War II.

(b) Internal: To educate military personnel and their dependents in the technique of Communist infiltration, subversion and propaganda in influencing legal governments, seizing power, then ruling through brutality and fear.

(c) Military: To instruct military personnel and their dependents in the recognition of overt and covert Communist methodology in their attempt to subvert military morale, espirit, prestige and leadership.

2. American Citizenship.

(a) Origins of American culture: To appraise military personnel and their dependents of their personal stake in American political philosophy, the American concept of individual rights and freedoms, and the demand for individual belief, sacrifice and honor.

(b) The American military moral heritage: To motivate military personnel and their dependents in adherence to American moral forces and the precepts of individual dignity, the preciousness of every human soul, and the obligations of the conscientious citizen to his God, to his country, and to himself.

(c) Politics, U.S.A.: To inform military personnel and their dependents of the power of the American citizen as a unique political force, to study the structure of local, State and national political organizations, to review methods of assessing issues and candidates, to examine the techniques of Socialist Communist action, and to note how the American citizen can exert his power in the fight for freedom.

(d) Morale and mission: To indoctrinate military personnel in those aspects of body, mind, and spirit which have a material bearing on morale and mission in the 24th Infantry Division, to examine physiological and psychological factors which affect individual, unit, and division efficiency, i.e., morbidity, serious incidents, and court-martial, to create aggressive, disciplined, and spiritually motivated fighters for freedom.

The directive then outlines the mechanics of putting the pro-blue program into effect. This includes group instruction, the orientation of better communication, improved German-American relations, and the use of such publication as Taro Leaf, the division's paper, Army Times, Stars and Stripes, AFN Munich and other media available through Army public information channels.

OVERSEAS WEEKLY AND JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

While this highly laudible program was in effect and apparently functioning successfully it was suddenly attacked by the Overseas Weekly. Thanks to the fertility of its imagination, the weekly decided the pro-blue program was nothing but a John Birch Society indoctrination plan. News stories to that effect were wired and radioed back to the States. In the April 16, 1961, issue of the Weekly there appeared an article headlined "Military Channels Used To Push Birch Ideas." The article follows:

AUGSBURG.—For the past year the 24th Infantry Division has been exposed to a propaganda barrage on the philosophy of the controversial John Birch Society. The principles of the ultraconservative, self-styled anti-Communist society have been published to the 13,000 men and 10,000 dependents of the division by its special warfare office which directs the pro-blue program.

The special warfare office and the pro-blue campaign were established by the division commander, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker at a meeting last October 15.

Following the publication of that story General Walker was ordered by President Kennedy transferred from his post of Division Commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany to the U.S. Army Headquarters in Heidelberg, and an investigation of the charges was ordered. That investigation is presently being conducted by Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown, acting inspector general.

In the report on the incident reaching New York papers it was said that General Walker had instituted a special troop-indoctrination program using materials and publications of the John Birch Society. In reporting on General Walker's relief from command the New York Times on April 18 included the following:

In its report last week, "The Overseas Weekly" said that a "special warfare office" had been established within the division last October to conduct a "pro-blue" campaign. It said that the campaign was designed, in the General's words, to present "a positive approach toward the defeat of open Communist subversion of the American way of life." The name of the Birch Society's basic book of principles is the Blue Book.

Thus, Overseas Weekly very cleverly by innuendo attempted to leave the impression that the pro-blue program was, somehow, affiliated with the John Birch Society which uses a blue book.

In its attempt to prove its point, the Weekly, according to a story which appeared in the April 14 issue of the New York Herald Tribune, stated that "copies of a book by the society's founder, Robert Welch, Jr., 'The Life of John Birch,' have been distributed to all company and battery day rooms in the division."

This is more of the Weekly's [illegible]ndo. The fact is that the book on the life of John Birch has nothing whatever to do with the John Birch Society. It is simply the story of the murder of an American officer by Chinese Communists at the end of World War II. Moreover, Overseas Weekly in its desperation failed to mention the fact that the Birch book was but one of a number of anti-Communist publications made available to the troops. About other publications so distributed were "The Masters of Deceit," by J. Edgar Hoover; "A Guide to Anti-Communist Action," by Anthony T. Bouscaren; "The Techniques of Soviet Propaganda," prepared by the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate; "Techniques of Communism," by Louis F. Budenz; "In Every War But One," by Eugene Kinhead; "The Pentagon Case," by Col. Victor J. Fox; and "The Story of Mary Liu," by Richard Hunter.

In addition, I am informed that recently the authoritative speech entitled "A Proposal for Political Warfare," by Frank Barnett, to which I have already referred, was distributed to the troops.

If, as Overseas Weekly contends, the distribution of this material, and the discussion of the political philosophy contained in them, constitutes the promotion of the John Birch Society aims; and if, as the Weekly further contends, the 24th Division "pro-blue" program is engaged in the dissemination of the society's basic principles, then it would appear that every one in the service should investigate the principles and techniques of the John Birch Society since they appear to parallel the political philosophy, and the instructions, disseminated by official military authorities since the end of World War II.

When asked about the Weekly charges, General Walker on April 14 stated that the "pro-blue" program was "not associated or affiliated with any organization or society. It is designed to develop the understanding of American military and civil heritage, and the tactics and objectives of those enemies who would destroy us."

Major Roberts, who as projects officer for the 24th Division drafted the "pro-blue" program, says at that time he had never even heard of the John Birch Society. Major Roberts reports that in a meeting with General Walker last October while the program was being formulated, the general stated that he did not care what the men and officers called this new program, just so they understood that it was to be anti-Red. Walker then noted that it would be alright with him if, to emphasize the anti-Red concept, they identified it in their minds as "pro-blue." It may be noted that the Navy and Air Force each have blue books used in their personnel training.

MOTIVES OF OVERSEAS WEEKLY

It thus appearing that there is no relationship between the "pro-blue" program and the John Birch Society, the question arises: What was the motive behind the attack launched against General Walker by the Overseas Weekly? One motive may be found in a paragraph carried in the New York Her[illegible] Tribune of April 17, which reads:

General Walker and the Overseas Weekly have been feuding since the general banned one of the newspaper's reporters from the 24th Division installations.

That story referred to action taken against a reporter on the Overseas Weekly by the name of Siegfried Naujocks. The latter, who continues as a Weekly reporter, is a native of Danzig, Poland, and is now in Germany on a German passport. I understand he once worked in the propaganda ministry of the Nazis but was later shipped to the Eastern Front.

Naujocks was caught in the act of seeking a pipeline into the command headquarters for the purpose of obtaining information which he meant to use to smear General Walker, and after admitting his guilt he was barred from further use of the bases under Walker's command.

That incident seems to have hurt the feelings of the chief owner and publisher of the Overseas Weekly, a Mrs. Marion von Rospach. And a little later she came out with the charges against General Walker who had expelled her ace reporter.

QUESTIONABLE REPUTATION OF OVERSEAS WEEKLY

Mr. Speaker, the fact that the Rospach charges are apparently spurious and phony gives rise to a question of the character and policies of the Overseas Weekly. A recent Army Times editorial on the Walker case contains this comment:

We don't think much of the Overseas Weekly. Called the Oversexed Weekly by the troops, it has been termed "subversive to the command"—by an admitted adherent of General Walker—"since it carries news calculated to destroy unit loyalty, smear noncommissioned leaders, and assist anti-American forces in their campaign to disunite NATO by portraying the American soldier as rowdy, disorderly, dishonest, and immoral."

General Walker himself, who should be in a position to know whereof he speaks, has described the Weekly as immoral, unscrupulous, incompetent, and destructive.

Lt. Gen. Charles I. Bolte, commanding general of the Army in Europe in 1953, banned the Overseas Weekly as unfit for American servicemen.

General Bolte has recently said that Mrs. von Rospach visited him in Heidelberg, Germany, with her lawyers, and that he agreed to reinstate the paper if it were cleaned up.

From looking at some of the issues of the tabloid it is easy for one to understand General Bolte's concern and why he would not allow the paper on military installations until a promise was made that it would be "cleaned up." Leads to stories in the paper often carried on the front page are lurid. "Model Won't Rest on Her Laurels," is an example. The first and last pages usually feature a large photo of a nearly-nude.

Another issue carried a full story on publication of Ladies Directory, listing "play-for-pay gals" by name and address in the Soho district in London, hinged on a court proceeding which occurred after issuance of the directory.

Still another provides the readers with information that one Martha Watts had written a 235 page book on "The Men in My Life," published in London, including the news that its author had been convicted 400 times for soliciting as a prostitute. Another carried a story on the British strippers in the Soho district, with explicit details as to clubs, extent of stripping, and the like.

A prominent story from Oversea's London correspondent contains a three-column headline, "Under-Counter Gal Book Center of United Kingdom Controversy."

These are but a few of hundreds of examples that could be cited to illustrate the chief characteristics of the Overseas Weekly. I would not contend that Mrs. von Rospach is not within her legal rights in publishing what she does. I do not know. My purpose is to illustrate the type of paper she chooses to publish. Apparently it sells because I understand she has made a lot of money out of this enterprise.

Many complain that the paper overemphasizes derelictions of GI's, and by following a consistent policy in that regard the effect is to place all troops in a generally bad light in the eyes of Europeans. Crime, sex, and debauchery are prominently portrayed. "Bamberg Citizens Groaning About New GI Incidents," one typical headline proclaims. Another says "Bamberg Madam Took Advantage of Girls, GI's."

It is this type of publication that is credited with causing one of our great combat soldiers, General Walker, to be relieved of his command. Surely this mistake will be rectified as a result of the investigation of Overseas Weekly's charges. Today of all times we need to reward rather than penalize those who preach patriotism and who expose the evils of our mortal enemy—communism. From all evidence available it would seem that the "pro-blue" program, or something very similar to it, should be adopted as a model for use in all our military installations all over the world. And General Walker should be given appropriate official recognition for having initiated it.

OVERSEAS WEEKLY SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED

There appears to be ample reason why the Department of Defense should initiate an investigation of Overseas Weekly and its publishers. It is widely alleged that the paper is having an adverse effect upon our position in the NATO setup, and tends to have a demoralizing effect on the troops who read its issues over a period of time. Editorial motivations should be carefully studied and evaluated. Such an investigation could determine more accurately the question of whether this or any other similar publication should have official accreditation to do business on Government bases.

Mr. Speaker, the Walker case involves serious business—very serious business. Here is involved a man whose reputation as a combat leader was earned on the

field of battle in the midst of hot warfare. This man's heroic achievements have earned for him the plaudits and recognition of a grateful Nation.

Surely General Walker's military career is not to be jeopardized now by unfounded and insignificant charges made by a highly questionable get-rich-quick tabloid publication—the notorious Overseas Weekly.

PROPOSED SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CAPTIVE NATIONS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, next week President Kennedy will face Soviet Dictator Khrushchev at a summit conference. All Americans fervently desire the President to speak from a position of strength and firmness. We, as Members of the House, want President Kennedy to know that he carries the hopes of America and the entire free world, and he certainly has the support of Congress as he attempts to develop an effective foreign policy against Soviet financed and directed worldwide Communist activity.

We realize as observers of recent history and students of Soviet Russian diplomatic history that the so-called summit conferences, starting with President Roosevelt's meetings with Stalin at Tehran and Yalta, continuing with President Truman's meeting with Stalin at Potsdam, on through President Eisenhower's meetings with Khrushchev, have resulted in the United States being outmaneuvered diplomatically if for no other reason than we have trusted the Communist rulers while they see fit to break every pledge and commitment that they give. This cannot happen again. That is why I call to the attention of the President the fact that the House of Representatives is ready, willing, and able to cooperate with him to generate for this country a sustained foreign policy counteroffensive against the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union and its illegitimate empire.

I certainly hope that in the preliminary negotiations and preparations for this meeting we have not already made concessions or are about to make concessions that will be used to the advantage of the Soviets in world affairs. Only an inferior nation makes concessions at a conference. A nation such as the United States, honest and fearless in its conduct of international relations, need not be blackmailed or coerced into any improper concessions to the sinister forces that oppose us throughout the world.

My purpose, Mr. Speaker, in addressing the House this afternoon, is to call to the attention of all the Members the willingness and determination of the Republican Members of the House to strengthen the hand of the President, to strengthen the officials of our State Department, and to strengthen the position of our Ambassador to the United Nations by cooperating in the creation of the Special House Committee on Captive Nations. Many of the Members recall, I am sure, the previous occasions when I have addressed myself to the formation of this committee. Our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], has addressed you on the same subject on numerous instances. The very fact that the House in this bipartisan spirit has discussed and is processing the creation of this committee should invigorate any faint hearts that may beat in our State Department ranks. The House Rules Committee has before it various resolutions authorizing this Special Committee on Captive Nations. It is my hope that we would move as swiftly as possible in authorizing this committee so that its merits, practicality and usefulness to our President, State Department and United Nations Ambassador may be realized at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD, I wish to insert a statement of policy that was approved by the House Republican Policy Committee yesterday in support of my resolution to create a Special House Committee on Captive Nations:

STATEMENT OF POLICY OF HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

The Republican policy committee of the House of Representatives urges the adoption of House Resolution 267 providing for the creation of a bipartisan congressional committee to be known as the Special Committee on the Captive Nations.

1. The primary issue of our times is the struggle between atheistic, totalitarian, imperialist Communist slavery and the libertarian governments of the free world.

2. The nature of this struggle is primarily psycho-political and the Soviet Union depends heavily upon propaganda as it wages its campaign of subversion and aggression. This propaganda is based upon the demonstrably false promise that world communism seeks to liberate the peoples of developing nations from colonialism and imperialism.

3. This fallacious promise can be effectively countered by the assembling and forthright utilization of all the truths and facts pertaining to the enslaved condition of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, mainland China, Cossackia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, Tibet, Turkestan, Ukraine, White Ruthenia, and other subjugated nations.

4. The Soviet Union has displayed to all the world its profound fear of growing free world knowledge of and interest in its brutal suppression of the people of these captive nations.

5. The captive nations constitute a primary deterrent against a hot global war and further overt aggression by the Soviet and Chinese Reds as well as a positive means for the advancement of world freedom in this psycho-political struggle.

6. The President and the Department of State will draw needed strength in this struggle from a continuing expose of Soviet imperialism.

I wish to point out that the following Republican House Members have introduced similar resolutions: Mr. AYRES, Mr. BOW, Mr. BRUCE, Mrs. CHURCH, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. MILLER of New York, Mr. SCRANTON, Mr. SIBAL, and Mr. WALLHAUSER.

In the last few months, I have been in communication with organizations representing various nationality groups in the United States who maintain an interest in the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain. They are all in basic agreement that this committee would be a practical, helpful instrument of the House and assure us of their ability and willingness to cooperate in the work of the committee.

We are all in agreement, I trust, that the House should do all within its power to expose the Soviet hypocrisy of which I speak. The colonial Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should receive the scrutiny of peoples of the free world and this committee, as I have indicated on so many occasions, would be ideally equipped to put the spotlight on this circumstance, with the facts and information that could be obtained.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the propaganda statements of the Soviet Union exaggerating the political, economic and social problems here in the United States. They seek to portray the United States in a most untruthful light deliberately exaggerating the problems which we acknowledge are ours and are working steadily to overcome.

The Soviet Union is the greatest prison camp the world has ever seen. The Russian people themselves are prisoners of their own government. Actually, they belong to the Government. Their government does not truly serve them. There is discrimination in the Soviet Union against minority racial groups. There is discrimination by the Soviet Union against the Moslem, Christian and Hebrew religions. There is discrimination in the Soviet Union against minority nationalities. There is naturally not only discrimination but complete deprival of human rights for anyone disagreeing with Communist ideology.

Mr. SCRANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DERWINSKI. I yield.

Mr. SCRANTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the gentleman on bringing this matter to the attention of the House, particularly at this time. We all remember that some 2 years ago when the Congress of the United States passed a resolution establishing Captive Nations Week that it made a very profound impression on the Kremlin and on Mr. Khrushchev himself who was exposed to our merriment at the time he came over here on his famous tour of the United States. I think it is equally true that at this particular moment just previous to our President's making his trip to Europe and meeting with Mr. Khrushchev that the Congress should again take unto themselves the opportunity of making this very profound commitment by establishing the Captive Nations Committee so it will be very clear not only to Mr. Khrushchev but also to all the peoples behind the Iron Curtain that this Nation and this body are as interested as ever in them and in their ultimate freedom. Again I compliment the gentleman on bringing it to us at this time. I sincerely hope the House of Representatives will pass the resolution indicative of this and establish the Captive Nations Committee.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 3/11/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-New) (C)

SUBJECT: THE FLORIDA COALITION OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination and one copy of a clipping from the Palm Beach Post, a daily newspaper at West Palm Beach, Florida, dated March 2, 1963, which relates to instant matter.

For the information of the Bureau, the source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] had received information of possible picketing by local Negroes of this meeting; however, this was handled and did not take place.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
RWW:vn
(4)

9 ENCLOSURE

62-1C1947-7

REC-51

25 MAR 12 1963

EX-116

INTEREST RE RACIAL MATTERS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 22 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
March 11, 1963

RE: THE FLORIDA COALITION
OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
INTERNAL SECURITY - SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

A source at West Palm Beach, Florida, advised on March 4, 1963, that the above-captioned organization headed by Mr. ROBERT C. KIME, a Palm Beach, Florida attorney, whose wife, MARJORIE NILES KIME, is the editor of the organization's Bulletin, sponsored a joint speech at the George Washington Hotel, West Palm Beach, Florida, by Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS and General EDWIN A. WALKER on March 1, 1963. The appearance of HARGIS and WALKER was in turn under the sponsorship of the Christian Crusade, Tulsa, Oklahoma, who are touring several states in a project known as "Operation Midnight Ride."

Dr. HARGIS spoke initially to the group of approximately one thousand persons, outlining the tour which will touch about thirty cities; purpose of it is to awaken people to the Communist threat, and the present administration's lax attitude. HARGIS attacked a local reporter and was very critical of the Liberal Press for omitting truths stating he wanted fair presentation by news media and that the Conservatives should press for States Rights and a fair press. The public should listen to CARL MC INTYRE, PAUL HARVEY, FULTON LEWIS, JR., and the John Birch Society, all of whom are for States Rights, and religious freedoms. He stated America's only hope for the future is militant action in getting rid of Communism in Cuba. HARGIS made reference to a recent speech by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER concerning the internal strength of the Communist Party, stated Communism is not interested in Negroes and that the Government should outlaw the Communist Party, treat them as traitors, ship them all out of the country. He mentioned that the Supreme Court's action has destroyed the Smith Act which is a law and that the Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY has not prosecuted any Communist because it would be too difficult and he should, therefore, resign. HARGIS pointed out a principal objective of the Communist Party is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and brought out a vote in Congress this past week as illustration.

RE: THE FLORIDA COALITION
OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

HARGIS recommended that to become better informed, the public should get on mailing lists of the Christian Crusade, the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies, the Daily Congressional Record, write to their Congressmen, get into precinct politics and vote.

General WALKER spoke second and attempted to justify his attempt to politically indoctrinate his troops in Europe and to keep from being suppressed, he resigned his $17,000 yearly retirement to champion the cause of Americanism. He stated the military is not informed on the Cuban situation and that the members of Congress are not representing the people of this country. WALKER claimed that the United States Military are being subverted to United Nations policies and that control of the United States Military is being integrated with the UN Forces. WALKER stated that the Supreme Court ruling on teaching of religion in the public schools is a UN policy for One Worldism and Godless. He added that the United States soldiers overseas are better representatives than any other Governmental Agency, specifically the State Department and Foreign Service. WALKER claimed that the Peace Corp are being trained by Communists within our own country, that we are losing the war in Viet Nam with casualties being kept from the public and that our Government is turning Socialistic. WALKER stated that the New Frontier strangles the military, controls the military politically, that the UN is a Communist Front and desires that the United States military be placed under UN control.

General WALKER mentioned briefly the Oxford, Mississippi situation and that he went there only as an observer and did not agitate. He remarked that if the Government had any such evidence of his actions, BOBBY KENNEDY would have let him rot in jail. WALKER stated that the United States went into Mississippi to suppress States Rights and not because of a Negro situation and that the people will rally around to his way of thinking comes the next election and that he was a political prisoner of the United States Government.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hargis Launches Tirade Against Paper, Reporter

I've Been Mad All Day – Crusader

By EDITH RAYNIE
Palm Beach Post Staff

Christian Crusader Billy James Hargis whipped a crowd of about 1,000 into repeated applause Friday night with a finger-jabbing, rip-roaring attack on this reporter, and newspapers in general.

Supposedly appearing to speak on homefront communism, Hargis spent 25 minutes of his hour in a vocal assault on "your local newspaper and that woman sitting here in the front row."

"We never get fair reporting in newspapers," Hargis shouted. "But I have never heard a more loaded question than she asked at our press conference this morning and [illegible]

Hargis failed to explain the "misquote," and a few minutes later, roared: "I haven't read her story in this afternoon's paper, and I don't intend to. I wouldn't spend the nickel to buy it."

"They never tell what we say," he hollered, waving his arms and pounding the rostrum. "They tell how we take up donations, and sell books, and pass the ice-cream buckets for money . . . but they don't tell what we say."

"I'm sick and tired of this lopsided, unfair, biased, liberal reporting," he yelled, wiping his sweating face with a handkerchief.

The 250-pound Christian Crusader pointed his finger at this reporter to emphasize each word, and roared:

"I've been mad all day, and just waiting for this night. What she did is just like waving a red flag before a bull."

The crowd applauded and several yelled: "That's telling her, Billy!"

"This area is just like the rest of the country. . . filled with liberal newspapers who won't tell you what we say. Well, we're gonna start our own newspaper, I can tell you that."

"And for your information, lady, every word I'm saying is being recorded on a tape recorder for a permanent record."

It was. . . until the last 15 minutes of Hargis' speech when the tape recorder was cut off for the financial appeal to the audience.

Persons attending the rally paid a dollar admission to get in; bought books and pamphlets, and then wrote checks on blanks provided by the Hargis group, put them in envelopes, and dropped them in what the Christian Crusader called "ice cream buckets."

At one point in Hargis' speech, the crowd gave him a standing ovation. This reporter was taking notes and did not rise, and several voices in the middle rows yelled:

"What's the matter with that d. . . . reporter? Can't she stand up?"

Hargis said the only publication "worth reading in this country is the Congressional Record. It will do you more good than all the newspapers and magazines put together."

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

PALM BEACH POST

W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Date: 3/2/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: CHRISTIAN ANTICOMMUNISM CRUSADE
Character: (MM 100-14640)
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

ENCLOSURE
62-114640-7

Walker, billed as chief speaker, of the night, sat on the platform with a half smile on his face while Hargis spoke, and while the hefty speaker joked with the crowd as the money collection was taking place.

Walker finally took the speakers stand at 9:17, when Hargis said "Now we'll sit right down for Gen. Walker's little speech."

The ex-Army officer told the crowd that "one newspaper, like here, I'm sure, said I am attacking the military forces of this country."

He did not identify the paper, or refer to it further in his speech to the crowd at the Hotel George Washington.

The Hargis attack on this reporter was triggered by a morning press conference that came to an abrupt end, almost before it began, with the following question:

"Gen. Walker, you led federal troops in the Little Rock, Ark., integration crisis, you were charged with leading student riots at the University of Mississippi. There are reports you will go to Alabama when integration is tried there. If so, which side will you be on this time?"

Gen. Walker's answer: "I went to Mississippi because of Cuba, and I came to Florida because of Cuba. If I go to Alabama, it will be because of Cuba, and I hope you print that in your paper."

Gen. Walker, in his speech, said the U. S. is headed for a welfare state and for state control.

When the federal government begins attacking state sovereignty, liquidation of government by the people is underway, he said.

"We are trapped in a two-party system that does not truly represent us," Walker added.

Hargis and Walker, sponsored by the Christian Crusade and Friends of Walker, appeared in West Palm Beach last night in the second show of a 17-state tour aimed at national and international communism.

No accounting of the money taken in at last night's rally was announced. Hargis said anybody could get an audit of the Christian Crusade financial structure by writing and asking for it.

At a late hour Gen. Walker was still speaking, and The Palm Beach Post deadline cut off any further coverage of his talk.

GEN. WALKER WARNS COUNTRY HEADED FOR WELFARE STATE

As Billie James Hargis Relaxes After Speech

Staff Photo by Lou Payne

FBI

Date: 2/26/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-64)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (157-29) (P)

RACIAL SITUATION
TAMPA DIVISION

Re Tampa airtel, enclosing Letterhead Memorandum, dated 1/31/63.

Enclosed are appropriate copies of Letterhead Memorandum for dissemination purposes.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the Dallas, Memphis and Miami Divisions for their information concerning the activities of General EDWIN A. WALKER.

The source who furnished information set forth in enclosed Letterhead Memorandum is identified as [redacted] TD

The matters described in enclosed memo will be followed through established sources, and the Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.

EX.-120

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
2 - Tampa
GRM:mh
(8)

REC-50 152-4-64-56

13 FEB 27 1963

2/22/63

By

1-cc [illegible] 2/26/63

5 MAR 7 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 18185
Tampa 9, Florida
February 26, 1963

RACIAL SITUATION

An article in the Tampa Times, Tampa, Florida, issue February 20, 1963, advised that General Edwin A. Walker and Evangelist Billy James Hargis will speak in Tampa, Florida, sometime early in March.

The article indicated that Hargis had announced that he and General Walker, described in the article as a controversial figure in last Fall's riots at Oxford, Mississippi, have joined forces "to expose the mechanisms and threats of communism internally," and will make a cross-country speaking tour, which is to begin in Miami on February 27, 1963.

The tour, called "Operation: Midnight Ride," will see Walker and Hargis keeping one-night speaking dates in twenty-seven cities, ending five weeks later in Los Angeles, according to the article.

Hargis said the title of the tour was inspired by Paul Revere's famed ride.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 24, 1963 that Reverend Oren Fenton Potito, National Organizer of the National States Rights Party, has stated that General Edwin A. Walker is visiting him, Potito, in St. Petersburg at the present time. Source said Potito indicated that Walker is expected to remain in St. Petersburg until approximately March 1, 1963, also that Walker is to make a speech at Tampa, Florida.

[illegible] - 56

ENCLOSURE

157-4-64-56

Enclosure Pages 2 and 3
both withheld as they
are outside the scope of your
request

F B I

Date: 2/27/63

REC- 46

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ENCL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-64)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (157-29) (P)

C School Integration

RACIAL SITUATION
TAMPA DIVISION

Re Tampa airtel, dated 1/31/63, and letterhead memorandum enclosed therewith.

Enclosed are appropriate copies of letterhead memorandum for dissemination purposes.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the Jacksonville and Miami Offices in view of their interest in the racial situation in Florida.

The confidential source who furnished information set forth in enclosed memorandum is identified as [redacted]

There are no known racial situations prevalent in the area covered by the Tampa Division at the present time where it might logically be felt that an incident involving violence might develop.

ENCLOSURE

(3 - Bureau (Enc 8) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc 1) (info) (RM)
2 - Tampa
GRM:dmb
(7)

157-4-64-57

REC- 46

3/4/63 EX-114 6 FEB 28 1963

By: Tps:pp
1cc Agt. unit

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 11 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
February 27, 1963

RACIAL SITUATION

Information set forth below pertains to that portion of Florida encompassing the following counties:

Brevard	Orange
Charlotte	Osceola
DeSoto	Pasco
Hardee	Pinellas
Hernando	Polk
Hillsborough	Sarasota
Lee	Seminole
Manatee	

There has been no change in any of the catagories listed in Tampa memorandum, dated January 31, 1963, except as herein indicated.

IV. General Racial Conditions

Hillsborough County

The "Tampa Times", Tampa, Florida, issue February 20, 1963, carried an article advising that General EDWIN A. WALKER, described therein as a controversial figure in last Fall's riots at Oxford, Mississippi, along with Evangelist BILLY JAMES HARGIS have joined forces "to expose the mechanisms and threats of communism internally", and will make a cross country speaking tour, same to begin at Miami, Florida on February 27, 1963. The article indicated that WALKER and HARGIS will speak in Tampa sometime early in March.

The tour called "Operation: Midnight Ride", will see WALKER and HARGIS keeping one-night speaking dates in 27 cities, according to the article, ending five weeks later in Los Angeles.

157-4-64-57

Enclosure Page 2

Withheld as outside the scope of your request.

FBI

Date: March 28, 1963

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-64)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (157-29) (P)

RACIAL SITUATION
TAMPA DIVISION

School Integration

Re Tampa airtel, dated 2/27/63 and letterhead memorandum enclosed therewith.

Enclosed are appropriate copies of letterhead memorandum for dissemination purposes.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the Jacksonville and Miami Offices in view of their interest in the racial situation in Florida.

The Confidential Sources who furnished information set forth in enclosed memorandum are identified as:

First source [redacted]

Second source [redacted]

ENCLOS

(3) - Bureau (Enc 8) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Tampa
GRS:dmb
(7)

Agency CIA, CIA (SI, CID

Date Forw. APR 1 1963

How Forw. R-5

By FHF:cag

EX-114

157-4-64-51

MAY 00 1963

4-4

1 cc Org Unit
2 cc's destroyed

Date Typed 4/2/63 FHF/dka C C Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

157-4-64-59

Page 2, withheld

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
March 28, 1963

RACIAL SITUATION

Information set forth below pertains to that portion of Florida encompassing the following counties:

Brevard	Orange
Charlotte	Osceola
DeSoto	Pasco
Hardee	Pinellas
Hernando	Polk
Hillsborough	Sarasota
Lee	Seminole
Manatee	

There has been no change in any of the catagories listed in Tampa memorandum, dated February 27, 1963, except as herein indicated:

III. Status of Pending Integration Suits

The "Tampa Tribune", Tampa, Florida, issue March 28, 1963, advised that JAMES A. HAMMOND, self-employed electrical contractor, and HAZEL LOUISE GIBSON, high school teacher, two Tampa Negroes, had on March 27, 1963 filed a suit in the United States District Court, Tampa, seeking to integrate the University of Tampa.

The article advised that defendents in the case were shown as the University; CARL D. BROREIN, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; the individual members of the Board; University President DAVID M. DELO; JAMES W. COVINGTON, Dean of the Evening Division of the University; and WILLIS J. DUNN, Director of Admissions and Registrar.

Plaintiffs charged in their Petition that they were prevented from enrollment in evening division courses "solely on the basis of race". The suit alleges the University is not a private institution, that it depends on Governmental support, further

alleging that the University has received substantial economical support in the past from the city of Tampa, Hillsborough County, as well as the State and Federal Government, since its establishment in 1930.

IV. General Racial Conditions

Lee County

ROBERT KREAGER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Fort Myers, Florida, stated on February 27, 1963 that the Florida Council on Human Relations had then recently held a meeting at Fort Myers, same attended by a "mixed" group of ten white persons and seven Negroes. Among matters discussed at this meeting was the problem of removal of discriminatory signs (on basis of color) on the rest room doors of the Lee County Building. A "Statement of Purpose", text of which was made available to those present, advised "The Florida Council on Human Relations is helping our state to meet the change in a thoughtful and constructive manner. Using the tools of education, mediation

and consultation,it provides vital assistance and background for orderly transition into a productive future by increasing the levels of understanding and friendship among the peoples of differing races, creeds, colors and other variations of background".

Manatee County

Lieutenant Governor PAUL B. JOHNSON, JR., State of Mississippi, described as a "segregation leader", spoke to a "fair-sized crowd" at the Municipal Auditorium, Bradenton, Florida on the evening of March 8, 1963, according to an article appearing in the "Bradenton Herald", Bradenton, Florida, issue March 9, 1963. The meeting was sponsored by the Manatee County Citizens Council, according to the article, and JOHNSON's speech was principally an anti-KENNEDY administration one. The article said Lieutenant Governor JOHNSON was accompanied to Bradenton by LOUIS W. HOLLIS of Jackson, Mississippi, National Executive Director of The Citizens Council.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 20, 1963 that a regular meeting of the Manatee County Citizens Council was held at Bradenton on March 16, 1963, 41 persons being in attendance.

On March 18, 1963, a public meeting was held at the American Legion Building, Sarasota, Florida, same being co-sponsored by the Manatee County Citizens Council and the American Legion at Sarasota, according to source. KARL BAARSLAG, Commander of the Sarasota American Legion Post, spoke to approximately 100 persons present concerning the basic concepts of communism and its inroads into the United States.

Source said the Citizens Council was not mentioned at the March, 1963 meeting, however, JAMES LAWRENCE HARRISON, JR. of Bradenton, Florida appeared to be the organizer of the said meeting, and HARRISON was heard to state that more meetings would follow and that a Sarasota Chapter of the Citizens Council would be organized.

Relative to JAMES LAWRENCE HARRISON, JR., it is to be noted that an article in "The News", Sarasota, Florida, issue

November 14, 1962, called attention to the fact that the Manatee County Citizens Council meeting held at Bradenton, Florida on November 13, 1962 was sponsored by certain individuals in Sarasota County who have been associated with the Ku Klux Klan, including JAMES HARRISON, JR.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on January 14, 1963 that HARRISON was in attendance at a state officers meeting of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan held at Orlando, Florida on January 13, 1963, at which time he reported to the klan concerning activities of the Manatee County Citizens Council.

Pinellas County

An article in the "St. Petersburg Times", St. Petersburg, Florida, issue March 11, 1963, called attention to the fact that ISAIAH WILLIAMS, Negro attorney, was one of two candidates for St. Petersburg councilman nominated in the District 5 primary election on March 5, 1963. It was pointed out, however, that WILLIAMS received most of his votes in Precinct 61 of District 5, which has a heavy Negro population; also that if WILLIAMS were to receive all of the Negro votes in District 5 on election day (March 19, 1963), he would still need an estimated 14,866 "white votes" to win the council seat.

The St. Petersburg Youth Council of the NAACP sponsored a mass meeting at 4 P.M., March 10, 1963, at the New Hope Missionary Baptist Church, according to an article in the "St. Petersburg Times", said date. ROBERT W. SAUNDERS, Field Secretary, NAACP, was to be the main speaker, according to the article.

Miscellaneous

An article in "The Tampa Times", issue March 5, 1963, advised that former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, described as "center of controversy during the recent riots at the University of Mississippi", spoke before 1,000 people at McKay Auditorium, Tampa, on the evening of March 4, 1963 "delivering an attack against the KENNEDY administration". The article said WALKER's

appearance in Tampa is one of 30 speaking engagements on a nation-wide tour labeled "Operation-Midnight Ride", and that he spoke in Miami, West Palm Beach and Orlando, Florida before coming to Tampa, and was to speak at Jacksonville, Florida on March 6, 1963 before leaving the state.

"The Tampa Times, Tampa, Florida, issue March 5, 1963, indicated that Reverend BILLY/HARGIS shared the platform with WALKER, leading the program with a "polished denunciation of the communist conspiracy in the world and more particularly in the United States".

Local newspapers in the Tampa, Florida area carried articles during mid-March, 1963 concerning the 11th Annual Southeastern Regional Conference of the NAACP which was held at Tampa within a four day period from March 14 to March 17, 1963. The States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida were represented at the Conference, according to the articles, with more than 200 branches of the NAACP being represented with delegates. The theme of the Tampa Conference was "Full Emancipation Now".

An article in the "St. Petersburg Times", issue March 14, 1963, indicated that afternoon workshops were scheduled during the Conference, the following topics and sub-topics being discussed:

"Civil Rights Progress and Needs in the Emancipation Centennial Year."

A. Current Status of the Negro in the Political Life of the South.

B. Trends in Voter Registration Among Negroes.

C. Negroes in Elected Offices in the South.

D. Attitudes of State and Municipal Officials Toward Minority Group Needs.

"Key Problems Facing Negroes in the South at the Beginning of the Second Century of Emancipation".

RACIAL SITUATION

A. Overcoming the Barrier of Tokenism in School Integration.

B. Improving the Extent of Job Opportunities for Negro Youth.

C. The Challenge of Making Public Accomodations Available to All.

"Distinctive Contributions That Can Be Made By Religious Groups in Completing the Task of Emancipation".

A. Inter-Faith Cooperation in the Area of Racial Justice.

B. Mobilizing the Economic Resources of the Negro Community in Defense of Basic Rights.

C. Motivating Negro Youth to Prepare for New Opportunities.

D. Supporting the NAACP Centennial; Financial and Membership Crusades in the Churches.

On the evening of March 16, 1963, the NAACP held an awards dinner in the gymnasium of the Howard W. Blake Senior High School. Awards were presented to JAMES MEREDITH, first Negro student admitted to the University of Mississippi; HARVEY GANTT, who broke the racial barrier at Clemson College; CHARLENE HUNTER and HAMILTON HOLMES, both students at the University of Georgia, as well as GEORGE ALLEN, first Negro student to finish law school at the University of Georgia. The Harry T. Moore Memorial Trophy was presented to the state having the highest percentage of increased membership during 1962, said award being given in honor of a Florida NAACP leader who was slain because of his efforts against racial segregation.

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on March 21, 1963 that delegates at the Southeastern Regional Conference decided that Negro voter registration is the most important issue for the NAACP to push in states represented at the Conference, therefore, much emphasis will be given to increasing the number of Negroes registered to vote during coming months.

RACIAL SITUATION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4/3/63

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Tampa (157-29)

From: Director, FBI (157-4-64) -51

RACIAL SITUATION
TAMPA DIVISION

REC-34

ReTPairtels dated 3/28/63 and 3/29/63.

Corrected pages arrived at Bureau too late to substitute pages before dissemination of 3/28/63 letterhead memorandum. Therefore, submit information concerning Hillsborough County by separate letterhead memorandum.

Appropriate errors should be scored against responsible employees.

FHF:vhm
(5)

MAILED 25
APR 3 - 1963
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-424820-38

April 2, 1963

[redacted]

Jacksonville 7, Florida

7C

7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of March 27, 1963, with enclosures, has been received, and I want you to know how much I appreciate your kind comments regarding our work.

For your information, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment on the material you enclosed or on the individuals you listed.

Since this information might be of interest to another government agency, I am forwarding a copy of your letter and enclosures to The Honorable, The Secretary of Defense, Washington 25, D. C., for whatever assistance he might be able to render.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and there is no derogatory information in Bufiles regarding the Southern States Industrial Council. A copy of her letter and her original enclosures are being forwarded to the Secretary of Defense.

CJJ:ped (3)

MAILED 4
APR 2 - 1963
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 3 1963

[redacted]
Jacksonville 7, Florida

March 27, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Because of my utmost admiration and respect for the integrity and efficiency of you and your organization, I am writing to find out the credibility of the enclosed articles published by the Southern States Industrial Council, 1103-1111 Stahlman Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee. These are thermo-fax copies of the two inside pages of their bulletin of March 15, 1963, which is published semi-monthly. I am also interested in knowing if the publisher of this material is a reliable source of information.

In addition, I would also appreciate a report on the loyalty and integrity of the following named men:

General Edwin A. Walker
4011 Turtle Creek Blvd.
Dallas, Texas

Billy James Harris
Christian Crusade
Tulsa 2, Oklahoma

These two men held a public meeting in our City Auditorium earlier this month. I had another engagement and was unable to attend the meeting, but my parents and sister did go and hear Messrs. Walker and Harris. My family were disturbed by what was said. Some of the statements made seemed to be along the same line as that of the enclosed articles from the Southern States Industrial Council.

As a loyal citizen of this country, I am concerned in learning the truth about these matters and will appreciate hearing from you.

Gratefully yours,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

ACK 4-2-63 CJT:jcl

APR 3 1963

10 APR 3 1963

3/11/63

CODE

(IF NEXT RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND DEFERRED TELETYPE, PLAIN TEXT)

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC, NEW ORLEANS

FROM [illegible], FBI

DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, LEAKE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; RACIAL MATTERS.

LOCAL NEWS RELEASES INDICATE GROUP OF NEGROES FILED SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, SEEKING DESEGREGATION OF ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LEAKE COUNTY.

ONE RELEASE INDICATES AN EARLIER REQUEST FOR DESEGREGATION OF COUNTY SCHOOLS WAS ANSWERED WITH QUOTE THREATS AND VIOLENCE UNQUOTE.

IMMEDIATELY ADVISE WHAT INFORMATION HAS COME TO YOUR ATTENTION CONCERNING ALLEGED THREATS AND VIOLENCE RE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN LEAKE COUNTY.

ICH:jhm

(3)

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 11 1963
TELETYPE

EX-102

REC-70 157-1959-X

19 MAR 12 1963

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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UPI-28B

(NEGROES)

SAVANNAH, GA.--A NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION ORGANIZATION SAID YESTERDAY IT WOULD ORGANIZE CLASSES TO TEACH PROSPECTIVE NEGRO VOTERS TO READ AND WRITE.

HOSEA WILLIAMS, HEAD OF THE CRUSADE FOR VOTERS SAID THE DRIVE HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN GETTING THE BULK OF CHATHAM COUNTY'S 13,000 NEGRO VOTERS REGISTERED.

-0-

JACKSON, MISS.--A GROUP OF NEGROES WHO SAY THEIR REQUEST FOR INTEGRATION OF LEAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS WAS ANSWERED WITH "THREATS AND VIOLENCE" HAVE CARRIED THEIR CAMPAIGN TO FEDERAL COURT.

THEY FILED SUIT HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON SEEKING DESEGREGATION OF ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI COUNTY WHICH IS THE HOME OF GOV. ROSS BARNETT.

-0-

TRENTON, N.J.--GOV. RICHARD J. HUGHES WAS TO MEET TODAY WITH AN OFFICIAL OF THE NAACP WHO CHARGED 22 NEW JERSEY CITIES PRACTICE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC HOUSING.

-0-

ATLANTA--FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER YESTERDAY CHARGED THAT NEWSMEN HELPED ENGINEER THE VIOLENCE WHICH ERUPTED ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI CAMPUS THE NIGHT NEGRO JAMES MEREDITH ENTERED THE SCHOOL.

WALKER, APPEARING HERE ON AN "OPERATION MIDNIGHT RIDE" CONSERVATIVE PROGRAM WITH EVANGELIST BILLY JAMES HARGIS, SAID THE NEWSMEN HELPED BRING ABOUT THE VIOLENCE BY ENCOURAGING STUDENTS TO OVERTURN A CAR AND COMMIT OTHER UNRULY ACTS.

3/8--E1027AES

ENCLOSURE 157-1959-X

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-175

(DESEGREGATION)

JACKSON, MISS.--A FEDERAL COURT SUIT WAS FILED TODAY SEEKING DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS IN GOV. ROSS BARNETT'S HOME COUNTY OF LEAKE.

THE SUIT WAS FILED ON BEHALF OF 10 NEGRO PARENTS OR GRANDPARENTS IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF 10,559 WHITES AND 7,582 NEGROES.

IT WAS FILED IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT HERE BY NEGRO ATTORNEY R. JESS BROWN, WHO SAID IT WOULD BE FINANCED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

THE SECOND SUCH SUIT BROUGHT IN MISSISSIPPI, IT CAME ONLY THREE DAYS AFTER THE FIRST. MONDAY, A SUIT WAS FILED IN THE SAME COURT AIMED AT INTEGRATING JACKSON SCHOOLS.

3/7--EG332PES

157-1959-X

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

SEP 6 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAVANNAH	SAVANNAH	8/9/63	3/21 - 8/1/63

TITLE OF CASE

O
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] — TYPED BY: kuc

CHARACTER OF CASE: 7C

RM

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE — Report of SA [redacted] 8/22/63, at Savannah. 7C

-- P --

LEADS

THE ATLANTA OFFICE (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Office in view of the possibility that the information that the Majority Citizens League operating in adjacent South Carolina is relatively inactive will be of interest to that office.

THE CHARLOTTE OFFICE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-38068-504 — REC 31

1 AUG 12 1963

EX 104

COPIES MADE:
(5) - Bureau (105-38068) (RM)
1 - ONI, 6th ND, Charleston (RM)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Langley AFB, Va. (RM)
1 - Atlanta (61-56) (Info) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (RM)
2 - Savannah (105-297)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

STAT. SECT.

Date Fo— 9-6-63

How F— R-5

By

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

GPO: 1958 O-454008

105-38068-504

Cover Page B
Withheld
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 6th ND, Charleston (RM)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Langley AFB, Va. (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: SAVANNAH, GA. 7C
Date: 8/9/63

Field Office File #: 105-297 Bureau File #: 105-38068

Title: ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Klavern #335, West Columbia, S. C., continues to be the only active Klavern of ASCK in EDSC with average of 7-9 at monthly meetings. A cross was burned on leased property on 6/10/63 at West Columbia, S. C., and one on 6/28/63 at Eastover, S. C., followed by a short motorcade in Eastover, which attracted little attention. Little has been said about the Majority Citizens League. At a state meeting of ASCK on 7/7/63, members approved joining the National KKK with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. A social outing was held in Orangeburg, S. C., sponsored by members of ASCK in Orangeburg on 6/14/63. Klaverns at Charleston and N. Charleston still inactive, but attempts being encouraged to recruit members there.

U

-- P --

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-38068-504

Pages 1a through 6

All withheld

b7C

Outside the scope of your request

The above information was furnished by SV T-1 on March 21, 1963, April 10, 1963, April 25, 1963, May 7, 1963, May 16, 1963, June 5, 1963, June 17, 1963, July 5, 1963, July 18, 1963.

5. FINANCES

SV T-1 advised he has no further information concerning the balance in the Klavern treasury.

6. Activities of Klavern

SV T-1 advised on March 21, 1963, that at a meeting on March 11, 1963, they just had a round table discussion of the over-all lack of interest in the organization.

Those present were urged to attend the public rally at the Municipal Auditorium in Greenville, S. C., on March 12, 1963, where General EDWIN C. WALKER and Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS, a preacher from Tulsa, Oklahoma, were having a program on the dangers of Communism.

Informant advised on March 21, 1963, that at a meeting on March 18, 1963, [redacted] gave a talk on the rally held in Greenville, S. C., on March 12, 1963, by General WALKER and Rev. HARGIS. He said that both gave very good talks on the dangers of Communism. 7C

[redacted] claimed that about 2000 persons were present and cards were passed out inside the meeting for membership in the Majority Citizens League. 7C

SV T-1 advised on April 10, 1963, that at a meeting on March 25, 1963, [redacted] gave a short talk on the objectives of the Majority Citizens League but did not indicate any plans for that organization. 7C

He advised on April 10, 1963, that at a meeting on April 1, 1963, [redacted] did most of the talking and discussed the Majority Citizens League. He claimed he had received an inquiry from West Virginia concerning this organization. No plans were made concerning the Majority Citizens League. 7C

105-38068-504
Pages 8 through 14
all withheld
b7C
Outside the scope of your request

Savannah, Georgia
August 9, 1963

TITLE: ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

CHARACTER: RACIAL MATTERS

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] August 9, 1963, at Savannah.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: [redacted]

Req [redacted] Date 1-9 Searcher Number [redacted]

Prod: [redacted]

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP [redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

JUN 3 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	SAVANNAH	5/9/63	11/19 - 4/16/63

TITLE OF CASE

OASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: mam

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] 12/28/62, at Charlotte. 7C

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The period of this report includes dates earlier than the date of referenced report because of the time required in getting informant reports signed and into the file.

Information of interest to other offices was disseminated as received, by copies of informant reports or other communications; and, accordingly, copies of this report are not being designated generally to other offices

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-38068-490 REC-15

COPIES MADE:
- 5 - Bureau (105-38068) (RM)
- 1 - ONI, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
- 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Langley Field, Va. (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Savannah (105-297) (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte (105-469)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	G-2,	ONI,	OSI,	(Dept.
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	5-29-63			
How Fwd.	R-S			
By				

Notations

56 JUN 10 1963

COVER PAGE

for general information on Klan activity. A copy of this report is being furnished Atlanta for information concerning the Majority Citizens League (MCL) of S.C. as information concerning that organization may come to the attention of Atlanta.

Although the group at Fountain Inn, S.C., is not presently formally connected with ASCK and apparent efforts are being made to make an independent group, activities of that group continue to be followed in connection with ASCK in this report.

Local authorities were kept advised of statements concerning admission of HARVEY GANTT to Clemson College, S.C., as they were received.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
CE T-1 is [redacted]	
CE T-2 is [redacted]	

105-38068-490
Cover Pages C thru I
all withheld
b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C.
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, Langley Field, Va.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CHARLOTTE

Date: 5/9/63

Field Office File #: 105-469 Bureau File #: 105-38068

Title: ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis:

At state meeting 1/20/63 and at Klavern gatherings, leaders of Association of S.C. Klans (ASCK) told members not to create violence in connection with admission of Negro to Clemson College, S.C., in early Feb., 1963. No violence occurred when Negro entered. ASCK active in promoting Majority Citizens League of S.C. (MCL) as front. Public meetings of MCL held in Newberry, S.C., 12/13/62, with about 35 present, and at Anderson, S.C., 2/23/63, with 30-40 present. Six Klaverns of ASCK continue active in WDSC; activities of Klaverns set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

A characterization of the Association of South Carolina Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (ASCK) is made a part of the appendix section of this report.

A Table of Contents of this report is on the following page.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-38068-490

Pages 2 thru 34

All withheld

b7C

Outside scope of your request

[redacted] 7D

The proposition of changing the location and character of the meeting place was again discussed with one of those who had previously proposed it suggesting a location and also suggesting that the place be made, in effect, a social club and more or less of a gambling house. None of the other members present were in favor of it, and the former Exalted Cyclops expressed himself as definitely against it. It was not expected that anything further would be heard about this.

[redacted] 7C

commented the state headquarters of ASCK does not seem to be doing much, but he intends to keep the Lancaster Klavern going even if the state headquarters quits. There was some comment about the article in the Greenville newspaper on February 20, 1963, about MCL being a front for ASCK. This article had been mentioned and partially quoted in the Columbia newspapers.

Report: 3/6/63

Informant stated that as of that date 20 individuals in Lancaster and vicinity were known to be dues-paid members of MCL. All but one of these are known to him to be present members of the Lancaster Klavern of ASCK, and the other one has been a member in the past but is not a dues-paid member for 1963 of ASCK.

[redacted] 7D

Two of the members told about the public meeting in Greenville on March 12, 1963, that had been addressed by General WALKER and Reverend BILLY JAMES HARGIS. They

said the speakers had been against policies of the National Administration in foreign affairs and as to integration policies.

[redacted] 7D

No formal meeting was held, and the time was devoted to discussion of a barbecue to be held at the next Klavern meeting on April 28, 1963.

L. Laurens, South Carolina, Klavern 802

On February 11, 1963, T-9 stated this Klavern has not been reactivated. He is in close contact with former active members of the Klavern, and there is no indication any group is organizing at present in Laurens County.

On February 12, 1963, T-5 stated there is no Klavern in Laurens County and no indication of efforts to reorganize the old one or to set up a new one.

On February 12, 1963, T-2 said there is no indication any Klavern now exists in Laurens County, and he believes it will remain inactive.

M. Newberry, South Carolina, Klavern 790

The following information was furnished by T-2 on the dates indicated:

[redacted] 7D

This meeting consisted of a showing of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," which was stated to belong to ROBERT HODGES, State Secretary of ASCK.

105-38068-490

Pages 37 thru 59

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside the scope of your request

4-22b Rev. (11-17-59)

35

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: [illegible]

R# [illegible] Date [illegible] Searcher Number [illegible]

Prod: [illegible]

FILE NUMBER JUN 1 1963 SERIAL

[illegible]	
NF [illegible]	
[illegible]	
NF [illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

(Rev. 8-12-55)

MAR 16 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAVANNAH	SAVANNAH	MAR 22 1963	[illegible]

TITLE OF CASE

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, aka.

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY [illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS

Corp

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/9/62, at Savannah.

Report of SA [redacted] 12/28/62, at Charlotte.

- P -

CC TO: [illegible]
REQ. REC'D [illegible]
JUN 27 1967
ANS.
BY: [illegible]

LEADS:

ATLANTA

(INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is designated for the Atlanta Office in view of the possibility that the Majority Citizens League operating in adjacent South Carolina will probably be of interest to that office.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-38068-487

REC-36

EX-118

8 MAR 25 1963

COPIES MADE:

(5) - Bureau (105-38068) (RM)
1 - ONI, 6ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
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1 - OSI, Langley AFB, Va. (RM)
1 - Atlanta (61-56)(Info) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (RM)
2 - Savannah (105-[illegible])

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

STAT. SECT.

Date Forw. 5-15-63

How Forw. R-5

By [illegible]

PROPERTY OF FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

GPO 1958 O - 4-4006

SV. 105-297

CHARLOTTE

AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Will continue to follow and report activities of this organization in the Western Judicial District of South Carolina.

SAVANNAH

AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Will continue to follow and report activities of this organization in the Eastern Judicial District of South Carolina.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Original Information Dated
SV T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, (CD), Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - G-2, 3RD ARMY, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - ONI, Langley AFB, Va. (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Jacksonville, Fla.

Date: MAR 2 2 1963

Field Office File #: 105-237 Bureau File #: [illegible]

Title: ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Klavern #335, West Columbia, S. C., now the only active klavern of ASCK in FLSC with about [illegible] members at regular meetings. They have apparently not participated in any anti-integration [illegible] past four months. Has apparently been dormant since ASCK, they are attempting to build the West Side Citizens League, a front organization of ASCK, to promote States rights, classic politics, constitutional Government and Southern way of life. An organizational meeting tentatively being planned for Columbia, S. C. By Imperial Wizard, Bessemer, S. C., Klavern being reactivated.

- P -

7C

4/87

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105-38068-487
Enclosure Pages 1A thru 9
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope of your request

[redacted] said they had a good crowd and got several new members.

SV T-1 stated on March 5, 1963, that at a regular meeting on March 4, 1963, a motion was made and passed to have a meeting of Klavern #333 every Monday night even if only two members were present. [redacted] did most of the talking that night and made the motion. He also announced there would be a public meeting at the Municipal Auditorium in Greenville, S. C., on March 12, 1963, and that Major General EDWIN WALKER would be one of the main speakers.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

B). AT ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following individuals, contacted on the dates indicated, advised they had no direct or indirect information which would indicate there is any type of Klan organization or Klan activity in existence in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, at the present time:

[redacted]
(contacted 1a/19/63)

[redacted]
(contacted 1a/19/63)

[redacted]
(contacted 1a/19/63).

- 10a -

APPENDIX

ASSOCIATION OF CAROLINA KLANS (ACK)

A source advised on September 2, 1950, that the Association of Carolina Klans (ACK) was composed of groups formerly members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) and although ACK severed all connections with AGK on November 14, 1949, the ideals, purposes, and policies of the two organizations remained identical. ACK became defunct after conviction and imprisonment of its highest official and other members in 1952.

AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/21/63

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-179)(P*)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Charlotte letter dated 2/6/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memo in captioned matter.

The information set forth herein was furnished to SA [redacted] 7C

Copies of this letterhead memo have been disseminated locally to military intelligence.

Charlotte will continue to maintain a pending inactive file with regard to the above organization in order that any information received through established sources can be channeled to the file and if pertinent furnished to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
2 - Charlotte (157-179)

JWC/jnb
(4)

REC-73 105-34237-8

31

10 MAR 25 1963

62 MAR 28 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

1700 Johnston Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina
March 21, 1963

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 9, 1963, [redacted] Greenville News, Greenville, South Carolina, daily newspaper, advised that Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS and GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER were scheduled to speak at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium at 7:30 p.m., March 12, 1963, which was one of a series of speaking engagements they were undertaking under the title of "Operation Midnight Ride." He said the speakings were apparently sponsored by the Christian Crusade, but that the auditorium was rented by Elmer Rumminger, Publicity Director at Bob Jones University; James Ryerson, Manager of Radio Station WMUU, which station is owned and operated by Bob Jones University; and Robert Harrison, who is listed as "Host" at Bob Jones University. He said it was his information that the Greenville Citizens Council had sent out letters to its members and mailing lists sponsoring this speaking, but said he did not know whether they were actually sponsoring it or merely using this opportunity to further their own interests.

He advised that the officers of the Greenville Citizens Council include William Lowndes of Southern Weaving Company, President; F. A. Lawton of Lawton Lumber Company, Secretary; and Dr. Thomas Parker, a member of the Greenville City Council, possibly a Vice-President; and said they are all responsible local citizens of good character and reputation, and are of considerable local prominence. He said that because [redacted] editorials in reference to the peaceful admission of Harvey Gantt, Negro, to Clemson College, [redacted] claiming that he has advocated the integration of Clemson College. He said this position is not true because he has at no

time advocated the integration of Clemson College, but has only advocated and worked with State and College Officials in trying to keep the integration forced on the college by the Courts peaceful, and to avoid the situation which arose at the University of Mississippi. He said that while he has no knowledge that [redacted] are members of the John Birch Society, their approach to the communist problem is similar to that of the John Birch Society in that they denounce everyone who does not concur with their beliefs as being opposed to their beliefs because of communist inclinations. 1/ TD

On March 12, 1963, [redacted] advised that as a result of an editorial [redacted] printed in the Greenville News on Sunday March 10, 1963, entitled, "Caution in Order at Meeting" in which [redacted] exposed the interest being taken in the speeches of Dr. Hargis and General Walker by the Majority Citizens League, a front organization of the Association of South Carolina Klans, he received a letter from [redacted] in which he was critical of [redacted] editorial. 1/ TD

On March 12, 1963, [redacted] advised that on March 12, 1963, [redacted] Greenville, South Carolina, had informed him that following publicity which had been given to HARRY and BONARO OVERSTREET being invited to speak at a Church Youth Conference on March 22 and 23, 1963, and at a rally of the Baptist Student Union on night of March 23, 1963, [redacted] had been one of a number of local citizens who had telephoned him protesting the invitations extended to the Overstreets stating he did so on the grounds that the Overstreets had previously been exposed as belonging to communist front organizations. [redacted] said that he now recalls that about a year or more ago when the John Birch Society was receiving publicity locally about the organization of a chapter in Greenville, he recalls that [redacted] made 1/ TD

the statement that he was a member of the original John Birch Society chapter somewhere in Massachusetts. He further advised that he has received information that [redacted] has confided to certain persons that he will not be [redacted] in order that he can devote his entire time to anti-communist activities. 7D

On March 16, 1963, [redacted] advised that as a result of the article written by J. Hunter Stokes in the Greenville News on December 13, 1963, with regard to the speeches of Dr. Hargis and General Walker at the Memorial Auditorium on the night of March 12, 1963, he received a critical letter [redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

105- 34237-8-31

Enclosure page 4, withheld

b7D

Outside scope of your request

APPENDIX

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (ASCK)

A source advised on September 24, 1956, that the Association of South Carolina Klans (ASCK) was organized in the Fall of 1955 and is patterned after the Association of Carolina Klans (ACK). This source said ASCK is a new organization and not a rebirth of ACK, although all high-ranking officials of ASCK had been members of ACK. The source stated announced purposes of this organization are to promote white supremacy and combat integration of the races; however, the use of violence is disavowed.

A second source advised on September 2, 1950, that ACK was composed of groups formerly members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) and although ACK severed all connections with AGK on November 14, 1949, the ideals, purposes and policies of the two organizations remained identical. ACK became defunct after conviction and imprisonment of its highest official and other members in 1952.

A third source advised on April 16, 1962, that ASCK continues to operate for the purpose of promoting white supremacy and combating integration by peaceful means by public speaking and propaganda.

This third source said that ASCK, using the name Majority Citizens League of South Carolina, published a monthly newspaper, "Southland Standard," from August through December, 1961, and dropped it due to lack of financial support.

AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

3/12/63

AIRTEL

Agent ... CD
Date F... MAR 15 1963
How I...
By ...

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-740)
(105-38068)
(157-Citizens Council of Greenville, S.C.)
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-351) (157-179) (157-469) (P)

DESEGREGATION OF CLEMSON COLLEGE
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO: CHARLOTTE)

Re Charlotte teletype to Bureau and Savannah, 3/9/63, entitled "Association of South Carolina Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Aka, RM", referring to a public meeting to be held at Greenville, S. C., 3/12/63, at which General EDWIN A. WALKER and Dr. BILLY J. HARGIS are to speak.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memorandum entitled, "'Operation Midnight Ride' Speeches by General Edwin A. Walker and Dr. Billy James Hargis, Memorial Auditorium, Greenville, S. C., 7:30 P.M., 3/12/63."

The information contained therein as furnished by a confidential source was furnished to SA [redacted] on 3/9/63 by [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. The information furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] was furnished to SA [redacted] on 3/9/63.

[redacted] first advised on 3/9/63 that the invitation addressed to him and his wife was from the Citizens

4 - Bureau (157-740) (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - Savannah (Info) (RM) (Enc. 2)
7 - Charlotte (2 - 157-351)
(2 - 157-179)
(2 - 105-469)
(1 - 137-1467A)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

157-740-193

MAR 13 1963

JWC:esp
(13)

C C - Wick

MAR 25 1963

SIX

Council of Greenville, S. C., but on 3/11/63 he corrected his previous erroneous information, stating the invitation was actually from "Greenville Alert."

The contact with [redacted] of Intelligence Corps Group in Charlotte on 3/11/63 was handled by SA [redacted]

Copies of memorandum have been disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies. Two copies are being sent to Savannah for information concerning ASCK.

Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/15/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-740)
(105-38068)
157-Citizens Council of Greenville,S.C.)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-351)(157-179)(105-469)

DESEGREGATION OF CLEMSON COLLEGE
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO: CHARLOTTE)

Re Charlotte tel to Bureau and Savannah, 3/9/63, entitled "ASSOCIATION OF S. C. KLANS KNIGHTS OF KU KLUX KLAN, Aka.RM", and to Charlotte airtel to Bureau of 3/12/63, entitled as above. Reference is also made to Bureau airtel to Charlotte, 3/13/63, entitled "PUBLIC MEETING SPONSORED BY MAJORITY CITIZENS LEAGUE, 12/12/63, RACIAL MATTERS".

All of these refer to the public meeting at Greenville, S. C., 12/12/63 addressed by Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER and Dr. BILLY J. HARGIS.

Attached are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum entitled "OPERATION MIDNIGHT RIDE" Speeches by General Edwin A. Walker and Dr. Billy James Hargis, Memorial Auditorium, Greenville, S. C., 7:30 P.M., March 12, 1963, concerning the results of this public meeting.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1 - Savannah (Info)(Enc. 1)(RM)
3 - Charlotte

2 ENCLOSURE

JMU:mtl
(8)

REC-73 157-740-199

EX-118

20 MAR 16 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The information from [redacted] was received by SA [redacted]

Copies of memorandum have been disseminated locally to military intelligence agencies.

A copy is being sent to Savannah for information concerning Association of S. C. Klans.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
March 15, 1963

"OPERATION MIDNIGHT RIDE"
Speeches by General Edwin A. Walker
and Dr. Billy James Hargis, Memorial
Auditorium, Greenville, South Carolina,
7:30 P.M., March 12, 1963

Reference is made to memorandum of March 12, 1963, captioned as above.

One copy of each of the following newspaper articles is attached to this memorandum:

Article from "Greenville News", a Greenville, South Carolina daily newspaper, dated March 13, 1963, entitled "WALKER CRITICIZES JFK, SUPREME COURT, PRESS". This refers to statements made at a Press Conference on March 12, 1963.

Article entitled "DR. HARGIS, GEN. WALKER BLAST PRESS:, from Greenville newspaper of March 13, 1963. This reports on statements made at the meeting itself.

On March 13, 1963, [redacted] South Carolina Police Department, stated that police officers had been in attendance at this meeting and that no violence or disturbance had taken place. He said the speeches made had been as reported in the newspaper. It was pointed out that no statements had been made in the speeches concerning the recent enrollment and attendance of a Negro at Clemson College in South Carolina near Greenville.

7D

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FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. Hargis, Gen. Walker Blast Press

Several Targets Hit In 'Operation Midnight Ride'

By J. HUNTER STOKES

The "Operation Midnight Ride" of Evangelist Dr. Billy James Hargis and former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker moved here last night with another flow of bitter words that continued the scathing attack of the two speakers against targets they have battered before.

An audience Dr. Hargis estimated at some 2,000, but, which appeared to others to be close to 1,200, sat through a three-hour marathon of speaking at Memorial Auditorium.

Dr. Hargis spoke an hour. The "principal speaker," Gen. Walker, talked for an hour and 45 minutes. Contributions were taken at the door and during an interval between speeches with many of the audience donating.

DENUNCIATION RENEWED

The National Council of Churches, both political parties and their leaders; the press, in general, and numerous individuals in particular came in for renewed denunciation by the speakers.

They were introduced by Dr. Bob Jones Jr., president of Bob Jones University, who explained they were here under auspices of the advisory board of the Christian Crusade.

Organizations and individuals assailed all are playing into the hands of the Communists either unwittingly or by choice, the speakers charged.

"We commit sin when we support the National Council of Churches," Dr. Hargis declared talking of a campaign against the House Committee On Un-American Activities. He detailed charges that the council is fostering communism with an exchange of clergy, professors and students.

BOTH HIT HIGH COURT

Both hit the Supreme Court, saying it is "not the law of the land."

Dr. Hargis declared that use of federal troops at the University of Mississippi was not primarily to bring about integration "but to intimidate the governors of other states." He declared it a "vote-getting measure" of the Kennedys to curry Negro favors.

Gen. Walker flayed the "distortion" of the news by national media and said, among other things, it is "out to destroy the military."

He flayed the "liberals," declared himself out of either political party and declared "you can't be a Kennedy liberal and be a Christian."

ARGUES WITH CAMERAMAN

Both speakers had brushes with local and state press representatives, although Dr. Hargis said during the contribution-intermission period they had "made friends here" with news media.

News - Piedmont photographer James G. Wilson, on assignment at the auditorium to make pictures of the rally, was making pictures from the side of the stage, as is the custom in any event at the auditorium. (He was not using flash bulbs).

Gen. Walker was seated on the back of the platform and motioned to Mr. Wilson to come over nearer to him, and according to Mr. Wilson he went behind the stage and approached Gen. Walker, who told him that he had made enough pictures. Mr. Wilson told him that he was trying to get various facial expressions as Dr. Hargis was talking. Finally, Gen Walker told Wilson to "get out."

About 10 or 15 minutes later, Dr. Hargis called down a photographer from WIS-TV in Columbia and told him to cut his camera lights off and get it out of the eyes of the people. This photographer was attempting to get a crowd reaction.

Gen. Walker later went back stage and had "strong words" with the television photographer, according to Mr. Wilson.

Gen. Walker said he has "watched the deterioration of administration leaders" in the United States "for 30 years" as a military man.

"I resigned the service to be free," he declared and said, "I refuse to lead soldiers under the United Nations flag."

"The United Nations, the Supreme Court of the United States and the international conspiracy (of communism) have joined against the kingdom of God," he also charged.

ATTACKS ON INDIVIDUALS

Both speakers leveled attacks on individuals, calling many by name.

Dr. Hargis said Negro leader Martin Luther King is "in the business of social agitation and is doing good at it." He said the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) "never has been for Colored people." It is led by Whites and is made up mostly of Whites, according to him.

HITS LIBERAL PRESS

He scored the "liberal press" for "not revealing" the Communist menace to the public. The "whole facts" are not to be gained from reading Time magazine, Life, Look or Newsweek, he declared, and he put the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System in the same category.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 GREENVILLE NEWS
Greenville, S. C.

Date: 3-13-63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE

157-710-1971

ENCLOSURE

Dr. Hargis said the "whole story" could be had from U. S. News and World Report. He recommended the American Opinion magazine published by the John Birch Society, the Dan Smoot Report and the Christian Crusade magazine, and put news commentators Fulton Lewis Jr. and Paul Harvey on his list of approved broadcasters. He also named WMUU, the Bob Jones University station, for local honorable mention.

"No other man in America has given more" than Gen. Walker, he declared in presenting his successor to the audience.

TRADE AGAINST PRESS

Gen. Walker launched almost immediately after he began with a tirade against the "federally-managed" press and "distortions" of news by national media, then turned his guns on national policy.

He said "the President and his administration are not the government of the United States, only the temporary administrators and the more temporary, the better." He added "they will be temporary unless they become a dynasty."

HITS "LITTLE BOBBY"

He leveled personal attacks against "little Bobby," Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who he said ought to be called "Gen Attorney General." He declared Ralph Bunche, a Negro and U. N. under secretary for special political affairs, "ought to be thrown in jail."

Derisively, Gen. Walker referred to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara as the "Edsel builder."

THURMOND PRAISED

In a favorable light, he held U. S. Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who he said had "proved muzzling" of the military and called him a "great patriot."

Charging duplicity in national policy, he said men of the 24th Infantry Division he commanded in Germany were sent to fight "our friend, Moise Tshombe," premier of Katanga province in the Congo, an "anti-Communist," and kept others to face the Communists in Europe.

Going back to his attack on news media, he declared they are "well-infiltrated" with Communists and said "sometimes we can get more truth out of Khrushchev."

He said there is "a witch hunt going on in the military service" now, and while talking of military affairs accused former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower with muzzling, along with President Kennedy.

Concluding with comments on the University of Mississippi integration, said he saw "destruction of state soverignity." He said he got out of jail later by "force of public opinion."

The crowd broke in a number of times throughout each of the speeches with applause and some yells of support on certain points. Some waved American and Confederate flags at times.

Gen. Walker, Hargis As They Spoke

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker and Dr. Billy James Hargis are shown as they addressed a Greenville audience in Memorial Auditorium last night. The photos are among those which News-Piedmont photographer James G. Wilson took; Gen. Walker told him at one point while Wilson was photographing Hargis, he had taken enough pictures. General Walker is at top.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walker Criticizes JFK, Supreme Court, Press

By JAMES W. THOMPSON

Former U. S. Army Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of Dallas, Tex., visiting Greenville on a nationwide Christian Crusade to fight communism, lashed out with sharp criticism yesterday at President Kennedy's administration in its handling of the Mississippi school integration case and the touchy Cuban situation. He hit also the U. S. Supreme Court and the press media of the country.

Gen. Walker made his remarks at a press conference at Bob Jones University, attended by newspaper, radio and television representatives.

ACCOMPANIED BY HARGIS

He was accompanied by evangelist Billy James Hargis of Tulsa, Okla., director of the Christian Crusade anti-Communist organization, who explained that he and Gen. Walker started their "Midnight Ride Operation" tour Feb. 27 and will speak in 28 cities in 18 states before the tour closes April 3.

Both will be speakers in a public appearance today in a two-hour program at Greenville Memorial Auditorium that will begin at 7:30 p.m. Admission will be a $1 donation at the door.

In reply to a question, Gen. Walker, against whom a federal grand jury in Mississippi refused to return an indictment in connection with the Oxford, Miss., school trouble, commented that "I am hoping to see Kennedy out of the White House in 1964."

He went on to say that he would like to see a man of national stature in the presidential office.

Who?

"I have several qualified men in mind but I won't name them. I do not want Rockefeller in the office."

In further criticism of the Kennedy administration, Gen. Walker, a rapidly-speaking man, who had information from typed notes before him during the conference, said, "The Bay of Pigs invasion was never intended to be a success." He did not elaborate.

He declared that "The Constitution of the United States is the basic document for which the armed forces fight, every soldier from general to private. It is the legal authority for our armed forces. This is the constitution Kennedy wants to destroy."

He declared that Earl Warren (U. S. Supreme Court chief justice) and the rest of the court "are imposters."

He continued: "There is no law of the court. The court makes only decisions."

THURMOND PRAISED

On newspaper misquoting, Gen. Walker said, "I have been misquoted several times . . ." He read a newspaper release which he said was in connection with a recent interview in Jacksonville and remarked that "it was not true and entirely out of context."

Gen. Walker praised U. S. Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and described him as a great patriot.

"Sen. Thurmond has led the fight in Congress — all by himself—over the Cuban situation," he said. "This patriot has proved that the military was censored and muzzled."

In answer to a direct question on this subject, Gen. Walker said, "Why not take Cuba just the way Khrushchev took it. I have several times challenged the commander-in-chief of the armed forces (President Kennedy) to take some divisions and planes from Ft. Bragg and eliminate that scourge in Cuba."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 GREENVILLE NEWS
Greenville, S. C.

Date: 3-12-63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE

157-744-193

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/29/63

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: EVANGELIST BILLY JAMES HARGIS;
FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN WALKER;
OPERATION: MIDNIGHT RIDE

Attached is an editorial delivered over radio and TV by Taft Broadcasting Company of Cincinnati. It is quite in line with the comments of newsmen of Columbus, Ohio.

In a nutshell, HARGIS and WALKER have been conducting an anti-Communist crusade. Everyone who attends, even news people, must pay a dollar. Newsmen are limited to one question each. WALKER allegedly becomes infuriated at more than one question. Tape recorders are not allowed for general people.

A newsman from a TV station at Columbus pointed out that General WALKER has been allegedly participating in evangelical work with the churches and inquired as to what church WALKER belonged to. WALKER'S response was a violent shove. The question was repeated. The second response was another shove.

HARGIS and WALKER are doing a splendid job of alienating the media from whatever objectives HARGIS and WALKER espouse.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Cincinnati (62-0)

EJH:ejh
( )

EX-117

REC-34 100-440134-3

APR 1 1963

APR 15 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

A WK EDITORIAL

TAFT BRO CASTING COMPANY

[illegible] HIGH AND A E, CINCINNATI [illegible]

MANAGED PRESS CONFERENCE ....Friday March 22, 1963

Former army Major General Ed n Walker and Evangelist Billy James Hargis, came to Cincinnati last Monday on their nationwide tour called 'Operatio Midnight Ride'. Walker and Hargis appeared at Emery Auditorium to discuss the national and international aspects of Communism.

Earlier in the day the two held a sort of press conference. We say sort of' because it was not the kind of press conference to which Cincinnati news men are accustomed.

Each of us was handed a press kit containing biographies of the two men and other information. The top page was entitled 'Press Rules and Information'.

The rules included specifications as to how much consecutive filming TV stations could do at the actual meeting, how much audio taping radio stations could do, and where recording equipment had to be located -- backstage, as a matter of fact, where, presumably, members of 'Operation Midnight Ride' could keep an eye on the free press at work.

At one point, Walker went into a long dissertation on the dangers of managed news, claiming that Americans have been deprived of the truth about such Cold War hot spots as Laos, Vietnam, and Cuba, and that managed news

(over)

MANAGED PRESS CONFERENCE

[illegible] the truth during the riots at Old M[illegible] last fall.

So far so good. Newsmen present could not agree more with the [illegible] managed news.

But many of us wondered out loud whether the General and the Evan- [illegible] really believed they are contributing to the defeat of managed news by [illegible] managed press conferences and managed ratings.

And in connection we note the comment of the Kentucky Post American [illegible] editorial. The newspaper said you should take three things to a [illegible] Harris [illegible] — a tape recorder, a dollar in your pocket and a hole [illegible] head.

Please request permission for reprinting in part or in total. Address request to 1906 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati 19, Ohio, or call 421-1750. Credit: WKRC-RADIO and WKRC-TV Editorial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 3/19/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (157-0)

SUBJECT: UNSUB; Anonymous Bomb Threat Telephone Call to Cincinnati Police Department Concerning Emery Auditorium, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3/18/63
BOMBING MATTERS

Enclosed herewith are one original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. A copy of the letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the 109th INTC Group, Regional Office, U. S. Army, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No further investigation is being conducted by the Cincinnati Division.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Cincinnati (157-0) (1 - 66-2956)

ENCLOSURE

AGW:jas
(5)

REC 27 157-2-11-454

MAR 22 1963

EX-116

MAR 21 1963

2 cc's destroyed

56 MAR 28 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio
March 19, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Anonymous Bomb Threat Telephone Call to Cincinnati Police Department Concerning Emery Auditorium, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3/18/63

At approximately 8:05 p.m., March 18, 1963, [redacted] Station X, Cincinnati Police Department, telephonically advised that at approximately 8:00 p.m., an unidentified male called Station X of the Cincinnati Police Department. The caller stated there are 100 sticks of dynamite set to go off in one-half hour at the Emery Auditorium where former Major General Edwin A. Walker is scheduled to speak. The caller then hung up. [redacted] advised the identity of the caller was unknown. [redacted] advised a search was made of the Emery Auditorium, however, no bomb was located and no suspects were developed.

7D MI OHIO

At 8:45 a.m., March 19, 1963, [redacted] Agent in Charge, 109th INTC Group, Regional Office, U. S. Army, Cincinnati, Ohio, was furnished the information concerning the hoax bomb threat.

7C

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI, AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/63

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-[illegible])

SUBJECT: "OPERATION MIDNIGHT RIDE";
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER;
REVEREND BILLY JAMES HARGIS
SM - MISCELLANEOUS

The "St. Louis Globe Democrat" of 2/24/63 carried a news item titled "Walker Starting Wednesday on National Anti-Red Tour". This article points out that "Operation Midnight Ride" is an activity of Reverend BILLY JAMES HARGIS, founder of the Christian Crusade, and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. They intend to tour the United States commencing at Miami, Florida and ending in Los Angeles, California on 4/3/63 with 27 intermediate stops, including St. Louis. Their appearance in St. Louis is scheduled for 3/19/63. The purpose of this tour is described as designed to alert the nation to the dangers of Communism.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - St. Louis
SJP:rc
(3)

MCI-26
REC-69

100-440134-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/29/63

FROM : SAC, DE (157-28)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER;
BILLY JAMES HARGIS
RACIAL MATTERS

There are enclosed herewith eight copies to the Bureau, two copies to Oklahoma City, and two copies to Dallas, of a letterhead memorandum regarding the appearance of the subjects in Denver on March 26, 1963.

Copies are being furnished Dallas as it is believed that WALKER resides in that city at the present time.

The identities of the sources are as follows:

Source One [redacted]

Source Two [redacted]

Source Three : [redacted]

Source Four : [redacted]

7D

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Denver (157-28)

[redacted]

(1 - 100-2650 (SWP))
(1 - 100-8631 (CORE))
(1 - 100-4754 (NAACP))
(1 - 100-8291 (YPSL))
(1 - 100-8543 (FPCC))
(1 - 62-1476 (CNVA))
(1 - 100-5786 (SFU))

7C

100 440134-2

APR 1 1963

JGL:ll
(15)

SIW

DN 157-28

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since date reported from Sources 1, 2, and 4 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
March 29, 1963

DECLASSIFIED BY 9909 DMH/MJ
ON

EDWIN A. WALKER;
BILLY JAMES HARGIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Source One, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that during February, 1963, the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), made plans to organize various groups in Denver to picket the proposed public meeting to be held in Denver, Colorado, on March 26, 1963, at which time former Major General Edwin A. Walker and the Reverend Billy James Hargis would speak at a rally on the question of Communism.

Source One further reported that during the month of March meetings were held in the home of Mary Walter, Secretary, Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), at which time plans were formulated and finalized for the picketing of the meeting.

Source Two, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 26, 1963, that the Denver Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) received instructions from the national office to picket the Walker-Hargis meeting.

Source Three, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 26, 1963, that a press release was issued by the Committee Against Undemocratic Action reporting that a number of Denver organizations and individuals would carry out a peaceful picket of the meeting promoted by "Operation Midnight Ride" at East Denver High School featuring

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF DCloss
DATE 5-8-63 [illegible]

EDWIN A. WALKER;
BILLY JAMES HARGIS

Hargis and Walker. The press release reported that the following groups would participate in the picketing:

Committee for Non-Violent Action.
C.U. (Colorado University) Ad Hoc Committee to Picket Hargis and Walker,
Democratic Action Committee of Boulder.
Denver Young Peoples Socialist League.
Fair Play for Cuba Committee,
Socialist Workers Party.

The release reported that several other organizations are picketing on an entirely independent basis, including the Student Peace Union at Denver University and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The "Colorado Daily" newspaper, published by the students at the University of Colorado, reported on March 21, 1963, that a group was being formed to picket the Walker-Hargis meeting and would operate under the auspices of the Denver Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Source Four, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 26, 1963, that CORE issued a press release on March 26, 1963, reporting that it was protesting the participation of Colorado citizens in supporting the Walker-Hargis rally. CORE reported that the racist position of the speakers is proof enough that the rally was truly "un-American."

Source Four reported that during the period of 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. on the evening of March 26, 1963, approximately 200 pickets carrying signs picketed in front of the East Denver High School in Denver, Colorado. Source reported that approximately 1,200 individuals attended the rally in the auditorium of East Denver High School. Source reported that the picketing was peaceful; however, there was considerable chanting by the pickets of the words "Meredith, yes; Walker, no."

EDWIN A. WALKER;
BILLY JAMES HARGIS

The March 27, 1963, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News" reports that Denver was described by Hargis and Walker as a hotbed of Communist activity. Hargis said that this was the first time that they had been picketed by any organizations other than the NAACP and CORE. Hargis said that the pickets intentionally or unintentionally are marching to the call of Khrushchev. He asked the audience [illegible] of the some 2,000 conservative groups, naming specifically the John Birch Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Americanism committees of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. //

Concerning the NAACP, Hargis said that it was not what it tries to tell people it is; that it is not for the colored people, and the vast majority of the colored people reject it.

Hargis stated that the people of the United States are showing resentment of Bobby Kennedy's failure to enforce the Communist Registration Act.

Edwin Walker is reported to have said that the State Department is selling a propaganda line and there is every reason to believe it has lost confidence in conventional warfare as a means of defense as indicated by the ease with which Khrushchev moved into Cuba.

Walker is quoted to have said that Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock, and Kennedy sent them to Oxford. Both Presidents ran to the Summit any time Khrushchev called. Walker said that he expected the next Summit would be in Havana, where one by-product would be building up Castro so he can make his second speech on the floor of our Congress. //

Concerning Cuba, Walker said that what he would do about Cuba would be to take it the way Khrushchev did. He

EDWIN A. WALKER;
BILLY JAMES HARGIS

said the 82nd Airborne Division and those Cubans who want to go back ought to descend on Cuba and liquidate this scourge.//

Characterizations of the Denver Branch, SWP, and the Denver Chapter, YWLC, are attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. HOWARD WALLACE acted as chairman and an organizing committee was appointed.

HOWARD WALLACE has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., Chairman
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised in April, 1962, that the Denver Chapter, FPCC, had almost ceased to exist at that time, but in June, 1962, stated that at a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, HOWARD WALLACE proposed to reactivate the Denver Chapter, FPCC. Source advised that subsequently on June 15, 1962, a meeting of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was held and plans formulated to place an advertisement in a Denver newspaper concerning the travel ban to Cuba.

X

APPEN

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in [illegible] 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist W[illegible] Party, SWP, notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that [illegible] constitutional requirements [illegible] establish [illegible] branch and would thereafter be designated as [illegible].

Another source advised [illegible] 25, 1962, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from [illegible] members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions as set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[illegible]

6

100-440691-1

Cover Pages A and B

Both withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside the scope of your request

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Confidential~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: June 26, 1963

Office: DENVER

7C

Field Office File #: [redacted]

Bureau File #:

Title: DENNIS KEITH ATKINS

Character: SECURITY MATTER -
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Synopsis:

[redacted]

7C

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 5-1-78

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF DEC 1975
DATE 5-5-75 12 PM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

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100-440691-1
Enclosure Pages 2 thru 5
Withheld
b7C
Outside the scope of your request

DN 100-8832

[redacted]

TC

Members of the Denver Branch SWP organized during the month of March, 1963, an ad hoc committee for the purpose of picketing a rally to be held in Denver March 28, 1963, at which time Major General EDWIN WALKER and Evangelist BILLY JAMES HARGIS, would be the principal speakers. Several of these meetings were held during March, 1963, at the home of MARY WALTER. MARY WALTER is the secretary of the Denver Chapter FPCC. DENNIS ATKINS was a member of this ad hoc committee and attended these meetings.

DN T-4
April 2, 1963

DN 100-8832

DENNIS ATKINS appeared in the picket lines at East Denver High School along with members of the Denver Branch, SWP, protesting the rally being held at East Denver High School during the evening of March 26, 1963. This rally was conducted by Major General WALKER and Evangelist BILLY JAMES HARGIS.

DN T-4
April 2, 1963

[redacted]

TC

100-440691-1
Pages 8 thru 18.
All withheld
b7C
Outside the scope of your request

105-59894-25
Cover Pages A, B, and C
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope of your
request.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: August 12, 1963

Office: DENVER

7C

Field Office File No.: [redacted]

Bureau File No.: 105-59894

Title: NORMAN LEONARD HODGETT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

Synopsis:

[redacted]

7C

-P* -

Classified by field
2909 on 4/19/78
DJ?/DIC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 4/26/78 (BHA)

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105-59894-25
Pages 2 and 3.
Both withheld
b7C
Outside the scope of your
request

[redacted]

7C

During the month of March, 1963, there were several meetings held at the home of MARY WALTER, 1607 Gilpin Street, Denver, for the purpose of organizing an ad-hoc committee to solicit the help of various organization in Denver to picket the appearance in Denver of former Major General EDWIN WALKER and the evangelist, BILLY JAMES HARGIS. NORMAN HODGETT attended these meetings.

DN T-2 4/2/63

[redacted]

7C

[redacted]

7C

U

105-5.9894-25
Page 5, withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope of your
request

[redacted] 7C

[redacted]

At the February 21, 1963, Branch meeting, NORMAN HODGETT announced that there would be a right-wing rally held March 26, 1963, at East Denver High School, Denver. Former General EDWIN WALKER and the evangelist, BILLY JAMES HARGIS, would be the speakers. HODGETT stated there should be some protest action taken and that he would discuss this matter with MARY WALTER for the purpose of determining whether or not "her" group would assist in a protest.

DN T-3 3/13/63

[redacted] 7C

[redacted]

The subject announced at the March 7, 1963, Branch meeting that there was to be a meeting held at the home of MARY WALTER on March 13, 1963, at which time plans would be made for the picketing of the rally of General WALKER and BILLY JAMES HARGIS.

DN T-3 3/19/63

At a Branch meeting March 14, 1963, NORMAN HODGETT was the chairman and stated that the Branch was making plans to paint some signs to carry in the picket line at the WALKER-HARGIS rally. U

[redacted]

NORMAN HOLGETT was present and participated in the picketing of East Denver High School during the evening of March 26, 1963, at which time Major General WALKER and BILLY JAMES HARGIS conducted a rally at East Denver High School.

DN T-3 4/1/63

[redacted]

105-59894-25

Pages 8 thru 16

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside the scope

100-338814-40

Cover Pages A and B

Both Withheld

b7C

b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: August 13, 1963

Office: DENVER

Field Office File No.: [redacted]

Bureau File No.: [redacted]

Title: HENRY DANIEL BARRIE

7C

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

[redacted] 7C

[redacted] attended planning meeting 3/6/63 for picket line to protest visit of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and evangelist, [redacted] JAMES HARRIS, at home of [redacted] Executive Board, [redacted] Chapter, FPCC, and participated in picket line 3/26/63.

[redacted] 7C

- C -

DECLASSIFIED BY 2909 D.V.
ON 4-28-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Dec 1955
DATE 5-8-78 Byjr

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100-338814-40
Enclosure Page 2
Withheld
b7C
Outside the scope of your
request

DN 100-812

On March 6, 1963, a group of individuals, including subject, met at the home of MARY FRANCES WALTER, 1607 Gilpin Street, Denver, to plan a picket line to protest the visit of General EDWIN A. WALKER and BILLY JAMES HARGIS in Denver. The meeting was for the purpose of trying to work out a leaflet for distribution.

DN T-2 3/10/63

[redacted] 7C

Subject, on March 26, 1963, participated in a picket line at East Denver High School protesting the appearance of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and evangelist BILLY JAMES HARGIS, who were conducting a rally entitled "Operation Midnight Ride."

DN T-2 4/2/63

[redacted]

100-338814-40

Pages 4 thru 11

All withheld

b7C

Outside the scope of your

request

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	4/9/63	3/29 - 4/4/63

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY Jn

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/12/62 at San Diego.

- P* -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished New York in accordance with Bureau instructions.

SAN DIEGO

Will maintain contact with informant [redacted] and report any communist infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in San Diego.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC- 45 61-3176 3557

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (61-3176)(REGISTERED)
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1 - New York (100-7628)(info)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego (100-3386)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	4-16-63			
HOW FWD.	[illegible]			
BY	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

61-3176-3557
Cover Page B
Withheld
b 7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - District Intelligence Office, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood (REGISTERED)
1 - 113th Intelligence Corps, Group III, San Diego (REGISTERED)

Report of: [redacted] Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: April 1, 1963

Field Office File No.: San Diego 100-38335 Bureau File No.: 61-3171

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Current officers and Executive Board members San Diego Branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) have no known Communist Party (CP) [redacted] reported CP member is still on the Executive Board. [redacted] Executive Board member, are members of [redacted] no influence on policy. Participated in picketing [redacted] WOOLWORTH meeting, 4/1/63.

P* - MC

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon information received to the effect that members of the Communist Party (CP) have infiltrated captioned organization. This investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent and result of this infiltration.

The FBI is not investigating the lawful and legitimate activities of this organization. Captioned organization will be referred to hereinafter as the NAACP.

ENCLOSURE ONLY
ATTACHED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 5/30/63 Declassification DATE

CLASSIFIED BY 3732
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
LLS/JAH 5-22-78

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SD 100-3385

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS OF THE NAACP

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On April 3, 1963 SD T-1 advised that the following individuals now hold the offices as indicated below: (u)

President	HARTWELL W. [illegible]AGSDALE
Secretary	MARIE [illegible]EDMAN
Treasurer	CLARENCE [illegible]-BUCKNER

SD T-1 further advised that the offices of first and second vice-president are now vacant and probably will remain so until an election is held. Except for the loss of Dr. HAROLD BURT, former President, and VICTOR [illegible]KERN, former Second Vice-President, who were on the Executive Board, there have been no changes in this board. (u)

On April 2 and April 3, 1963 SD T-2 and SD T-3 respectively advised that none of the officers or members of the Executive Board are known to have ever been active in the affairs of the Communist Party or to have ever spoken for it. (u)

ACTIVITIES OF THE NAACP - SAN DIEGO (u)

SD T-1 advised on April 3, 1963 that the NAACP has been generally inactive during the past six months. SD T-1 advised, however, that the night of April 1, 1963, the San Diego Chapter of the NAACP participated in [illegible] at the Russ Auditorium in San Diego. The occasion was a rally featuring former General EDWIN WALKER and two of his associates, Reverend BILLY JAMES HARGIS and a former FBI [illegible] MARL PRUSSION. SD T-1 advised this was a peaceful [illegible] and there were no incidents. The membership of the San Diego NAACP continues to be about 700, according to SD T-1. (u)

ATTITUDE OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY REGARDING NAACP

On April 2 and April 3, 1963, SD T-2 and SD T-3 respectively advised that the NAACP has not been the subject of any discussion or action during the past six months. (u)

61-3176-3557
Pages 3 and 4
Both withheld
b7C
Outside the scope of your
request

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PORTLAND	PORTLAND	8/16/63	7/16/63 - 8/14/63

TITLE OF CASE

STUDENTS FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES
(SCL)

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] — TYPED BY bsj

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/20/63, at Portland.
Bureau letter to Portland, dated 5/13/63.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This case is being maintained in a pending inactive status inasmuch as in all likelihood, after the start of the fall term at Reed College, September, 1963, if SCL resumes as an active action group, a new executive board will be elected. Portland will endeavor to determine whether any of the leading officers or members of SCL are CP members or any attempt by CP members is made to direct or control the activities of SCL.

This report is classified "Confidential" because data reported from PD T-1 through PD T-10 could conceivably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC- 57

ST-115

1 AUG 21 1963

SUBV-CONTROL INT-REC.

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3 - Portland (100-10287)

(RM)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	G-2	ONI	OSI	INTC (2-4)
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	9-11-63			
HOW FWD.	c/s			
BY	TIKmm			

NOTATIONS

SEE [illegible] FOR ADD. DISSEMINATIONS.

Ltr to Portland 8-13-63 TIKmm

PERS. REC. UNIT

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—70336-1

100-439451-9
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th Naval District, Seattle, Washington (RM)
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1 - OSI, District 20, McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Portland, Oregon

Date: 8/16/63

Field Office File #: 100-10287 Bureau File #: 100-439451

Title: STUDENTS FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES (SCL)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Students for Civil Liberties (SCL), an unofficial group at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, is composed mostly of Reed College students of progressive and radical political opinions. SCL arranged debate on House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) allegedly sponsored by the Reed College Student Union held on 2/21/63, on Reed College campus. PETER BERGEL, chairman of SCL, arranged SCL sponsored protest picket demonstration 5/16/63, against Portland appearance of BILLY JAMES HARGIS and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER at anti-communist meeting.

- P* -

DECLASSIFIED BY 2919 DJ/ll
ON 4-28-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DECLASS DATE 5-8-78 BY

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PD 100-10287

DETAILS: AT PORTLAND, OREGON

I. BACKGROUND

A characterization of Students for Civil Liberties (SCL) appears in the appendix attached hereto.

Organization and Purpose

As of May, 1963, SCL continued to be composed mostly of Reed College students of progressive and radical political opinions. SCL was first organized during December, 1961, and existed on an ad hoc basis until a meeting on September 26, 1962, when SCL endeavored to become an active action group. SCL is not sponsored nor affiliated with the Reed College administration. The principal field of endeavor of SCL has been to work actively to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

PD T-1, 5/17/63

Officers

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The following Reed College students were elected to the executive board of SCL at an organizational meeting on September 26, 1962, and continue to serve in that capacity as of May 16, 1963:

DOB 4/2/44 Bisbee, Calif. PETER ROBIN BERGEL
DOB 10/3/40 Washington, D.C. MARY ELEANOR COE
DOB 10/3/42 Los Angeles, Calif. BARBARA JO HERSHEY
DOB 8/11/[illegible] [illegible], N.J. KENNETH RICHARD MARGOLIS
DOB 4/[illegible]/47 Boise, Idaho MARY ELMA YEOMANS

PD T-1, 5/17/63

[redacted]

100-439451-9

Pages 3, 4, and 5

all withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside the scope

[redacted]

Committees

As of May, 1963, there continued to be five committees within SCL that were set up at the September 26, 1962, meeting which are as follows:

1. The House Committee on Un-American Activities
2. The McCarran Act
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible] Communist

[illegible] 5/17/63

[illegible]

On Thursday evening, February 21, 1963, a debate on the HCUA, allegedly sponsored by the Reed College Student Union, was held on the Reed College campus, Portland, Oregon. [redacted] said that this debate was actually arranged by SCL but SCL did not want to use their name in connection with this debate.

There were four participants in the debate, namely Mr. LEROY SKOUSEN, a Portland attorney, and Mr. ROBERT ROWLAND of Columbia Christian College who took the side of the HCUA and told of its needs, and two Reed College professors, RICHARD JONES and HUGO BEDAU, who spoke against the HCUA. There were approximately 200 students present.

HUGO BEDAU spoke against the HCUA, describing the Committee as a witch-hunting device utilized against communists who have been out of the CP for some time.

ROBERT ROWLAND spoke in favor of the HCUA, stating that the Committee was not a witch-hunting device, pointing out that the hearings are public and the HCUA is a demonstration that ours is a free society. ROWLAND covered the history of the HCUA up to the present time, citing the accomplishments and legislative measures that evolved from the Committee to combat the communist menace. The audience was very partisan against HCUA and hooted and howled when SKOUSEN and ROWLAND spoke in favor of HCUA.

RICHARD JONES pointed out what he called the fallacies of the HCUA and stated that the Committee persecutes innocent people. JONES said that the Committee did call communists before it, but they were former communists who had been out of the Party for five, ten and twenty years. JONES advocated the use of the First and Fifth Amendments against the HCUA. This comment by JONES received a long ovation approving his comments.

SKOUSEN said the Fifth Amendment is a method used for the communists to hide from the HCUA. SKOUSEN told of communists attempting to subvert students in schools. The audience jeered at SKOUSEN's comments. PETER BERGEL addressed a question to SKOUSEN, which in substance was, why, if there are only 6,000 communists in the United States, is there great danger from so small a number and why do you persecute these people.

The whole feeling of the crowd which consisted largely of students and professors from Reed College were strongly against the HCUA.

PD T-1, 2/22/63

"The Quest," a Reed College student weekly newspaper, Volume 52, Number 20, on page 5, issue dated March 4, 1963, contained an article entitled "Successful Reed Union Debate: Lions vs Christians Over HUAC" by PETER BERGEL, which is as follows:

"Thursday evening, Feb. 18, saw one of the year's most successful Reed Unions. Speaking to the subject, 'Resolved: the House Un-American Activities Committee Should be Abolished' were professors Richard Jones and Hugo Bedau, in favor, and Mr. Robert Rowland of Columbia Christian College and Mr. Leroy Skousen, a former FBI agent, against.

"The evening's debate was opened by Bedau who began by informing the assemblage that he was certainly a communist dupe since he had, in 1945, entered a three months subscription to a sports magazine which later turned out to be called 'Soviet Russia Today.' He pointed out that while it is certainly unfair to blame HUAC for some of the legislative abortions which have been performed in the name of security, such as the McCarthy 'regime,' HUAC is a symbol of the same sort of activity and certainly does not work to prevent its recurrence.

"Alluding to William Buckley's book, The Committee and its Critics, Bedau classed himself among the 10% of all committee critics who may be classed as the 'purist minority.' He said that these people favor the second of two general methods of criticizing the committee, that is, objection not on the grounds that factual evidence shows that HUAC is not doing its job or is doing it badly, or even on the grounds that HUAC runs contrary to the First Amendment, but because civil liberties just are not in bad enough shape to need it, and even if they are, the whole question ought to be taken out of the political arena and placed on a strictly legal basis.

"Rowland began by outlining the three basic methods which committee critics have adopted to fight the Committee, to wit: 1) brutality -- kill people who rat on the stand, 2) propaganda - criticize the committee, and 3) infiltrate 'respectable' organizations -- create dupes and sway the organizations' purposes toward achievement of communist goals.

"He then pointed to HUAC's achievements: 1) interrogation of 3000 witnesses, 2) exposure of thousands of proved communists, 3) conviction of many men in high government office, and 4) having had some part in the passage of 129 statutes since its inception in 1945.

"Richard Jones pointed out the great need for investigating committees in Congress. They have been used since 1792 to do the research necessary to the passage of laws and to check up on the efficiency of the executive branch of the government. However he expressed great concern over the question of whether any investigating committee should report its findings in such a way that they produce a frame of mind in the general public which is propitious to the passage of the legislation which the committee favors.

"He charged HUAC with having the sole function of harrassing its unfriendly witnesses and exposing them to unwanted and undeserving publicity. He pointed out that HUAC has spent more money, time, and energy with this function than any of the other House committees have done with all their functions. Even if this sort of thing has to be done, he concluded, it is like using a 'sledge hammer to kill an ant.'

"LeRoy Skousen emphasized throughout his speech that to remain free, Americans must have knowledge, they must know what is going on, they must be aware of the facts, they must have insight into political affairs, they must know their enemy, they ... do you see what he meant? In his experience with the FBI he found that if someone like Bedau had inadvertently subscribed to a communist magazine, the FBI did not care, they just wanted to know the facts. He said that he had always found HUAC extremely fair and that such was also the conclusion of the American Bar Association which has conducted a study of this in response to charges by the American Civil Liberties Union.

"He claimed that HUAC is vital to modern America because if we don't control our internal security problem, we will become slaves like the Cubans. (!) (?)

"A round of questions followed in which the following were prominent:

"Jones: If the Committee is really trying to get information, why do they repeat hearings in publigh which they have conducted previously in private?

"Skousen: Americans want to know! if they don't know they'll lose their freedom.

"Rowland: Do you, Dr. Jones, really consider the First Amendment an absolute, because if it really is, then HUAC can smear anyone it wants.

"Jones: Libel laws take care of that. The First Amendment is an absolute.

"Bedau: I note that most of HUAC's recommendations to Congress especially those which have been incorporated into extant legislation, have nothing to do with the investigations.

"Skousen: The Committee has to investigate to know.

"Some interesting isolated statements:

"Skousen: Why should anyone take the Fifth, except if they are guilty?

"Bedau: HUAC reports are indexed by names, not facts.

"Jones: Libel laws take care of therefore it is OK to question witnesses about their pasts; after all, when a professor applies to Reed for a job, the college wants to know about his history: where he got his training, his degree, etc.

"Rowland: We learn from history, to know about the conspiracy to enslave them."

On May 16, 1963 [redacted] said that SCL is sponsoring a protest picket demonstration outside the Portland Civic Auditorium during the so-called anti-communist rally of the Christian Crusade at which BILLY JAMES HARGIS and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER would be the featured speakers. BERGEL said that the group of students would hand out leaflets. TD

[redacted] said that this morning, May 16, 1963, he called someone on the Portland Police Department "Red Squad" and told TD

an officer that the students were going to hand out leaflets in protest of the appearance of HARGIS and WALKER.

PD T-1, 5/17/63

On May 16, 1963, [redacted] Portland Police Department, advised that he received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself only as a Reed College student who stated that a group from Reed College and Portland State College were going to demonstrate by handing out leaflets at the Portland Civic Auditorium on the evening of May 16, 1963, in protest against the so-called anti-communist rally at which BILLY JAMES HARGIS and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER were appearing.

From approximately 7:15 to 8:15 p.m. on the evening of May 16, 1963, approximately 22 persons, mostly students, participated in a protest picket demonstration in and around the Portland Civic Auditorium, 1520 S. W. Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon, in protest to the appearances of BILLY JAMES HARGIS and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER who spoke out strongly against communism, warning of the communist menace in the United States and the world. [redacted] was the organizer of this protest picket demonstration and participated in it, as well as [redacted] Reed College students, and [redacted] Portland State College student. After the demonstration, [redacted] and some of the students returned to Reed College.

PD T-1, 5/17/63

[redacted]

[redacted]

7D

On Sunday evening, May 19, 1963, a meeting of PAC was held at Powell Park, 22nd and Powell Boulevard, Portland, Oregon, at which approximately 18 persons were present, mostly students, including [redacted] chaired the meeting and the majority of time consisted of discussion of the background of PAC and FYOC. During the evening, [redacted] referred to the SCL sponsored protest picket demonstration on Friday, May 16, 1963, outside the Portland Civic Auditorium during the so-called anti-communist meeting at which BILLY JAMES HARGIS and former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER were the principal speakers. [redacted] said that he participated in this demonstration and that the material handed out by the students did not

7C / 7D

point out the danger of the far right. One of those present at this PAC meeting commented that there is no use in handing out literature because the people who take it already have their minds made up.

[redacted] said that the idea is not necessarily to sway the people but to get other groups such as SCL to work together in a united effort in pointing out the hazards of the far right.

PD T-1, 5/20/63

SCL suspended activities during the summer months of 1963 and hopes to resume again during September, 1963, after the start of the fall term at Reed College.

PD T-1, 6/1/63
8/14/63

100-439451-9
Pages 14 thru 20
all withheld as
Outside the scope of your request

100- 440990-2
Cover Pages A and B
both withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope of your
request

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota 7C
Date: August 28, 1963

Field Office File No.: [redacted] Bureau File No.:

Title: FRANS ADRIAN LUOMA

Character: SECURITY MATTER - SWP

Synopsis: [redacted] 7C

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation was instituted on receipt of information, reported below, that subject desired to join the Socialist Workers Party.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON [illegible]

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100-440990-2

Enclosure Pages 1A thru 6

All withheld

b 7C

Outside the scope

[redacted]

On May 20, 1963, the local SWP took part in a picket line in front of the Radisson Hotel in downtown Minneapolis, Minnesota. The pickets were in protest to the appearance of Major General EDWIN WALKER and Reverend BILLY HARGIS who were at that time on a speaking tour. The reason for this picket was to protest against speeches that both men were making against integration and communism in America. This source identified twelve SWP members participating in this picket event including ADRIAN LUOMA.

MP T-2
June 3, 1963

[redacted]

TC

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/4/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-728)
SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-191)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-47)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
RACIAL MATTERS
OO - BIRMINGHAM

ReBuairtel 5/24/63 captioned as above to all Continental Offices.

Reference is made to Minneapolis letter captioned "DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. RACIAL MATTERS. OOI. CONSPIRACY", Bufile 157-401, dated 10/11/62 copies of which were submitted to the Bureau together with copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to information concerning [redacted] dated 10/10/62 at Minneapolis, Minn. MO.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is enclosed for the information of the Birmingham Office together with a photograph of [redacted]

All logical informants of the Minneapolis Division have been contacted concerning captioned matter and have been alerted to the Bureau's interest therein.

The Bureau's attention and that of the Birmingham Office is being called to the identity of [redacted] in view of his past activities in connection with various hate groups as outlined in Minneapolis letterhead memorandum of 10/10/62.

157-728-246

3 - Bureau
2 - Birmingham (Enc.2)
2 - Minneapolis
1 - 157-35
RBW:blp

REC 28

EX-101 JUN 5 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUN 11 1963

MP 157-47

Results of contact with sources and informants of the Minneapolis Div. was negative concerning any planned participation in desegregation activities at the University of Alabama. There has been no indication of the Communist Party or Socialist Worker Party connection from this division with this matter.

The informant referred to in Minneapolis letterhead memorandum, MP T-1, is [redacted] 7D

For the information of the Bureau and Birmingham, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on 6/4/63 that [redacted] attended a rally held in Minneapolis, Minn., on 3/20/63 featuring former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER of Dallas, Texas, and Evangelist BILLY HARGIS of Tulsa, Okla.; their appearance having been sponsored by the Christian Crusade against Communism. MIN. TEXAS MINN. 7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted] at the side of General WALKER during his appearance in Minneapolis and might well be considered to be traveling with WALKER and HARGIS at the present time. 7D

[redacted] whereabouts is not known to the Minneapolis Office since he constantly travels, [redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had previously been identified as having organized picketing for General WALKER at the United States Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., when WALKER was committed for psychiatric tests after the Oxford, Miss. riots. 7D

[redacted] 7D

157-728-246
Page 3, withheld
b 7C

FBI

Date: 5/17/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-12917)

SUBJECT: "OPERATION ALERT" RALLY,
SPONSORED BY CHRISTIAN CRUSADE
AGAINST COMMUNISM, INC., FEATURING
GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AND DR. BILLY
JAMES HARGIS, MAY 20, 1963,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to the captioned rally, featuring General WALKER and Dr. HARGIS in Minneapolis on May 20, 1963.

This rally has been given newspaper publicity but no information relative to picketing by the NAACP has appeared in any of the articles. There is no indication that the picketing will be other than peaceful.

Minneapolis will advise the Bureau only if any pertinent demonstrations result from the alleged picketing on the part of the NAACP.

ENCLOSURE

REC-73 157-[illegible]-10

EX-120

5 MAY 20 1963

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(AM)(RM)
4 - Minneapolis
(1 - 157-0)
(1 - 100-7001; NAACP)
(1 - 100-12913; Anti-communist Crusade)
ERS:sss
(7)

53 JUN 6 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

U. ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
May 17, 1963

"OPERATION: ALERT" RALLY,
SPONSORED BY CHRISTIAN CRUSADE
AGAINST COMMUNISM, INC., FEATURING
GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AND DOCTOR
BILLY JAMES HARGIS, MAY 20, 1963,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Mr. C. K. KATTER, Chairman, Christian Crusade Against Communism, Inc., residing at 3949 West 49th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised on May 16, 1963, that his organization is sponsoring an "Operation: Alert" Rally to be held Monday, May 20, 1963, at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, at 7:45 p.m. The featured speakers at this rally will be General EDWIN A. WALKER and Doctor BILLY JAMES HARGIS.

Mr. KATTER further advised that he had received information indicating that this rally would be picketed by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/15/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL, REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (157-15) (P)

RE: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS
OF KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated May 15, 1963, and captioned "ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, CURRENT ACTIVITY, MAY 15, 1963", two copies of which have been furnished INTC, Little Rock, and one copy to USA, Little Rock.

The confidential source mentioned in letterhead memorandum is [redacted].

The fact that [redacted] intended to make trip to a meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, leaving Pine Bluff May 15, 1963, and returning May 18, 1963, was furnished Birmingham and Mobile by teletype May 14, 1963.

Informant is maintaining very close contact with Klan members in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, who have shown some indication towards advocating violent action against Negroes so that he will be in position to be aware of it before it occurs, and alert the FBI.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
3 - Little Rock (157-15) (66-1537) (137-683A)
GAB/ds
(6)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. 5-23-63

How Forw. R.S.

By

8 ENCLOSURES

157-92-2667

REC-64 25 MAY 16 1963

EX-111

62 MAY 29 1963

CC - WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office
Little Rock, Arkansas
May 15, 1963

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS
OF KU KLUX KLAN, CURRENT
ACTIVITY, MAY 15, 1963

A confidential source who has previously furnished reliable information furnished the following:

[redacted] 7D

The Pine Bluff Klavern is still trying to set up a public rally on May 24, 1963, at Oakland Tavern Oakland Park, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and is still trying to get Governor BARNETT of Mississippi as the main speaker. [redacted] hopes 7D

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to have the results of whether BARNETT will be the speaker on his return trip from Montgomery, Alabama. If BARNETT or another outstanding segregation leader cannot be obtained as the main speaker for the rally on May 24, 1963, then the Pine Bluff Klavern members will urge all to attend a rally being held at Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Arkansas, Friday, May 24, 1963, at 7:45 P.M. This rally is publicized by handbills as "Operation Alert" and the speakers for the rally will be General EDWIN A. WALKER and Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS.

[redacted] TD

In an effort to discourage white people from trading at restaurants and lunch counters that serve Negroes, the Pine Bluff Klavern plans to have a number of small cards printed on which such questions as "Does this store serve Negroes?", etc., printed thereon, and then these cards will be freely distributed and placed by Klan members along the counters and among the merchandise in the different businesses.

There has been no indication that any Klan members from the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, area have gone to the area of Birmingham, Alabama, or intend to go to the area of Birmingham, Alabama.

FBI

Date: 5/24/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (157-15

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTER

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. 5-24-63

How Forw. L-5

By [illegible]

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of letterhead memorandum entitled: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN, CURRENT ACTIVITIES, MAY 22, 1963, two copies of which have been furnished ANT and one to USA, Little Rock.

The confidential source mentioned in letterhead memo is [redacted] 7D

A copy of this has been furnished for Birmingham [redacted] their information. 7C

A copy of this is being furnished the Dallas Office for their information as subject resided originally in area of Atlanta, Texas, on June 25, 1963. The visitor at the [illegible] meeting from Atlanta, Texas [redacted] 7D

(REGISTERED MAIL)
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Birmingham (Info) (Enc.1)
1 - Dallas (Info) (Enc.1)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (Enc.1)

6 - Little Rock
(2-157-15)
(1-157-683 Sub A)
(1-65-1537)
(1-Little Rock Folder)
(1-Texarkana Folder)

GAR:emf
(12)

157-92-267

ENCLOSURE

REC 7

MAY 28 1963

Approved: [illegible] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CC-WFO

5-1-1953

1963

A copy of this has been furnished New Orleans Office for their information, in view of information set out regarding Ruston, Louisiana. The visitors from Ruston, Louisiana, at the state Klan meeting were [redacted] 7D

New Orleans and Dallas will be furnished copies of informant report setting out detailed information when same has been transcribed and authenticated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U.S. Post Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas
May 22, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS
KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN
CURRENT ACTIVITIES
MAY 22, 1963

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following:

At the monthly May state meeting of the Association of Arkansas Klans of Ku Klux Klan, held in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, May 19, 1963, there were visitors from Ruston, Louisiana and Atlanta, Texas. The visitors from Ruston, Louisiana [redacted] to Pine Bluff, Arkansas [redacted]

7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ASSOCIATION OF [illegible]
KLANS OF KU KLUX KLAN
CURRENT ACTIVITIES
MAY 22, 1963

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

Tentative plans were announced for a rally of Klan members to be held in the general area of Atlanta, Texas, on June 16, 1963. The next state meeting is tentatively planned to be on that date and Klan members are to meet at 12:00 Noon at United States Post Office, Texarkana, Arkansas, and then proceed to the area of Atlanta, Texas. These are tentative plans only, and the plan appears to be to have a big rally to overcome another rally planned by the Negroes on June 19, 1963 [illegible] Emancipation day. At this rally in the area of Atlanta, Texas, tentative plans call for passing out handbills and literature and possibly burning crosses.

A member of the Little Rock Klavern brought a large number of one page leaflet

announcing the rally "Operation Alert" where General Edwin A. Walker and Dr. Billy James Hargis are featured. May 24, 1963, Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Little Rock, Arkansas. These leaflets were given to members to be distributed in the Texarkana and Pine Bluff areas. As there were not enough leaflets available, [redacted] was placed in charge of getting additional leaflets advertising the Walker-Hargis rally, and these will then be distributed widely in the Pine Bluff area.

The rally the Pine Bluff Klavern originally planned May 24, 1963, at Oakland Tavern, Oakland Park, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been called off as the Klavern was unable to obtain Governor of Alabama or Mississippi as the speaker. The members of the Pine Bluff Klavern will now attend the Walker-Hargis rally in Little Rock on May 24 and will distribute handbills and encourage others to attend.

There was some discussion about slingshots and possible use of them, and a member of the Texarkana Klavern indicated he would check with a small manufacturer at Texarkana to see what the cost would be for obtaining a number of slingshots.

Four members of the Pine Bluff Klavern distributed cards in the downtown area of Pine Bluff on Saturday, May 18, 1963, at such places as F. W. Woolworth and Walgreen Drug Store. These cards were about the size of a business card and on one side the following was printed.

"White people should patronize White Merchants Do you?" "National Patriots League".

On the other side, there were three

questions as follows:

"Do you want to promote integration?" "Does this store promote integration?" "Do you know what integration means?"

The National Patriots League is a front name that the Pine Bluff Klavern uses.

The Pine Bluff Klavern members have discussed the possibility of using oil of mustard on white people who sit next to Negroes and eat with Negroes at the white lunch counters, but no plans have been made regarding this, and there was only discussion. This has been discussed before the members of the Pine Bluff Klavern, but no activity in this regard has taken place.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Little Rock	Little Rock	10/[illegible]/63	4/[illegible] - 10/25/63

TITLE OF CASE

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

CC TO
REQ. REC'D
MAR 1 1965
ANS.
BY:

RM

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 9/[illegible]/63, at Little Rock.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The delay in submission of this report was occasioned by the fact that the agent to whom this case is assigned and who normally handles racial matters in the Little Rock Office has been on special assignment at Birmingham.

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-92-287

(ex)

8 OCT 25 1963

COPIES MADE:

5- Bureau (157-92) (RM)
2- INTC, Little Rock (RM)
1- CSI, LRAFB, Jacksonville, Ark. (ex)
1- ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1- Dallas, (157-12) (Info) (RM)
1- Memphis (157-7) (Info) (RM)
1- New Orleans (Info) (RM)
2- Little Rock (157-15)

SIX
STAT. SECT.

311

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency.

72 NOV 22 1963

157-92-289.

Cover Pages B and C

Both Withheld

b7D

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed in this report and symbol numbers were utilized only where the identity of the informant must be concealed.

LEADS:

DALLAS, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS DIVISIONS - INFORMATIVE

Information copies have been furnished to the above offices because of their interest in [illegible] in the Little Rock Division.

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will follow and report activities of [illegible] throughout the State of Arkansas.

- 5* -

COVER PAGE

SD-204 (Rev. 9-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2- INTC, Little Rock (RM)
1- OSI, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Ark., (RM)
1- ONI, New Orleans (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock

Date: October 22, 1963

Field Office File #: 157-15 Bureau File #: 157-12

Title: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Klaverns at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Arkansas, continue to hold regular meetings. Occasional meetings are held at Texarkana, Arkansas. Klaverns at Magnolia, Fouke and Fordyce, Arkansas, inactive. Only one meeting was held at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, during the period. Matters discussed at meetings generally included projects involving dissemination of various types of literature opposing integration and certain political philosophy. The State Organization continues to hold monthly meetings at various cities in the State. Summary of active Klaverns' activities set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

Confidential informant T-1 [redacted] has advised that the State Organization of the Association of Arkansas Klans of the Ku Klux Klan holds monthly meetings in various cities throughout Arkansas. A characterization of the organization is contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-92-289
Enclosure Pages 2 and 3
Both Withheld
b7D

NAME OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted] 7D

The regular meeting for [illegible] 15, 1963, was not held and instead members attended the [illegible] Bluff City Council Meeting and at the [illegible] three members of the Pine Bluff Klan [illegible] publicly talked to the Council, criticized the Negro sit-ins and Negro pickets in Pine Bluff and appealed to the City Council members to do something about stopping it. The Klan members appealed to the City Council to pass some type of ordinance to stop the Negro sit-ins and fine them, where they would not be taking [illegible] of the White people.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

157-92-289
Pages 5 & 6
Both Withheld
b7D

[redacted]

B

[redacted]

D

[redacted]

A monthly state [redacted] held in

NATURE OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Pine Bluff on May 19, 1963, and nine members of the Pine Bluff Klavern were present at this state meeting. There were members present from Little Rock, Arkadelphia, Texarkana, and visitors from Atlanta, Texas and Ruston, Louisiana. At this meeting, it was decided that [redacted] would be in charge of getting some handbills printed to advertise the "Operation Alert" rally at which General EDWIN A. WALKER and Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS would be the speakers, Friday, May 24, 1963, Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 7:45 PM, Little Rock, Arkansas. 7D

The Pine Bluff Klavern had planned a large rally to be held at Pine Bluff on May 24, 1963, at which the Governor of Mississippi was to be the speaker, but inasmuch as the Governor of Mississippi could not be obtained and no other outstanding speaker could be obtained, this rally was called off and the Pine Bluff Klavern encouraged their members and others to attend the rally in Little Rock on May 24, 1963.

[redacted] 7D

On June 12, 1963, some White teenagers were arrested by the Pine Bluff Police Department for whipping a Negro boy in Oakland Park. Oakland Park was formerly an all White park in Pine Bluff and was integrated by the Negroes on June 12, 1963. Members of the Pine Bluff Klavern went to the city jail on the night of June 12, 1963, and posted bond for two or three of these boys. [redacted]

157-92-289

Pages 9 thru 55

b-1

b 7C

b 7D

Outside scope

FBI

Date: 5/29/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4-25)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (62-1537) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 5/29/63 and captioned "Racial Situation in Little Rock, Arkansas", copies of which have been furnished the USA and INTC, Little Rock.

The confidential source who furnished information in enclosed memorandum is [redacted]

Also enclosed to the Bureau are two copies of a clipping from the Arkansas Gazette dated 5/29/63 concerning the incident wherein L. C. BATES was refused service in a cafeteria in the Arkansas Capitol Building.

3 - Bureau (157-4-25) (Enc. 10)
5 - Little Rock (62-1537) (157-169) (157-170) (157-78) (137-589A)

LJH/mw
(8)

ENCLOSURE

EX-120 REC-21 157-6-25-94

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JUN 11 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas
May 29, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RACIAL SITUATION IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Gazette, a Little Rock daily newspeper, on May 24, 1963, carried an ad, including a photograph of former General EDWIN A. WALKER, announcing the "Walker-Hargis Rally" at the Little Rock Municipal Auditorium on the evening of May 24, 1963. The ad said, "Hear the inside story of Little Rock in 1957", and that WALKER would speak on "The Choice Before Us - U. S. or U. N.". Dr. BILLY JAMES HARGIS (Tulsa, Oklahoma evangelist operating under the name "Christian Crusade") was slated to speak on "The Increasing War Against God".

On May 25 and 26, 1963, Little Rock newspapers, the Arkansas Gazette and the Arkansas Democrat, carried reports of the Walker-Hargis Rally attended by an estimated 750 people. The speeches made were primarily anti-Communistic in nature. WALKER said he had been on the wrong side when he was in Little Rock in 1957, referring to the fact that he commanded the troops used during the integration of Little Rock's Central High School. The news story included the appearance of ROBERT MEDLOCK, Administrative aide to Arkansas Governor FAUBUS who spoke briefly and said he was "glad WALKER returned to Little Rock as a civilian rather than as the commandant of Fort Central High School".

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information on May 28, 1963:

The Walker-Hargis Rally was attended by leaders and members of racial extremists groups such as the

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Capital Citizens Council, Association of Arkansas Klans of the Ku Klux Klan, and the National States Rights Party. Members of the two first named groups assisted in the publicity for the rally and acted as ushers. At the close of the meeting, representatives of the National States Rights Party handed out application forms for membership in their organization.

On May 28, 1963, [redacted] 7D Arkansas State Police, Little Rock, Arkansas, furnished the following information:

L. C. BATES, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Little Rock, Arkansas, sometime after 1:30 P.M., on May 28, 1963, entered the cafeteria located in the basement of the Arkansas Capitol building and requested to be served lunch. He was advised the steam table was closed and that the lunch period was over. BATES left and went to the Governor's Office and asked to see the Governor immediately. He was asked to be seated and wait until the Governor finished a conference. BATES refused to wait, left, and went to the office of Mr. KELLY BRYANT, Secretary of State, who is the custodian of the Capitol building and grounds. BATES was advised Mr. BRYANT would be free in a little while. BATES refused to wait.

On May 29, 1963, the Arkansas Gazette carried a news story captioned "Bates Barred; Warns City of Protests". This news story stated that BATES had been refused service at the cafeteria in the Capitol. BATES was quoted as saying that the NAACP would take action to end racial discrimination in the Capitol. BATES also said that the NAACP had asked the city of Little Rock and would ask the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce to take measures to end all segregation at business houses in Little Rock.

105-46233-979
Pages 19 thru 29
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66233)(RM) DATE: 7/5/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (105-569)(P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
RM

Re Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 6/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, two copies to Birmingham. Copies are being made available to local military intelligence.

Dallas T-1 in enclosed memorandum is [redacted] who made this list available to SA [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encl.8)(RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encl.2)(RM)(105-477)
2 - Dallas (105-569)
JPH:HM
(6)

dupt.
7/15/63
R/S

REC-72 105-66233-V015
ST-115
JUL 8 1963

JUL 10 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 5, 1963

THE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

On June 24, 1963, Dallas T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a list of names [redacted] of the NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY in the Dallas area. This list was as follows:

MEMBERS	MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
[redacted]		

105-66233-1015

Page 2

Withheld

b7C

7C

[redacted]

"Following is a list of subjects whose names were in file. It is unknown what connection they have with the Party."

[redacted]

4

7C

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted]

WALKER, EDWIN A. (Gen.)

4011 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas

[redacted]

JC

There is attached hereto a characterization of the NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY.

4

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 251, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958 a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

FBI

Date: 11/6/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-DEAD)

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

REC-65

Enclosed herewith is an original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

[redacted] on 11/6/61, provided the attached information furnished the Bureau for possible dissemination in view of presence of the President of the United States in Los Angeles expected 11/18/61. 7D

[redacted] requested his identity be concealed.

[redacted] has been confidentially advised. 7D

This matter will be closely followed by Los Angeles and pertinent developments will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

3 - Bureau
5 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-61789)
(1 - 100-59001)
(1 - 62-5148)
(1 - 100-5686)

TWC:pmc
(8)

MCT-14
REC-65

62-107429-

10 NOV

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

November 6, 1961

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that General WALKER has been invited, and has agreed to appear, in Los Angeles, on November 18, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" to be held under the sponsorship of RUHL SAMPLES, described by source as having conducted a series of Anti-Communist forums in the Hollywood High School Auditorium during the past months. General WALKER's appearance is expected to coincide with the presence in Los Angeles of the President of the United States.

The "Indignation Rally" at which General WALKER will appear or furnish a specially taped speech, was scheduled for the Freedom Forum of the Congregational Church, Los Angeles, but is being moved to the Hollywood High School Auditorium, approximate 2,000 capacity, for larger attendance. SAMPLES estimates a potential 10,000 may appear at such a rally; and consideration is being given to having a march in conjunction with the appearance of WALKER between the Hollywood High School and the Palladium, a Hollywood dance hall, about ten blocks distance, with appropriate placards furnished by the Samples Forum.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 - 107429-1

ENCLOSURE

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Harrington

REC-65 62 - 107429

Date: November 13, 1961

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Department of the Treasury

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

This will confirm information furnished on November 9, 1961, to Special Agent [redacted] U. S. Secret Service, by Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau.

7C

Our Los Angeles Office advised that General Edwin A. Walker would be a speaker at a "Symposium on Freedom" November 18, 1961, at Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, California. This Symposium has been termed an "Indignation Rally." The group in attendance at the Hollywood High School will march from the high school to the Hollywood Palladium and will picket the Palladium while President Kennedy is making his address on November 18, 1961. There will be from 2,000 to 10,000 persons present at the Palladium.

BY COURIER SVC. — COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was furnished telephonically to the Bureau by the ASAC, Los Angeles, at 5:53 p.m. on 11/9/61 and was immediately orally disseminated on 11/9/61 to the Secret Service. The Attorney General and Mr. O'Donnell of the White House were advised by letter 11/13/61 of General Walker's participation in this so-called "Symposium on Freedom" which coincides with the presence of President Kennedy in Los Angeles under the caption "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning, (Internal Security)."

Mohr
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
Leach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room

JTH:mar
(5)

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19 NOV 14 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CA

The Attorney General

62 - 107429 - 1

November 13, 1961

REC-65

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was received from a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has requested that his identity be concealed.

General Edwin A. Walker has been invited and has agreed to appear in Los Angeles, California, on November 18, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" to be held under the sponsorship of Ruhl Samples, described by the source as having conducted a series of anticommunist forums in the Hollywood, California, High School Auditorium during the past months. General Walker's appearance is expected to coincide with the presence of President Kennedy in the Los Angeles area. The "Indignation Rally" is scheduled to be held in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. Instead of a personal appearance, General Walker may furnish a specially taped speech for this affair.

[redacted]

7C

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was transmitted by Los Angeles airtel 11/6/61 captioned "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning, Internal Security" and the source who furnished the information is [redacted]

JHK:mar
(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

November 16, 1961

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Rampton

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
NOV 15 1 03 PM '61
FBI

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

I advised you on November 13, 1961, that General Edwin A. Walker has been invited to appear in Los Angeles, California, on November 13, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. The following additional information may be of interest to you.

The "Los Angeles Times" on November 14, 1961, reported rallies protesting United States aid to Yugoslavia and communist countries have been scheduled this week and will culminate in a mass demonstration in front of the Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear. These rallies were reportedly organized by the National Indignation Convention of Dallas or "through local affiliates." A demonstration was planned for November 14, 1961, in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, demanding curtailment of supplies to communist countries. Other rallies were planned at San Gabriel Civic Auditorium on November 15 and Long Beach Municipal Auditorium on November 16. The Long Beach group will join others at the Hollywood Palladium on November 13 to urge President Kennedy to block jet plane shipments to Yugoslavia. Major Harry Knickerbocker, Jr., Texas Air National Guard, who protested United States training Yugoslav pilots, was scheduled to speak at most of the rallies. He is to be joined by Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward at the Long Beach rally.

REC-95 62-107429-8

RJR:bgc (8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

NOV 17 1961

EX-115

Clegg
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 NOV 21 1961

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

The files of this Bureau disclose the National Indignation Convention of Dallas was held from October 14, 1961, to October 21, 1961, at the Dallas Auditorium, Dallas, Texas, to protest the training of Yugoslav airmen at Perrin Air Force Base. Admiral Chester Ward has been described as the Judge Advocate of the United States Navy who voluntarily retired from the Navy in August, 1960. Since his retirement he has been lecturing throughout the country at various seminars and meetings on communism. In his lectures he has been critical of the present administration. For example, according to the April 16, 1961, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in a speech sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh on April 16, 1961, Ward stated "Some of the advisers now surrounding the President have philosophies regarding foreign affairs that would chill the typical American." His speech developed the themes that United States foreign policy since World War II has played into Soviet hands; the United States is militarily incapable of surviving surprise Russian attacks; and negotiations with the Russians for disarmament are, in fact, "appeasements." No additional pertinent information is contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Major Knickerbocker.

This information is being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was transmitted by Los Angeles radiogram 11-14-61 captioned "National Indignation Convention of Dallas, Information Concerning, (Internal Security)." This information has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

The Attorney General

November 16, 1961

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rampton

PRESIDENT'S APPEARANCE
HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On November 13, 1961, I advised you under the caption "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning" that General Edwin A. Walker has been invited to appear in Los Angeles, California, on November 18, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. The following additional information may be of interest to you.

The "Los Angeles Times" on November 14, 1961, reported rallies protesting United States aid to Yugoslavia and communist countries have been scheduled this week and will culminate in a mass demonstration in front of the Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear. These rallies were reportedly organized by the National Indignation Convention of Dallas or "through local affiliates." A demonstration was planned for November 14, 1961, in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, demanding curtailment of supplies to communist countries. Other rallies were planned at San Gabriel Civic Auditorium on November 15 and Long Beach Municipal Auditorium on November 16. The Long Beach group will join others at the Hollywood Palladium on November 18 to urge President Kennedy to block jet plane shipments to Yugoslavia. Major Harry Knickerbocker, Jr., Texas Air National Guard, who protested United States training Yugoslav pilots, was scheduled to speak at most of the rallies. He is to be joined by Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward at the Long Beach rally.

The files of this Bureau disclose the National Indignation Convention of Dallas was held from October 14, 1961, to October 21, 1961, at the Dallas Auditorium, Dallas, Texas, to protest the training of Yugoslav airmen at Perrin

NOV 16 1961
COMM-FBI

EX-115

REC-95 62-107429

RJR:bgc
(9)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

19 NOV 20 1961

Belmont
Mohr
Sullivan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tom

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

7 NOV 21 1961

RECEIVED
NOV 17 8 1961
FBI

NOV 15 1 03 PM '61
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Air Force Base. Admiral Chester Ward has been described as the Judge Advocate of the United States Navy who voluntarily retired from the Navy in August, 1960. Since his retirement he has been lecturing throughout the country at various seminars and meetings on communism. In his lectures he has been critical of the present administration. For example, according to the April 16, 1961, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in a speech sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh on April 16, 1961, Ward stated "Some of the advisers now surrounding the President have philosophies regarding foreign affairs that would chill the typical American." His speech developed the themes that United States foreign policy since World War II has played into Soviet hands; the United States is militarily incapable of surviving surprise Russian attacks; and negotiations with the Russians for disarmament are, in fact, "appeasements." No additional pertinent information is contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Major Knickerbocker.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was transmitted by Los Angeles radiogram 11-14-61 captioned "National Indignation Convention of Dallas, Information Concerning, (Internal Security)." This information has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service and Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President.

Do[redacted]ic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11-14-61

We previously disseminated information to Secret Service, AG and O'Donnell that General Walker would appear as speaker 11-13-61 Hollywood High School and proposed demonstration at Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear on same date. Information in attached orally disseminated Secret Service, White House Detail 11-14-61. Bureau files being reviewed on National Indignation Convention of Dallas, Major Harry Knickerbocker, Jr., Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward, and Dr. Anthony Butkovich. Additional dissemination 11-15-61 AG and O'Donnell.

Secret Service - W. R. Stiles.

WW/edm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: November 9, 1961

FROM : Mr. A. J. Decker

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961

Mr. C. W. Peasinger, Jr., ASAC, Los Angeles, called at 5:53 p.m. today and spoke to [redacted] 7C

Mr. Peasinger made reference to Los Angeles airtels, dated 11-6-61 and 11-8-61 concerning General Edwin A. Walker, indicating that General Walker would be a speaker at a "Symposium on Freedom" 11-18-61 at Hollywood High School, Los Angeles California. This symposium has been termed an "Indignation Rally." According to Mr. Peasinger, the group in attendance at the Hollywood High School will march from the High School to the Hollywood Paladium and will picket the Palladium while President Kennedy is making his address on 11-18-61. There will be from 2000 to 10,000 persons at the Palladium.

[redacted] advised the Los 7D
Angeles Office today that [redacted], contacted the Los Angeles Police Department today and said that he has been and will be connected with the symposium featuring General Walker and that [redacted] had advised Secret Service, that he will lead the group which will parade before the Hollywood Palladium and that their demonstration will be peaceful and orderly [redacted] 7C 7D

7C 90 62-101429-10

7C [redacted] advised Assistant Director Callahan of the above.

NOV 1 1961

AJD/edm (6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. L'Allier
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum Decker to Sullivan
RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
HOLLYWOOD PALADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961

The information concerning the proposed picketing of the Hollywood Palladium on 11-18-61 was orally disseminated 11-9-61 to [redacted] Secret Service, White House Detail.

7C

7C
7D

RECOMMENDATION:

[redacted]

2. We will advise Mr. O'Donnell of the White House by letter 11-13-61, of the proposed demonstration and General Walker's participation in this so-called "Symposium on Freedom."

ACTION:

For your information.

3-41 (Rev. 6-2-61)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

V. W.

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

URGENT 11-14-61

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC DALLAS

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 141823

President's Visit To Los Angeles 11-18-61.

NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION OF DALLAS, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY). REMYTEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER 13 LAST CAPTIONED PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO LOS ANGELES NOVEMBER 18 NEXT. LOS ANGELES TIMES TODAY REPORTS RALLIES PROTESTING U.S. AID TO YUGOSLAVIA AND COMMUNIST COUNTRIES SCHEDULED THIS WEEK CULMINATING IN MASS DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM WHERE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL APPEAR. RALLIES REPORTEDLY SET UP BY CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION OR "THROUGH LOCAL AFFILIATES". DEMONSTRATION PLANED FOR 10:30 A.M., NOVEMBER 14 IN FRONT OF FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, DEMANDING CURTAILMENT OF SUPPLIES TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. ADDITIONAL RALLIES TO BE HELD SAN GABRIEL CIVIC AUDITORIUM NOVEMBER 15 NEXT, LONG BEACH MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM NOVEMBER 16 NEXT. ON NOVEMBER 18 NEXT LONG BEACH GROUP WILL JOIN OTHERS AT HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM URGING PRESIDENT TO BLOCK JET PLANE SHIPMENT TO YUGOSLAVIA. MAJOR HARRY KNICKERBOCKER, JR., TEXAS AIR NATIONAL GUARD, WHO PROTESTED U.S. TRAINING YUGOSLAV PILOTS, WILL SPEAK AT MOST RALLIES. REAR ADMIRAL CHESTER C. WARD WILL JOIN KNICKERBOCKER AT LONG BEACH RALLY. DR. ANTHONY BUTKOVICH, FORMER YUGOSLAV CROATIAN, NOW A NATURALIZED CITIZEN AND MARYMOUNT COLLEGE PROFESSOR, WILL APPEAR AT FEDERAL BUILDING RALLY TODAY. IN ADDITION [redacted] ADVISED SYMPOSIUM ON FREEDOM, AKA INDIGNATION RALLY, WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 18 NEXT HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL, FEATURING GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. THIS GROUP ALSO WILL PARADE TO HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM PROTESTING AID TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. LOS ANGELES FILES NEGATIVE NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION OF DALLAS. DALLAS FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION RE ORGANIZATION.

Letter to AG, DAG & SS
O'Donnell + SS
11-16-61

EX-105 REC 34 100-107427-12

NOV 17 1961

RECEIVED: 1:53 PM MEV

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Domest Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11-14-61

We previously disseminated information to Secret Service, AG and O'Donnell that General Walker would appear as speaker 11-18-61 Hollywood High School and proposed demonstration at Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear on same date. Information in attached orally disseminated Secret Service, White House Detail 11-14-61. Bureau files being reviewed on National Indignation Convention of Dallas [redacted] 7C

AJD/edm

FBI

Date: 7/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-774)(P)

SUBJECT: MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
AUGUST 28, 1963
RM

OO: WFO

Re Miami teletype to Bureau, 7/29/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies each are enclosed for WFO and Oklahoma City.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM)(RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 2)(AM)(RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 2)(AM)(RM)
2 - Miami
LCP:mgw
(9)

Dep. Dir. Admin. Asst. Dir. C.D. C.I. C.S. CRD
Ident. Inspection Intell. Laboratory
Plan. & Eval. Spec. Inv. Training
Legal Coun. Telephone Rm. Director Sec'y

7D

Date Typed 1963

Time Typed

By

Loc - destroyed

157-970-13

REC-26 EX-113

JUL 31 1963

FBI

CC-Wick

SIX

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
July 29, 1963

Re: March on Washington,
August 28, 1963

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 29, 1963, that he had developed the following information from [redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated the fifth annual conference of the Christian Crusade is scheduled for August 2 through 4, 1963, at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Some of the speakers will include General Edwin Walker, Billie James Hargis, Robert Welch, Tom Anderson, Major General Racey Jordan and others. [redacted] stated the conference will be one of the largest of its kind and will include patriots from all sections of the country. One purpose of the conference will be to discuss policy and strategy for patriots to take home regarding the August 28 march on Washington. 7D

[redacted] predicted many patriots will go to Washington and there is a good possibility of violence. He advised that plans are being formulated for the patriots to stay in Maryland and Virginia prior to the 28th of August in order to avoid detection and search by authorities. [redacted] stated that most of the patriots would enter Washington on the morning of the 28th and many would be armed. 7D

[redacted] related that due to illness in his family he was not planning to attend the conference in Oklahoma City. 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-58)

FBI

Date: 8-3-63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (157-158)

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD, O.C.G.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Remytel 8/2/63.

There is enclosed a copy of a newspaper clipping which appeared in "The Daily Oklahoman" the morning of 8/3/63, which is self-explanatory. There are also enclosed eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. This matter is receiving close attention in this office and the Bureau will be kept advised.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 9)
4 - Oklahoma City
(1-157-60 Racial Matters in Oklahoma)
(1-100-6546, Christian Crusade)

JTN/mth
(7)

CC TO: ...
REQ. REC'D 2:56
MAR 1 1968
ANS. ...
BY: ...

EX 104
REC 26

157-[illegible]-44

11 AUG 5 1963

9 ENCLOSURES

REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 3, 1963

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

The August 5, 1963, edition of "The Daily Oklahoman", an established newspaper published in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, contained an article entitled "New President Wanted; Gen. Walker Hits At Mike, Bellmon"

The article, in essence, states as follows:

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker charged Friday in Oklahoma City that Senator Mike Monroney "Wouldn't know a Communist if he were eating breakfast with him."

The criticism came during an informal press conference held by speakers attending the fifth annual Christian Crusade at the Skirvin Tower Hotel in Oklahoma City.

Walker's remark brought laughter from other speakers present, including Billy James Hargis, crusade director, retired Major George Racey Jordan, president of the Toronto Gold Market, Limited, and Brigadier General Richard B. Moran, retired, Kerrville, Texas.

Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, was not present.

With respect to Governor Bellmon, Walker said the entire group of Christian Crusade participants present was glad Bellmon was elected. Walker added "But he (the governor) said the other day the John Birch Society is leading the attack against Goldwater." He said the governor had better do his homework.

With respect to supporting a presidential candidate, the speakers declined to name a man, indicating their emphasis was not on a man but on a cause.

Billy James Hargis said he believed the racial unrest was being instigated and exploited by Communists. He suggested leaders on both sides should sit down at the local level and negotiate, without any international or federal intervention.

This document contains [illegible] recommendations or conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44

Walker said that Communists are the inspiration behind "all racial disorder, all racial riots, in all disorder, and breakdowns, all riots" from Africa to Mississippi to Laos.

He said the planned mass Negro march in Washington, D.C., is "Mr. Kennedy's march, led by the administration against the Congress."

The article also contains a statement by Jordan warning that Russia is now on a "gold ruble" standard, seeking to replace the U. S. dollar as the world's monetary measuring stick. He said "the quickest way to wreck this country is to break the financial integrity of the dollar."

Also present at the conference was Luis V. Manrara, Miami, Florida, president of The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

This article states that approximately 1,000 persons are expected to attend its sessions, which end Sunday, August 4, 1963.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bates Barred; Warns City Of Protests

The cafeteria in the basement of the state Capitol refused to serve L. C. Bates, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday and Bates announced that the NAACP would take action soon to end racial discrimination at the Capitol.

And while announcing this intention, Bates disclosed that the NAACP had asked the City of Little Rock, and would ask the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, to take measures to end all segregation at business houses in Little Rock.

Both aims will be accomplished by demonstrations if it becomes necessary, Bates said.

Bates and other NAACP officials had talked previously to Governor Faubus and other state officials about desegregating the cafeteria but nothing came of it.

Bates said that he and Dr. Jerry D. Jewell, president of the Little Rock Branch of the NAACP, had talked in mid-April to City Manager Ancil M. Douthit and Mayor Byron R. Morse about the desegregation of business houses. There was some disagreement on what the Negroes asked of the city.

Douthit said he understood that they wanted the city to take action to force desegregation on all business houses that had a city privilege license. He said that this was "beyond the realm of possibility" because the city had no authority to require integration or segregation at the business houses.

Bates said that all the Negroes wanted was for the city to take the initiative in getting "the business structure" together to see if a plan of desegregation couldn't be worked out.

Bates and Dr. Jewell said that they were told that their requests would be taken up with the City Manger Board and they would be contacted later. They said that they hasn't been contacted.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 B

Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

Date: 5-29-63
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: J. N. Heiskell
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62-1537
Submitting Office: Little Roc

ENCLOSURE

May 5, 1961

REC-66 62-104401-1230

[redacted]
Lake Arrowhead, California

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of May 1, 1961, has been received, and I was interested in reading the contents of your communication.

Since the situation which you mentioned in your letter is of concern to the U. S. Army authorities, I hope you will understand my position in not being able to take action such as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAY 5 3 59 PM '61
FBI

Files indicate that by letter dated 3-15-61, the correspondent was advised that we could not furnish evaluations in response to requests made. He was sent literature regarding communism at that time. The acknowledgment is forwarded on blue letterhead as mentioned in previous letter.

[redacted]

EXP PROC.

MAY 2 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

ear Mr. Hoover: 1 May

This communication is being written on behalf of General Edwin A. Walker, USA who recently has been relieved of his post in Germany with the 24th Infantry Division - BECAUSE of his views being closely allied with the John Birch Society. No doubt the Birch Society did for Gen. Walker as it has done e in serving a many fold purpose - as it has reaffirmed my faith in thi country and the principles in which it was conceived - far different fro the conception of communism; it has opened my eyes to subversion and conspiracy nd the multiplicity and complex methods of communist strategy; it has made me cutely aware of my obligation as a citizen to be more conscientiously interested n governmental affairs of federal, state and township; it has made me more deter- ined to do everything I can to preserve, protect and defend this land - grounded the beginning, on rock and it certainly has given my life more direction and st but not least, it has strengthened my attitude towards religion. Our milli- y might and overseas positions exist for no other reason other than that of rnational communism and yet, because Gen. Walker defended our country and sincerely to create an understanding of purpose of being and that of being ned overseas, where at least everything on the surface would indicate no roblem and makes one wonder why we are there in the first place - most l of the services have NO real, well grounded, tangible, concrete e of our position today and the communist ways and means of domination he few can control so many. Yes, I would say Gen. Walker tried to nse of loyalty, love and devotion to our country but there are so n the pie today, each wanting a section, certain parties couldn't mptation to degrade and discredit this outspoken and loyal country- Is being slowly BLACKBALLED from the Army.

his thing snowballed because of write-ups in the paper called Mr. Hoover - I was stationed overseas for 2½ years and served 1957 - 1959, in capacity of secretary to Chief Surgery and staff Hospital there. Tracing back further and my primary reason for ut - I arrived in Bremerhaven, Germany in 1957 and there, after d the necessary procedure for unloading took place - we boarded ce. We had no sooner boarded this train and we're in our com- what appeared to be a number of Frenchmen, distrubuted to newspaper called the Overseas Weekly. Mr. Hoover: this he most malicious, filthy, corrupt, disloyal, demorali- expressions concerning the lives and activity of ally in Germany, England and France - of their nking habits, of their indebtedness, of their ir recalcitrant attitude and behavior and so on did not know as much about communism as I would eve me, some very grave doubts rare into my this paper and their intents. I did not premise, on occasion, however, I did eral overall theme still existed. On no nge. This paper was sold and available unfortunate thing about it was and is now of paper, little realizing what an agent rving to undermine and weaken our attitudes sely allied methods. Someone once said, ll of goods all at once - but little by ing." I did keep abreast of the news the Stars and Stripes, as the papers

MAY 9 1961

Mr. Hoover, please do what you can for Gen. Walker and put a good word in for him. To many, he is another example of one fine American.

Thanking you also very much for your cooperation in the past.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Lake Arrowhead
California

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6-30-61

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (105-1604)

SUBJECT: JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY;
ROBERT H. W. WELCH, JR.
IS - X

Re Bonn letter to Bureau, 6-19-61.

The Daily Press Review of the American Embassy U. S. Information Service, Office of Press Attache, Bonn, contained in the No. 118, Part 2, issue of 6-28-61, the information that East German newspaper "BZ Am Abend" had stated in an article on that date that "high-ranking U. S. officers use their occupiers' position in West Germany in order to spread clear Nazi propaganda throughout their units and among the population." In this connection, the paper made particular mention of Maj. Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER, who is a member of the "John-Birch-Society" and who until recently was commander of the 24th U. S. infantry division stationed in Augsburg-Heidelberg. The paper explained the Nazi spirit of the Birch Society and said that its pamphlets were distributed and lectures were arranged in the district under the authority of the 24th Inf. Div.

The foregoing is for your information.

2 - Bureau
1 - Bonn
MDG:gjm
(3)

REC-46 62-109060-1356

EX 104

16 JUL 10 1961

55 JUL 19 1961

105-66233-705

Cover Pages A thru D

All withheld

b7C

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	BIRMINGHAM	1/16/62	7/18/61 - 1/4/62

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY vih

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated July 28, 1961, at Little Rock.

- P -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
Little Rock T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
Little Rock T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]

CC TO: [redacted]
REC. REC'D. MAR 1 1962
ANS. BY: [redacted]

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE

5 - Bureau (105-66,233) (RM)
1 - INTC, Little Rock (RM)
1 - OSI, Little Rock Air Force Base (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
2 - Birmingham (105-447) (RM)
1 - Newark (Info) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (105-187)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-66233-705

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

ST JAN 2[illegible] 1962

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

(1)-204 (Rev. 9-23-46)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USIC, Little Rock (RM)
1 - OSI, Little Rock Air Force Base (RM)
1 - OSI, New Orleans (RM)

7C

Report of: [redacted] Office: Little Rock, Arkansas
Date: 1/16/62

File Number: 105-187 Bureau: 105-66,233

Title: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: The National States Rights Party in Arkansas continues to hold monthly meetings in Little Rock and leaders have indicated a desire to have meetings held in other cities in Arkansas. [redacted] 7D

[redacted] traveled to Jackson, Mississippi on 12/29/61 to hear a speech by former General EDWIN A. WALKER and reportedly will attempt to interest General WALKER in running for President of the United States on the National States Rights party ticket. 7D

- P -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7

105-66233-705
Pages 2 thru 7
All withheld
b 7D

LR 105-187

[redacted]

7D

On January 3, 1962 Little Rock T-2 advised that [redacted] advised that there would be a meeting of the NSRP [redacted] at 7 p.m. on January 8, 1962. [redacted] indicated that she will play a two hour tape recording of General EDWIN WALKER'S speech at Jackson, Mississippi, on January 3, 1962.

7P

[redacted]

7C

[redacted]

7D

105-66233-705
Pages 9 and 9a
Both Withheld.
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

Little Rock T-2 advised on December 27, 1961, as [redacted]

7D

[redacted] plans to be in [redacted], Mississippi, on December 29, 1961, to hear a speech by General EDWIN A. WALKER. General WALKER recently resigned, or retired, from the United States Army after being censured in connection with his anti-Communist program. He is now making public appearances around the country. [redacted] reportedly will attempt to interest General WALKER in running for President of the United States on the NSRP ticket.

105-66233-705

Pages 11 thru 18

All withheld

b 7C

b 7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MOBILE	BIRMINGHAM	4/30/63	10/15/62 - 4/25/63

TITLE OF CASE

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: /grè

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] 10/15/62, Mobile. 7C

- P -

INFORMANTS:

Careful consideration has been given to the use of T-symbols in this report and they were utilized only when considered absolutely necessary.

Contacts with informants in the Mobile Division were made by SA [redacted] 7C

Identity of Informant	File Where Located
MO T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MO T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE "B"

2 - 3 - Bureau (105-66233) (RM)(AM)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-66233-979 REC-5

MAY 6 1963

EX-102

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	[illegible]		
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	MAY 11 1963	10 MAY 16 1963	
HOW FWD.			
BY			

NOTATIONS

STAT. SECT.

105-66233-979
Cover Pages B, C, and D
Enclosure Pages 1 thru 13
all withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope

[redacted] 7L U

Political Activity

The principal political activity of the NSRP at Montgomery, Alabama, during the fall of 1962 was campaigning for the candidacy of CHESTER ROBINSON for U.S. House of Representatives running on the ticket of the NSRP. (MO T-4, October 25, 1962, and MO T-3, November 2, 1962) U

Retired U.S. Navy Admiral JOHN G. CROMMELIN was a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Montgomery in March, 1963. The NSRP at Montgomery supported Admiral CROMMELIN in his candidacy. (MO T-3, February 6, 1963) U

MO T-2 recalled on April 25, 1963 that Admiral CROMMELIN made a very poor showing in his race for the position of Mayor in the election which was held on March 18, 1963 at Montgomery. MO T-2 also recalled that CHESTER ROBINSON received a relatively small number of votes in the elections in November, 1962 when he ran for the U.S. House of Representatives. U

Potential for Violence

At the meeting of the NSRP at Montgomery on November 5, 1962, [redacted] of "The Thunderbolt", official publication of the NSRP, stated that he and [redacted] went to Missouri to picket the lunacy hearing of General EDWIN A. WALKER at Springfield, Missouri. (MO T-2, November 9, 1962) U 7D

[redacted] U 7D

105-66233-979
Pages 15 and 16
Both Withheld
b7D

The April 25, 1963 issue of the Alabama Journal, in articles on Page 1 and Page 10, related that seventeen persons were arrested on the morning of April 25, 1963 when they attempted to conduct a picketing demonstration against the visits of Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY to Governor GEORGE WALLACE at the State Capitol Building. MO T-2, upon examining these news accounts, observed that among those arrested were JERRY DUTTON and JAMES K. WARNER, both giving Birmingham, Alabama, addresses. MO T-2 states that DUTTON and WARNER were close associates of NSRP James Warner Information Director EDWARD R. FIELDS. These news articles also related that Retired U.S. Navy Admiral JOHN C. CROMMELIN appeared to be the leader of the group of demonstrators but that he was not arrested inasmuch as he did not carry a picket sign and desisted from his part in the demonstration when police insisted that he do so. 4

Literature

Distributed at a recent meeting of the NSRP at Montgomery was a petition to the Congress of the United States "to restore prayer in the schools and curb the power of the Supreme Court". Although obviously distributed by the NSRP, this petition bears the name "National Christian Congressional Committee" and the address P. O. Box 10924, St. Petersburg 33, Florida. (MO T-2, October 20, 1962) 4

As of late October, 1962 the NSRP Chapter at Montgomery was distributing leaflets in which the readers were urged to fire their Negro employees. (MO 1-3, November 2, 1962) 4

The November 20, 1962 edition of the Alabama Journal, a daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, carries an article on Page 1D captioned "Righters Charge Betrayal". The article states that the National States Rights Party passed a resolution accusing Attorney General Elect RICHMOND FLOWERS and Lieutenant Governor Elect JAMES ALLEN of betraying "the peoples trust in office". This article states that the NSRP resolution accuses these officials of having "an outspoken stand for integration in schools in Alabama". The article states that J. CHESTER ROBINSON, Chairman of the NSRP, said that the resolution of that organization referred to a speech of Attorney General Elect RICHMOND FLOWERS at Andalusia, Alabama, recently. 4

The article explains that FLOWERS in a speech to the Covington County Fraternal Order of Police at Andalusia made the statement that it would be up to the Police Officers to shield the good name of the state from mob action in the event of a racial crisis in the state. U

At the special public meeting of the NSRP on the night of January 7, 1963 at Montgomery, a leaflet was distributed captioned "Jews in Positions of Great Power". This leaflet lists the names and positions of approximately 75 persons, indicating that they are all Jews and indicating that they hold positions of great authority in the government of the United States. This leaflet bears the label "Christian Nationalist Crusade, P. O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California". (MO T-2, January 11, 1963) U

At a meeting of the NSRP at Montgomery on March 25, 1963, a leaflet was distributed bearing the caption "Join NSRP - Start 1963 Off Right". This leaflet urges the reader to join the NSRP and "be a proud member of America's largest third party". This leaflet also lists a number of publications and other articles which are recommended to the reader. Among the publications and articles recommended are the following:

"Know Your Enemy - 45 Pictures of Communist Jews, only fifty cents (by Major R. H. WILLIAMS)"

"Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive (also by Major ROBERT H. WILLIAMS)"

"Jewish Ritual Murder, Long Supressed and Banned, Rare - Our members financed the printing of 2,000 copies"

"General WALKER for President, '64" (Bumper Stickers, three for $1.00)

"Uncovering the Forces of War" (book)

"Your Health and Sanity" (book)

"The Age of Treason" (book)

U

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 5, 1963

THE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

On June 24, 1963, Dallas T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a list of names [redacted] of the NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY in the Dallas area. This list was as follows:

MEMBERS	MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
[redacted]		

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66233)(RM) DATE: 7/5/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (105-569)(P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
RM

Re Dallas Air-Tel to Bureau 6/11/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, two copies to Birmingham. Copies are being made available to local military intelligence.

Dallas T-1 in enclosed memorandum is [redacted] who made this list available to SA [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encl.8)(RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encl.2)(RM)(105-477)
2 - Dallas (105-569)
JPH:HM
(6)

dupt.
7/15/63
R/S

REC-72 105-66233-1015

ST-115

JUL 8 1963

JUL 16 1963

105-46233-979
Pages 19 thru 29
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside the scope

Walker said that Communists are the inspiration behind "all racial disorder, all racial riots, in all disorder, and breakdowns, all riots" from Africa to Mississippi to Laos.

He said the planned mass Negro march in Washington, D.C., is "Mr. Kennedy's march, led by the administration against the Congress."

The article also contains a statement by Jordan warning that Russia is now on a "gold ruble" standard, seeking to replace the U. S. dollar as the world's monetary measuring stick. He said "the quickest way to wreck this country is to break the financial integrity of the dollar."

Also present at the conference was Luis V. Manrara, Miami, Florida, president of The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

This article states that approximately 1,000 persons are expected to attend its sessions, which end Sunday, August 4, 1963.

105-66233-1015

Page 2

Withheld

b7C

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

7C

[redacted]

"Following is a list of subjects whose names were in file. It is unknown what connection they have with the Party."

[redacted]

4

7C

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted]

WALKER, EDWIN A. (Gen.)

4011 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas

[redacted]

JC

There is attached hereto a characterization of the NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 251, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958 a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

FBI

Date: 11/6/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-DEAD)

SUBJECT: GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

REC-65

Enclosed herewith is an original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

[redacted] 7D on 11/6/61, provided the attached information furnished the Bureau for possible dissemination in view of presence of the President of the United States in Los Angeles expected 11/18/61.

[redacted] requested his identity be concealed.

[redacted] has been confidentially advised. 7D

This matter will be closely followed by Los Angeles and pertinent developments will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

3 - Bureau
5 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-61789)
(1 - 100-59001)
(1 - 62-5148)
(1 - 100-5686)

TWC:pmc
(8)

MCT-14
REC-65

62-107129-

10 NOV

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

November 6, 1961

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that General WALKER has been invited, and has agreed to appear, in Los Angeles, on November 18, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" to be held under the sponsorship of RUHL SAMPLES, described by source as having conducted a series of Anti-Communist forums in the Hollywood High School Auditorium during the past months. General WALKER's appearance is expected to coincide with the presence in Los Angeles of the President of the United States.

The "Indignation Rally" at which General WALKER will appear or furnish a specially taped speech, was scheduled for the Freedom Forum of the Congregational Church, Los Angeles, but is being moved to the Hollywood High School Auditorium, approximate 2,000 capacity, for larger attendance. SAMPLES estimates a potential 10,000 may appear at such a rally; and consideration is being given to having a march in conjunction with the appearance of WALKER between the Hollywood High School and the Palladium, a Hollywood dance hall, about ten blocks distance, with appropriate placards furnished by the Samples Forum.

[redacted] TD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[illegible] - 100-429-1

[illegible]

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Harrington

REC-65 62 - 107429

Date: November 13, 1961

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Department of the Treasury

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

This will confirm information furnished on November 9, 1961, to Special Agent [redacted] U. S. Secret Service, by Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau.

7C

Our Los Angeles Office advised that General Edwin A. Walker would be a speaker at a "Symposium on Freedom" November 18, 1961, at Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, California. This Symposium has been termed an "Indignation Rally." The group in attendance at the Hollywood High School will march from the high school to the Hollywood Palladium and will picket the Palladium while President Kennedy is making his address on November 18, 1961. There will be from 2,000 to 10,000 persons present at the Palladium.

BY COURIER SVC. 1 + COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was furnished telephonically to the Bureau by the ASAC, Los Angeles, at 5:53 p.m. on 11/9/61 and was immediately orally disseminated on 11/9/61 to the Secret Service. The Attorney General and Mr. O'Donnell of the White House were advised by letter 11/13/61 of General Walker's participation in this so-called "Symposium on Freedom" which coincides with the presence of President Kennedy in Los Angeles under the caption "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning, (Internal Security)."

JTH:mar
(5)

NOV 14 1961

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CA

The Attorney General

62 - 107429 - 1

REC-65

Director, FBI

November 13, 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was received from a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has requested that his identity be concealed.

General Edwin A. Walker has been invited and has agreed to appear in Los Angeles, California, on November 18, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" to be held under the sponsorship of Ruhl Samples, described by the source as having conducted a series of anticommunist forums in the Hollywood, California, High School Auditorium during the past months. General Walker's appearance is expected to coincide with the presence of President Kennedy in the Los Angeles area. The "Indignation Rally" is scheduled to be held in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. Instead of a personal appearance, General Walker may furnish a specially taped speech for this affair.

[redacted]

7C

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was transmitted by Los Angeles airtel 11/6/61 captioned "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning, Internal Security" and the source who furnished the information is [redacted]

JHK:mar
(9)

MAILED 30
COMM-FBI

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

November 16, 1961

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Rampton

REC'D-READING ROOM
NOV 15 1 03 PM '61
BI

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

I advised you on November 13, 1961, that General Edwin A. Walker has been invited to appear in Los Angeles, California, on November 13, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. The following additional information may be of interest to you.

The "Los Angeles Times" on November 14, 1961, reported rallies protesting United States aid to Yugoslavia and communist countries have been scheduled this week and will culminate in a mass demonstration in front of the Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear. These rallies were reportedly organized by the National Indignation Convention of Dallas or "through local affiliates." A demonstration was planned for November 14, 1961, in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, demanding curtailment of supplies to communist countries. Other rallies were planned at San Gabriel Civic Auditorium on November 15 and Long Beach Municipal Auditorium on November 16. The Long Beach group will join others at the Hollywood Palladium on November 13 to urge President Kennedy to block jet plane shipments to Yugoslavia. Major Harry Knickerbocker, Jr., Texas Air National Guard, who protested United States training Yugoslav pilots, was scheduled to speak at most of the rallies. He is to be joined by Rear Admiral Chester C. [illegible] at the Long Beach rally.

RJR:bgc (8)

REC-95 62-107429-8

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

NOV 17 1961

EX-115

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67 NOV 21 1961

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

The files of this Bureau disclose the National Indignation Convention of Dallas was held from October 14, 1961, to October 21, 1961, at the Dallas Auditorium, Dallas, Texas, to protest the training of Yugoslav airmen at Perrin Air Force Base. Admiral Chester Ward has been described as the Judge Advocate of the United States Navy who voluntarily retired from the Navy in August, 1960. Since his retirement he has been lecturing throughout the country at various seminars and meetings on communism. In his lectures he has been critical of the present administration. For example, according to the April 16, 1961, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in a speech sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh on April 16, 1961, Ward stated "Some of the advisers now surrounding the President have philosophies regarding foreign affairs that would chill the typical American." His speech developed the themes that United States foreign policy since World War II has played into Soviet hands; the United States is militarily incapable of surviving surprise Russian attacks; and negotiations with the Russians for disarmament are, in fact, "appeasements." No additional pertinent information is contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Major Knickerbocker.

This information is being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was transmitted by Los Angeles radiogram 11-14-61 captioned "National Indignation Convention of Dallas, Information Concerning, (Internal Security)." This information has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

The Attorney General

November 16, 1961

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rampton

PRESIDENT'S APPEARANCE
HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On November 13, 1961, I advised you under the caption "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning" that General Edwin A. Walker has been invited to appear in Los Angeles, California, on November 18, 1961, in connection with an "Indignation Rally" in the Hollywood High School Auditorium. The following additional information may be of interest to you.

The "Los Angeles Times" on November 14, 1961, reported rallies protesting United States aid to Yugoslavia and communist countries have been scheduled this week and will culminate in a mass demonstration in front of the Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear. These rallies were reportedly organized by the National Indignation Convention of Dallas or "through local affiliates." A demonstration was planned for November 14, 1961, in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, demanding curtailment of supplies to communist countries. Other rallies were planned at San Gabriel Civic Auditorium on November 15 and Long Beach Municipal Auditorium on November 16. The Long Beach group will join others at the Hollywood Palladium on November 18 to urge President Kennedy to block jet plane shipments to Yugoslavia. Major Harry Knickerbocker, Jr., Texas Air National Guard, who protested United States training Yugoslav pilots, was scheduled to speak at most of the rallies. He is to be joined by Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward at the Long Beach rally.

The files of this Bureau disclose the National Indignation Convention of Dallas was held from October 14, 1961, to October 21, 1961, at the Dallas Auditorium, Dallas, Texas, to protest the training of Yugoslav airmen at Perrin

MAILED 5
NOV 16 1961
COMM-FBI

EX-115

REC-95 62-107429

RJR:bgc
(9)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

19 NOV 20 1961

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7 NOV 21 1961

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FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
NOV 15 1 03 PM '61

The Attorney General

Air Force Base. Admiral Chester Ward has been described as the Judge Advocate of the United States Navy who voluntarily retired from the Navy in August, 1960. Since his retirement he has been lecturing throughout the country at various seminars and meetings on communism. In his lectures he has been critical of the present administration. For example, according to the April 16, 1961, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in a speech sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh on April 16, 1961, Ward stated "Some of the advisers now surrounding the President have philosophies regarding foreign affairs that would chill the typical American." His speech developed the themes that United States foreign policy since World War II has played into Soviet hands; the United States is militarily incapable of surviving surprise Russian attacks; and negotiations with the Russians for disarmament are, in fact, "appeasements." No additional pertinent information is contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Major Knickerbocker.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above information was transmitted by Los Angeles radiogram 11-14-61 captioned "National Indignation Convention of Dallas, Information Concerning, (Internal Security)." This information has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service and Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11-14-61

We previously disseminated information to Secret Service, AG and O'Donnell that General Walker would appear as speaker 11-13-61 Hollywood High School and proposed demonstration at Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear on same date. Information in attached orally disseminated Secret Service, White House Detail 11-14-61. Bureau files being reviewed on National Indignation Convention of Dallas, Major Harry Knickerbocker, Jr., Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward, and Dr. Anthony Dutkovich. Additional dissemination 11-15-61 AG and O'Donnell.

Secret Service - W. R. Stiles.

WJM/edm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: November 9, 1961

FROM : Mr. A. J. Decker

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961

Mr. C. W. Peasinger, Jr., ASAC, Los Angeles, called at 5:53 p.m. today and spoke to [redacted] 7C

Mr. Peasinger made reference to Los Angeles airtels, dated 11-6-61 and 11-8-61 concerning General Edwin A. Walker, indicating that General Walker would be a speaker at a "Symposium on Freedom" 11-18-61 at Hollywood High School, Los Angeles California. This symposium has been termed an "Indignation Rally." According to Mr. Peasinger, the group in attendance at the Hollywood High School will march from the High School to the Hollywood Paladium and will picket the Palladium while President Kennedy is making his address on 11-18-61. There will be from 2000 to 10,000 persons at the Palladium.

[redacted] advised the Los 7D
Angeles Office today tha[redacted], contacted the Los Angeles Police Department today and said that he has been and will be connected with the symposium featuring General Walker and that [redacted] had advised Secret Service, that he will lead the group which will parade before the Hollywood Palladium and that their demonstration will be peaceful and orderly. 7C

[redacted] 7D

62-101429-10

7C [redacted] advised Assistant Director Callahan of the above.

NOV 1 1961

AJD/edm (6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. L'Allier
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Decker

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum Decker to Sullivan
RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
HOLLYWOOD PALADIUM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1961

The information concerning the proposed picketing of the Hollywood Palladium on 11-18-61 was orally disseminated 11-9-61 to [redacted] Secret Service, White House Detail. 7C

RECOMMENDATION:

7C
7D

[redacted]

2. We will advise Mr. O'Donnell of the White House by letter 11-13-61, of the proposed demonstration and General Walker's participation in this so-called "Symposium on Freedom."

ACTION:

For your information.

3-41 (Rev. 6-2-61)

DECODED COPY

Tolson
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Ingram
Gandy

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

URGENT 11-14-61

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC DALLAS

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 141823

PRESIDENTS VISIT TO LOS ANGELES 11-18-61.

NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION OF DALLAS, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY). REMYTEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER 13 LAST CAPTIONED PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO LOS ANGELES NOVEMBER 18 NEXT. LOS ANGELES TIMES TODAY REPORTS RALLIES PROTESTING U.S. AID TO YUGOSLAVIA AND COMMUNIST COUNTRIES SCHEDULED THIS WEEK CULMINATING IN MASS DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM WHERE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL APPEAR. RALLIES REPORTEDLY SET UP BY CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION OR "THROUGH LOCAL AFFILIATES". DEMONSTRATION PLANED FOR 10:30 A.M., NOVEMBER 14 IN FRONT OF FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, DEMANDING CURTAILMENT OF SUPPLIES TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. ADDITIONAL RALLIES TO BE HELD SAN GABRIEL CIVIC AUDITORIUM NOVEMBER 15 NEXT, LONG BEACH MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM NOVEMBER 16 NEXT. ON NOVEMBER 18 NEXT LONG BEACH GROUP WILL JOIN OTHERS AT HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM URGING PRESIDENT TO BLOCK JET PLANE SHIPMENT TO YUGOSLAVIA. MAJOR HARRY KNICKERBOCKER, JR., TEXAS AIR NATIONAL GUARD, WHO PROTESTED U.S. TRAINING YUGOSLAV PILOTS, WILL SPEAK AT MOST RALLIES. REAR ADMIRAL CHESTER C. WARD WILL JOIN KNICKERBOCKER AT LONG BEACH RALLY. DR. ANTHONY BUTKOVICH, FORMER YUGOSLAV CROATIAN, NOW A NATURALIZED CITIZEN AND MARYMOUNT COLLEGE PROFESSOR, WILL APPEAR AT FEDERAL BUILDING RALLY TODAY. IN ADDITION [redacted] ADVISED SYMPOSIUM ON FREEDOM, AKA INDIGNATION RALLY, WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 18 NEXT HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL, FEATURING GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. THIS GROUP ALSO WILL PARADE TO HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM PROTESTING AID TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. LOS ANGELES FILES NEGATIVE NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION OF DALLAS. DALLAS FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION RE ORGANIZATION.

Letter to AG, DAG, O'Donnell + SS 11-16-61

EX-105 REC 24 62-107427-1

NOV 17 1961

RECEIVED: 1/71 3:53 PM MEV

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Domest[illegible] [illegible]ivision

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11-14-61

We previously disseminated information to Secret Service, AG and O'Donnell that General Walker would appear as speaker 11-18-61 Hollywood High School and proposed demonstration at Hollywood Palladium where President Kennedy will appear on same date. Information in attached orally disseminated Secret Service, White House Detail 11-14-61. Bureau files being reviewed on National Indignation Convention of Dallas [redacted] TC

AJD/edm

FBI

Date: 7/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-774)(P)

SUBJECT: MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
AUGUST 28, 1963
RM

OO: WFO

Re Miami teletype to Bureau, 7/29/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Two copies each are enclosed for WFO and Oklahoma City.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

7D

DJG

Legal Coun. Crim. Inv. CRD

Date Typed: 1963

Date Transmitted: 7/31/63

By: Detrailer

Classified by

Dec - destroyed

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM)(RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 2)(AM)(RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 2)(AM)(RM)
2 - Miami
LCP:mgw
(9)

157-970-13

REC-26

EX-109

7 JUL 31 1963

FBI

RECD - DO NOT DESTROY

SIX

cc Mick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
July 29, 1963

Re: March on Washington,
August 28, 1963

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 29, 1963, that he had developed the following information from [redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated the fifth annual conference of the Christian Crusade is scheduled for August 2 through 4, 1963, at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Some of the speakers will include General Edwin Walker, Billie James Hargis, Robert Welch, Tom Anderson, Major General Racey Jordan and others. [redacted] stated the conference will be one of the largest of its kind and will include patriots from all sections of the country. One purpose of the conference will be to discuss policy and strategy for patriots to take home regarding the August 28 march on Washington. 7D

[redacted] predicted many patriots will go to Washington and there is a good possibility of violence. He advised that plans are being formulated for the patriots to stay in Maryland and Virginia prior to the 28th of August in order to avoid detection and search by authorities. [redacted] stated that most of the patriots would enter Washington on the morning of the 28th and many would be armed. 7D

[redacted] related that due to illness in his family he was not planning to attend the conference in Oklahoma City. 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 8-3-63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (157-158)

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Remytel 8/2/63.

There is enclosed a copy of a newspaper clipping which appeared in "The Daily Oklahoman" the morning of 8/3/63, which is self-explanatory. There are also enclosed eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. This matter is receiving close attention in this office and the Bureau will be kept advised.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 9)
4 - Oklahoma City
(1-157-60 Racial Matters in Oklahoma)
(1-100-6546, Christian Crusade)

JTN/mth
(7)

CC TO: Plaintiff's Counsel
REQ. REC'D 2:26
MAR 1 1968
ANS.
BY:

EX 104
REC 26

157-[illegible]-44

11 AUG 5 1963

9 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 5, 1963

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

The August 5, 1963, edition of "The Daily Oklahoman", an established newspaper published in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, contained an article entitled "New President Wanted; Gen. Walker Hits At Mike, Bellmon"

The article, in essence, states as follows:

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker charged Friday in Oklahoma City that Senator Mike Monroney "Wouldn't know a Communist if he were eating breakfast with him."

The criticism came during an informal press conference held by speakers attending the fifth annual Christian Crusade at the Skirvin Tower Hotel in Oklahoma City.

Walker's remark brought laughter from other speakers present, including Billy James Hargis, crusade director, retired Major George Racey Jordan, president of the Toronto Gold Market, Limited, and Brigadier General Richard B. Moran, retired, Kerrville, Texas.

Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, was not present.

With respect to Governor Bellmon, Walker said the entire group of Christian Crusade participants present was glad Bellmon was elected. Walker added "But he (the governor) said the other day the John Birch Society is leading the attack against Goldwater." He said the governor had better do his homework.

With respect to supporting a presidential candidate, the speakers declined to name a man, indicating their emphasis was not on a man but on a cause.

Billy James Hargis said he believed the racial unrest was being instigated and exploited by Communists. He suggested leaders on both sides should sit down at the local level and negotiate, without any international or federal intervention.

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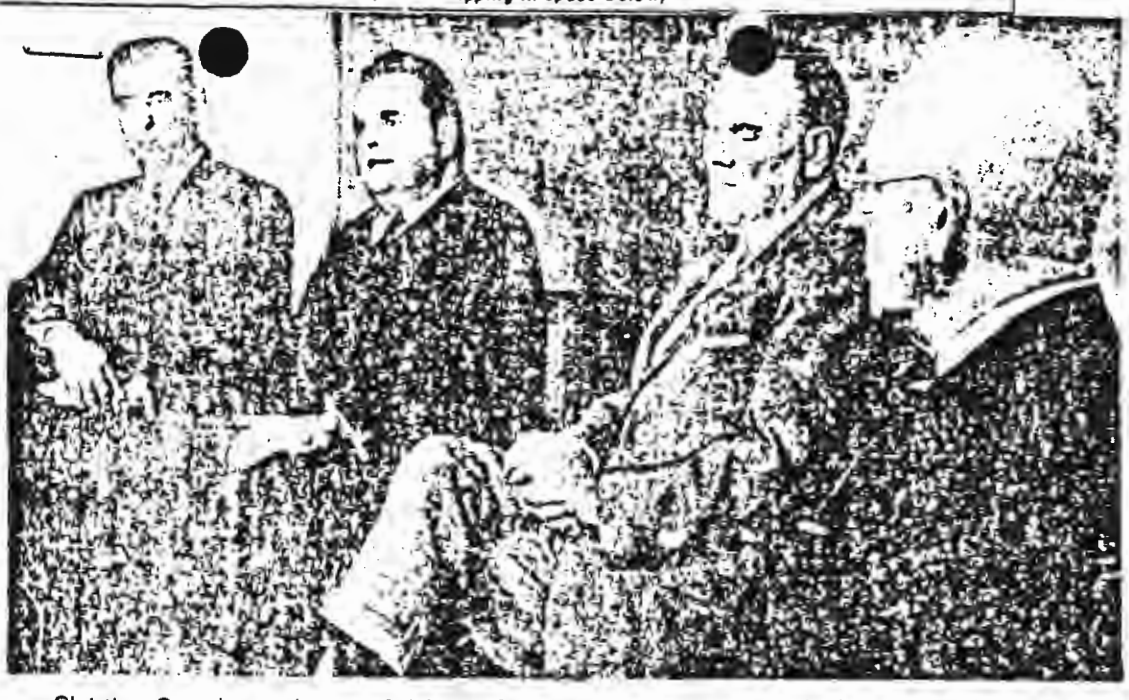
(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Christian Crusade speakers in Oklahoma City Friday for the weekend meeting at the Skirvin Tower Hotel include, left to right, former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker; Billy James Hargis, Crusade founder; retired Maj. George Racey Jordan, Los Angeles, and retired Brig. Gen. Richard B. Moran, Kerrville, Texas. Robert Welch, John Birch Society founder, spoke Friday night. Related story on Page 1. (Staff Photo by Jim Lucas)

NEW PRESIDENT WANTED

Gen. Walker Hits At Mike, Bellmon

Sen. Mike Monroney "wouldn't know a Communist if he were eating breakfast with him," former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker charged Friday in Oklahoma City.

The criticism came during an informal press conference held by speakers attending the fifth annual Christian Crusade at the Skirvin Tower Hotel.

Walker's remark brought laughter from other speakers present, including Billy James Hargis, crusade director; retired Maj. George Racey Jordan, president of the Toronto Gold Market, Ltd., and Brig. Gen. Richard B. Moran, retired, Kerrville, Texas.

Not present was the Crusade's keynote speaker, Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, whose plane was delayed in Tulsa.

Gov. Bellmon also drew Walker's attack though Walker said the "entire group" of Christian Crusade participants present was glad Bellmon was elected.

"But he (the governor) said the other day the John Birch Society is leading the attack against Goldwater.

"I think your governor had better do his homework," Walker added.

Asked if there were a presidential candidate the Crusade would support, speakers declined to name a man.

"Our emphasis is on a cause, not a man," Hargis said. "We don't like dictators and we don't like to put all our hopes on one man."

Walker said he would be for "the best American."

Dr. Charles Poling, Arizona minister who said he is a long-time friend of Barry Goldwater, said there was "no one here who is enough to name a candidate now."

Getting a new president would solve the nation's racial troubles, Walker said, calling Kennedy's proposed civil rights bill a "social rights" bill.

Hargis said he believed the racial unrest was being instigated and exploited by Communists.

"Leaders on both sides should sit down at the local level and negotiate, without any international or federal intervention," he suggested.

Discussing Communists, Walker said they are the inspiration behind "all racial disorder, all racial riots, in all disorder, all breakdowns, all riots" from Africa to Mississippi to Laos.

He said the planned mass Negro march in Washington, D. C., is "Mr. Kennedy's march, led by the administration against the Congress."

Jordan, who said he witnessed the shipping of uranium and U. S. currency engraving plates to Russia during World War II, warned that Russia now is on a "gold ruble" standard, seeking to replace the U. S. dollar as the world's monetary measuring stick.

"Fiscal alcoholics and compulsive spenders in Washington" are responsible for intentionally taking the purchasing power of the dollar down, he said.

"They want to turn this into a one-world set-up under the United Nations," he said.

"The quickest way to wreck this country is to break the financial integrity of the dollar," Jordan said.

Also present at Friday's conference was Luis V. Manrara, Miami, Fla., president of The Truth About Cuba Committee, Inc.

The Crusade is expected to draw about 1,000 persons during its sessions which end Sunday.

F B I

Date: 8/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (157-158)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. AUG 1963
How Forw.
by
cc Org. Unit

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to Washington Field 7/29/63, Oklahoma City tel to Director 8/2/63, Oklahoma City airtel to Director 8/3/63 and Oklahoma City tel to Director 8/5/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM captioned Christian Crusade pertaining to the convention of the Christian Crusade held in Oklahoma City 8/2-4/63. One copy of this LHM is being furnished Baltimore, Richmond and Washington Field for information in view of the interest of these offices in captioned matter.

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted]

As reflected in the enclosed LHM no information has been developed indicating that the convention of the Christian Crusade concerned itself with the August 28, 1963 March on Washington. Any information received pertaining to the March on Washington in the future will be furnished immediately to the Bureau and interested offices.

ENCLOSURES

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (Info)
2 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 157-158)
(1 - 100-6546)

JAG:tsh (8)

REC-8 157-970-74

12 AUG 7 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 5, 1963

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

The August 3, 1963, edition of "The Daily Oklahoman", a daily newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article entitled, "Big Government Ripped by Welch".

The article stated, in part, the following:

"The greatest tragedy of the 20th century is the increase of 'swollen over-extended' government everywhere, Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, said Friday night in Oklahoma City. Speaking to 500 persons attending his keynote address of the Christian Crusade, Welch called 'this tragedy' greater than the Communist menace.

" 'Even when composed of honest and intelligent individuals, government combines and increases the stupidity of men. And for a government, the stupid action, stupid course, is almost always the easiest and safest course,' he said.

"When asked if the John Birchers supported a particular candidate for the 1964 presidential election, Welch said the society has 'no position ever in regard to politics.' He indicated a majority of the society probably would back a conservative candidate.

Concerning the nation's racial upheavel, Welch said, "We have a very strong position in that we take absolutely no position. This matter should be left up to local communities to handle.... the federal government has no right to say what local groups should do.

"In summing up his 90-minute talk, Welch was applauded when he said as stupid as people can be, 'none of us anywhere can begin to touch governments when it comes to stupidity. It is the tendency to increasing, swollen, over-extended government that constitutes the greatest tragedy of the 20th century.' Welch said the world's people - except for the communists - 'who, if they are truly communists can't be thought of as human beings in any consideration of humanitarian qualities' - are nearly alike."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

The August 3, 1963, edition of the "Oklahoma City Times", a daily newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article entitled, "Birch Society Founder Talks Here".

The article stated, in part, the following:

The first meeting of the Fifth Annual Christian Crusade national convention was held at the Skirvin Tower Hotel in Oklahoma City on Friday night, August 2nd. Over 30 states were represented at the first night of the convention, with Texas having the largest out-of-state delegation.

"Charles Weber, a local radio pastor, gave a scripture reading followed by a sermon denouncing the United States welfare and foreign aid program...."

Following the prayer, Billy James Hargis, Tulsa, Oklahoma, minister, read off the program.

Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, was introduced as the keynote speaker.

"Welch strung together nearly 20 stories of experiences he has had in his childhood and his travels, with the intent of concluding that 'there's nothing as stupid as government when it comes to stupidity.' Applause was brief, but quick, on that comment.....

The August 4, 1963, edition of "The Sunday Oklahoman", a Sunday newspaper published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article entitled, "Crusader Rips Church Group".

The article stated, in part, the following:

"The National Council of Churches and America's participation in a test ban treaty came under attack Saturday by speakers at the Christian Crusade, underway in Oklahoma City. Also assailed were the United Nations, both political parties, and the nation's news media. A Cuban exile leader challenged the Organization of American States (OAS) to send armed forces into Cuba, and another speaker former Major General Edwin Walker, was hailed with calls of 'Walker for President'.

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

"Luis V. Manrara, Miami, Florida, said the OAS has the 'right and obligation' to eradicate Communism from this hemisphere. It is the legal, moral and military answer, he said, and member nations have the power 'to intervene with armed forces in Cuba, collectively or unilaterally.'

B. APPROX

"A 26-year-old Wisconsin minister, Reverend David Noebel, Madison, discussed 'The Liberal Papers', a collection of 12 essays edited by James Roosevelt and authored by persons working in or with the Kennedy administration. He said the suggestion in the book for America's foreign and domestic policies closely follow a list of Communist goals. 'These ideas are being used by the Kennedy administration,' Noebel said.....

"Dr. Charles S. Poling, Wickenburg, Arizona, retired Presbyterian minister, accused most ministers in the United States of having 'greater devotion to the National Council of Churches than they do in God. The National Council has become the most deeply-entrenched, well organized socialist political party America has ever known,' he said....

"A retired general...told the crowd the Soviet Union will not honor the recent test ban treaty any longer than the treaty can be used to its own advantage. Brigadier General (Retired) Richard B. Moran, Kerrville, Texas, said of 52 treaties Russia has entered into with the United States, the Soviets have broken 50 of them.

"Former Major General Walker hit the test ban treaty, politics, and the press. 'Why must there be a test ban treaty?' he asked. 'We never agreed with anybody to arm in the first place. This is incredible. This reason is treason,' he said.

"Sounding like a candidate for political office, Walker hit at the Republican and Democratic parties, claiming they both have 'no choice' platforms.

" 'The platform to vote for is the one of the man against the UN,' he said. 'If you're not for him, you're not voting for survival...survival is the basic issue.'

"Walker said he's a member of one party, 'the people's party of America, and I'm sure 75 percent of the people are in it, too.'

" ' What am I doing?' Walker asked, 'I'm propagandizing and agitating.' As the crowd began to applaud, he asked, 'Do you like it?' and was met with an ovation and scattered cries of 'Walker for President'."

The August 5, 1963, edition of "The Daily Oklahoman" reflects that FULTON LEWIS, JR. was a speaker at the Sunday meeting of the Christian Crusade in Oklahoma City. The article quoted Lewis as stating the conservatives, "split into little groups", should unite to "substitute a new president in the White House." He told conservatives to "get rid of schism, nit-picking, disagreements on little tiny details and fancy theories (and) get behind a candidate or principle which has the courage to break the Kennedy family hierarchy."

The article relates that about 550 persons in the Skirvin Tower attending the convention heard Lewis blast civil service and foreign service programs, claiming the Kennedy administration keeps the federal payroll big for vote-getting purposes.

The article reflects LEWIS endorsed Senator Barry Goldwater for President and depicted President Kennedy as a "pleasant, superficial playboy who has no more business being president than I have being God."

LEWIS was quoted as saying that to fight the international Communist conspiracy, the average person "can vote against Mr. Kennedy for re-election."

This article indicated that the Christian Crusade ended its three-day session on the night of August 4, 1963.

On August 2, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he attended the opening meeting of the Christian Crusade held at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, that date. Source stated that former Major General Edwin A. Walker addressed the meeting and the nature of his remarks were to the effect that the Christian Crusade should devote itself to fighting communism and that he deplored the integration crises which he described as being completely

communist dominated and inspired and further referred to the entire matter as communist propaganda.

The source advised that General Walker bitterly attacked the Director of the FBI, stating that the Director failed to speak out concerning the fact that integration matters were communist inspired and in a rambling manner, according to source, Walker claimed the Director of the FBI failed to state the true circumstances and communist connections of those persons surrounding Reverend Martin Luther King. The source advised that at this point Reverend Billy James Hargis, one of the founders and director of the Christian Crusade, immediately arose and stated he wished to correct the statements of General Walker about the Director of the FBI and stated the Director had been muzzled by Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Source stated that Walker then continued to criticize the Director of the FBI by stating the Director should not have stood behind Attorney General Kennedy and permitted the Attorney General to speak out for him but should have "spoken out" and spoke of this as an instance of political control of the Director exercized by the Kennedy administration. The source advised General Walker was asked specifically what the Director of the FBI should have done and Walker was unable to answer. Walker was asked what the group hoped to accomplish in Oklahoma City and he replied to the effect that he and the Christian Crusade intended to fight the Kennedys wherever they could. Walker referred frequently to his leadership in oposition to the NAACP and Walker was asked if he had been at Oxford, Mississippi. Walker replied that he had definitely been there and it was the source's opinion from personal observation that Walker considers himself the leader of all groups against integration and "glories in his experiences at Oxford."

Source advised that some reference was made to the March on Washington and Walker was asked if he would go to Washington. According to source Walker replied, "I will go where the spirit moves me. Wait and see." Source said it was his impression that Walker has the definite intention of being in Washington on August 28, 1963. The source advised that it was his impression that Walker is definitely and seriously a mental case and described the opening meeting of the Christian Crusade as follows...."It is hard to imagine I had attended a meeting at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City. I thought I was in a lunatic asylum."

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

On August 5, 1963, the source advised he had attended all sessions of the convention of the Christian Crusade which ended on the evening of August 4, 1963. He stated he spent a substantial amount of time at these meetings around former Major General Edwin A. Walker in an attempt to assess General Walker as best he could. He stated that in the presence of reporters and photographers Walker appeared unstable. However, when addressing the convention body he was very lucid and appeared quite normal. The source advised he received no indication from any of the many persons with whom he was in contact that anyone at this convention was organizing any group to attend the March on Washington. He specifically stated there was no indication anyone discussed carrying weapons at any time. Source advised that it was his impression General Walker will probably be in Washington on August 28, 1963, as Walker indicated he would like to witness how troops would be used to 'suppress freedom". Walker indicated he learned a lesson at Oxford, Mississippi, and will do nothing to incite a riot. Walker stated the Army should be used to repel "the Negro attack on Washington". Source concluded by stating that the main theme of most speakers at the convention was "hate Kennedy".

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 8/14/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI - Attention: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-4096)(P)

RE: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2 ONI OSI CRD, DAC
Date Form 8-19-63
How Form R-5
By Ryan:lyj
2cc DCrq

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS

00 - WFO

Re Bureau airtels to Albany, 7/18/63 and 8/8/63.

1. Sponsored participants:

Group (Name and Location	Number of Persons	Mode of Transportation
NAACP, Longview, Texas	1	Unknown at this time

2. Hate or Klan groups planning attendance:

None known at this time.

3. Other organizations planning attendance:

The Oklahoma City Office advised that former U. S. Army General EDWIN A. WALKER while in Oklahoma City was asked whether he would go to Washington for the march on Washington. WALKER replied, "I will go where the spirit moves me. Wait and see." It was the impression of the Oklahoma City source that WALKER had a definite intention of being at Washington on 8/28/63.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
2 - WFO (Encs. 2)(RM)
2 - Dallas
JPH:eah/mac
(7)

REC 31 157-920-265

EX-103

AUG 15 1963

Approved: 53 AUG 23 1963 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-4096

WFO reported on 8/4/63 that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, Commander of the American Nazi Party, announced that a prominent figure of national renown who took part in the riots of the University of Mississippi, would join the American Nazi Party in their counter demonstrations on 8/28/63.

In view of the planned march on Austin, Texas, State Capitol, to take place on 8/28/63, which demonstration is being held to coincide with and in sympathy with captioned march on Washington, it is not anticipated that very many individuals from Texas will go to Washington in view of the savings in time and money a trip to Austin would permit.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight copies, and to WFO two copies, of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Copy also furnished locally to INTC, Dallas.

SHANKLIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 14, 1963

Re: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963

On August 9, 1963, Reverend S. Y. NIXON, President, Longview, Texas, Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he plans to participate in the demonstration at Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963. Reverend NIXON had not planned his mode of transportation to Washington, D. C.

TEXAS

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/16/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (157-421)

SUBJECT: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
August 28, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of letterhead memo regarding above captioned matter for theBureau, and information copy for WFO.

Agent in Charge CIV CSL CID & Reg

Date Form AUG 20 1963

How Sent ad

By _____
2 ex Org. Unit

F C C • WicR

157-970-352

ENCLOSURE

REC-101

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Haven
JAD:maf
(5)

AUG 19 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven 10, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 16, 1963

RE: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
August 28, 1963

The "Hartford Times", a daily evening newspaper printed at Hartford, Connecticut, under date of August 15, 1963, page 35, reflected an article headed, "Labor Council Donates to Civil Rights March". Instant story reflects Labor Council donated $1,500 to help underwrite transportation costs of Connecticut participants in the August 28, 1963 "March on Washington for Freedom and Jobs".

The donation was presented to the organizers of the State Delegation in Bridgeport, Connecticut, by JOHN DRISCOLL, President of the Council, at a luncheon in that city on Wednesday, August 14, 1963. The article indicated that another $500 is to be forthcoming.

The article stated that 1,000 State residents headed by former baseball star JACKIE ROBINSON of Stamford, Connecticut, are expected to make the train trip, and that ten chartered buses will be on stand-by if needed.

The "Hartford Courant", a daily and Sunday newspaper printed at Hartford, Connecticut, carried a story dated August 16, 1963, on page 24, titled, "General Walker Says March on Capitol May Be Resisted". The story continues by stating that arch-conservatist EDWIN A. WALKER, at a conference Thursday in Avon, Connecticut, indicated there may be opposition in the streets of the nations capitol when civil rights demonstrators gather August 28, 1963. WALKER did not say whether he is involved in organizing opposition to the March on Washington, but said he "had friends all over the nation and people were rallying behind United States Senator STROM THURMOND".

WALKER said that, "Three main problems" facing the country are the nuclear test ban treaty, the KENNEDY administration's civil rights program, and the March on Washington.

WILBUR SMITH, Vice President, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) of Hartford, Connecticut, advised on August 16, 1963, that he had no figures on the exact number of people coming to Washington August 28, 1963, but of those he knows who plan to attend, none are believed by him to be violent or radical in their thinking. SMITH stated that people from all over the State are expected to board the training leaving Hartford, August 28, 1963, for Washington.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 28 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 8-28-63 12-46 PM CST JVW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI - ATTENTION CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM SAC, DALLAS /100-4096/ 1P

MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, RM. RACIAL SITUATION, SAN ANTONIO DIVISON, RM.

RE DALLAS TELETYPES AUGUST TWENTYSIX AND TWENTYSEVEN LAST TO BUREAU.

[redacted] DALLAS, AN ESTABLISHED SOURCE, ADVISED EDWIN A. WALKER IS REPORTED TO HAVE NOW GONE TO AUSTIN, TEXAS, AND IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE THERE DURING THE DAY OF AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT.

SAN ANTONIO ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY.

END

2-49 PM OK FBI WA LLD

TU DISC

REC-54 157-970-788

AUG 29 1963

EX-103

55 SEP 4 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 23, 1963

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963

There is attached a memorandum with Table of Contents and Index showing the various groups which will participate in the March on Washington, the program of the March, the police and military planning, and our coverage of the March.

There is also attached a separate memorandum on possible subversive influence connected with the March on Washington and a brief rundown on the leaders of the March showing their background and any subversive associations.

We believe that this material will give the Director a full picture of the March on Washington as of this time.

Enclosures - 3

AHB:hmm
(5)
cc: Tolson
cc: Belmont
Rosen
Sullivan

157-970-1018

REC- 26

6 4 OCT

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

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Enclosure Pages 1, 2, and 3
all withheld as
Outside scope

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker

Information has been received that former Major General Edwin A. Walker of the U. S. Army may attend the March.

Klan Groups

A racial source has advised that Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc., has indicated his intention to be present at the March on Washington and create agitation.

All offices have been instructed to alert their informants and sources concerning the possible participation of Klan and hate groups in the March and the reported plans of the above groups are being followed closely. Pertinent information concerning the possibility of such groups participating has been furnished local authorities. (For details see page 15.)

Military Planning:

Pursuant to instruction of the President to the Army Chief of Staff, plans have been formulated for the use of 4,000 combat troops, including one Marine Battalion, to be present in an alert status to take action should a disorder occur. An additional 25,000 combat ready troops will be available if needed at Army posts on the outskirts of Washington. (For details see page 17.)

Police Preparation:

The police department will be at its full strength of 2,850. Of this number, 2,000 uniformed officers will be used to actually police the demonstration. Five hundred civilian reserve officers will be used in outlying precincts. National Guard will be used in conjunction with uniformed police officers patrolling in Army jeeps carrying cards identifying them as police units. Detention facilities in the U. S. District Court Building and Precinct One will be used to house any persons arrested.

The National Office of the March on Washington has appointed 2,000 marshals among the demonstrators to handle self-policing. (For details see page 17.)

Emergency Medical Care Plans:

Twenty-two clinics will be set up on an emergency basis in public buildings and first aid tents in the vicinity of the demonstration Each clinic will be staffed by a minimum of two physicians, four nurses and reception personnel. In addition, forty American Red Cross ambulances will be available and hospitals will be prepared to go on a national disaster plan. Medical care will be under the direction of Dr. Frederick Heath who has held this same position in past inaugural parades. (For details see page 20.)

Government Leave Policies:

In public announcements the Civil Service Commission has urged supervisors to grant annual leave wherever possible to lessen the expected traffic congestion. (For details see page 21.)

Closing of Local Businesses:

Although bank officials have urged a bank holiday and local businessmen have also suggested closing their establishments in view of the traffic congestion, there has been no official action with respect to the wholesale closing of business enterprises on 8/28/63 thus far. (For details see page 21.)

Specific assignments have been made to observe the activities of George Lincoln Rockwell and the ANP, Major General Walker and any other members of Klan or hate groups who may appear, as well as members of the Communist Party, Nation of Islam or other subversive organizations.

Enclosure pages 6 thru 14
all withheld as
Outside scope of your
request

KLAN AND HATE GROUPS:

All offices have alerted informants and/or sources of information on Klan and hate groups so we will be promptly advised of any counter-demonstrations which have been planned.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, was denied a permit to parade on the day of the demonstration. He has advised police authorities that he intends to have a "meeting" at dawn at the Washington Monument on August 28, 1963. Rockwell has advised that he will leave if asked prior to the March on Washington demonstration, which is scheduled to commence at 10:00 a.m., that his followers will not wear their Nazi uniforms and that he will willingly conform to Metropolitan Police Department commands. The Metropolitan Police Department is fully aware of the possibility that Rockwell may engage in speech making and attempt to provoke violence and will be ready to quell any action of this type.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

[redacted]

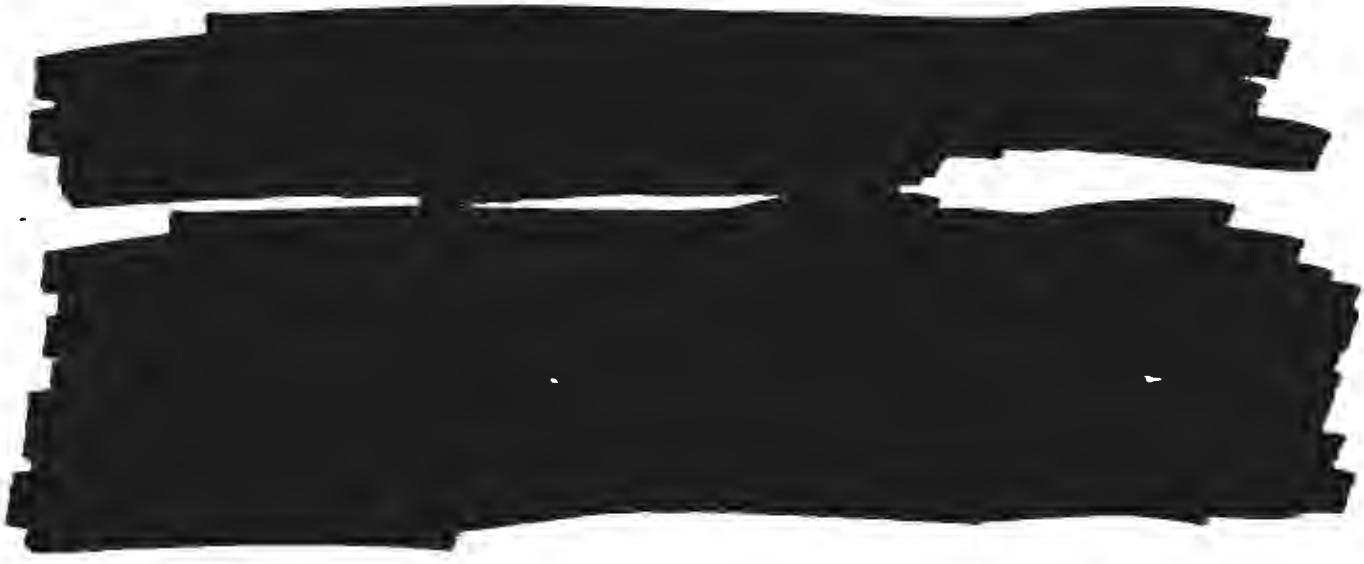
TD

FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN WALKER

A source who covered the convention of the Christian Crusade, August 2 - 4, 1963, Oklahoma City, at which General Walker spoke was of the impression that Walker might be present in Washington on August 28, 1963. The source quoted Walker when asked whether he would attend the March on Washington as stating "I will go where the spirit moves me." Accordingly, our Dallas Division, through discreet contact with sources, is following General Walker's plans and to date there has been no confirmation indicating he plans to be present at the demonstration.

Enclosure pages 16 thru 21
all withheld as
outside scope of your request.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE COVERAGE OF THE DEMONSTRATION:



Specific Agent assignments have been made to observe the activities of George Lincoln Rockwell and members of his American Nazi Party (ANP) and Major General Edwin A. Walker should he appear. Agent personnel will be alert to observe the presence and activities of any known members of the Ku Klux Klan or hate groups as well as members of the Communist Party, the Nation of Islam, or other subversive organizations. A special surveillance squad has been set up to handle any physical surveillances that may be found necessary.

Liaison Agents will remain in personal contact with the officials of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the U. S. Park Police throughout the day. In addition, liaison Agents will be in personal contact during the entire period with Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy and Julius W. Hobson, members of the District of Columbia Coordinating Committee, who are actively involved in handling the demonstration for the racial groups. Close liaison will also be maintained with the military authorities.

Mobile units will be stationed by WFO on the perimeter of the demonstration area to be in a position for dispatching to any area where trouble might erupt enabling prompt coverage of any such incident. These units will be deployed as the need occurs.

Enclosure Pages 23 thru 43
all withheld as

b-1
b 7C
Outside scope of your request

S

[redacted] 4, 16
Southern Christian Leadership Conference. . . 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 14
[redacted] 3, 15
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee . . 1, 2, 8, 11, 14
[redacted] 9

T

Tenants Councils. 14
[redacted] 9

U

United Automobile Workers 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 14
United Freedom Movement 14
United Klans of America, Inc. 4, 16
United States House of Representatives. . . . 12
United States Park Police 6, 22
United States Senate. 12
Urban League. 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 14

W

Walker, Edwin A. 4, 5, 15, 22
[redacted] 18
[redacted] 3, 15
Washington Board of Trade. 21
Washington Terminal Police 13
[redacted] 1, 2, 8, 9, 11

Y

[redacted] 1, 2, 8, 11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 3, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LETTER TO MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

In regard to an outgoing letter dated February 3, 1960, to the above, the Director noted, "I note letter from the general is dated Jan. 6. Our acknowledgment is Feb. 3. How come!"

The incoming letter from General Walker bears the date of 6 January, 1960, but is from the General's headquarters, APO*112, New York, New York. The letter itself was actually received in the Bureau on January 29, 1960, and in the Crime Research Section at 5:05 p.m. on January 29, 1960, last Friday. The outgoing letter dated on February 3, 1960, was mailed out on the third workday after receipt.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

* This means Army Post Office, reflecting foreign service.

LJH:ijj
(2)

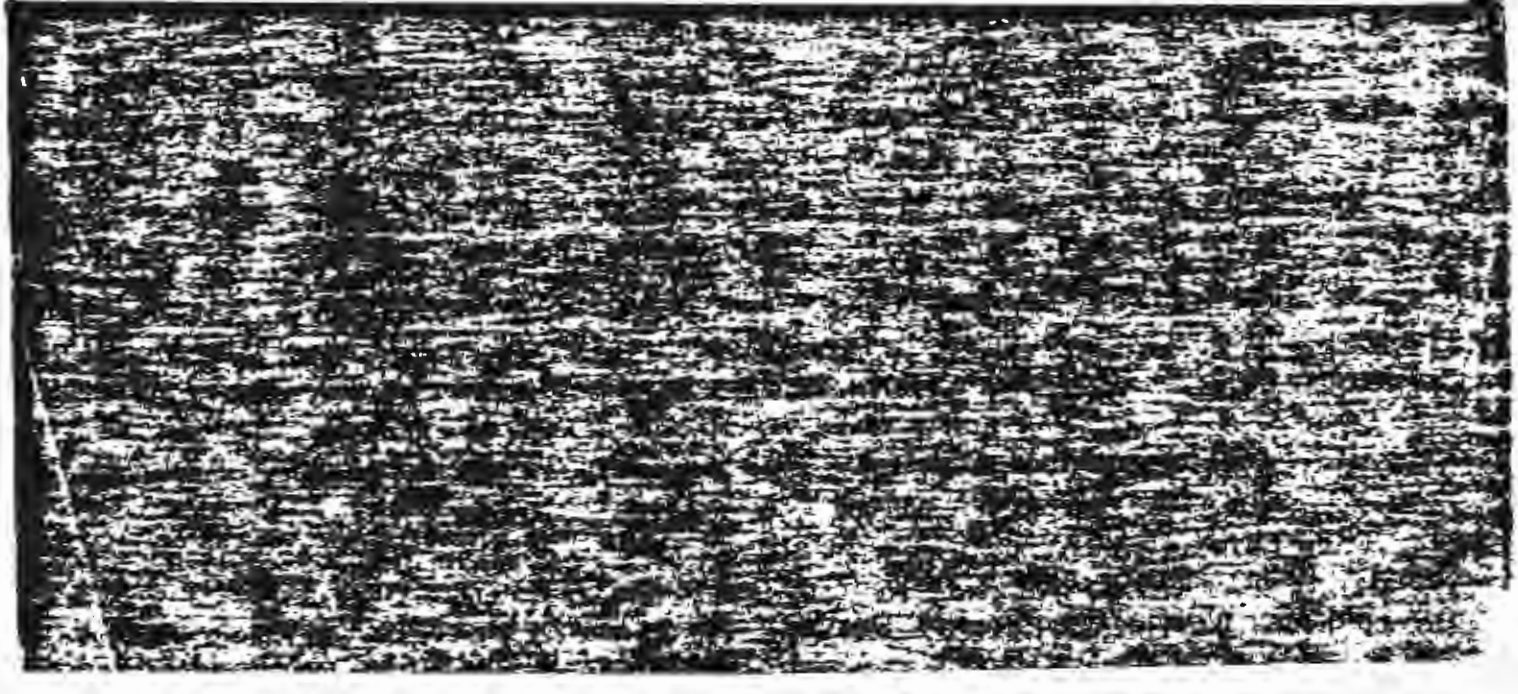
REC-81 62-29766-164

Ex. 130

11 FEB 8 1960

59 FEB 12 1960

CRIME REC.



SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	DALLAS	12/6/63	12/3-4/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY	rkh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY, dated 12/3/63 at NY.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copy being furnished to New Orleans Office in view of their interest in investigation re subject.

Information received from NY T-1 re change of address card reflecting new address for subject is reflected herein and change of address card is being maintained in the 1A section of instant file.

COPIES DESTROYED

26 FEB 2 1973

Copies noted Destroyed per NARS 12/14/76

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-560

REC

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Rec'd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

66 JAN 14 1964

-32-

NY 105-38431

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	105-38431

JOHNSON was unable to say when this poster was received or by what means, and he stated he did not know what had become of the wrapper in which it was presumably mailed.

"Communist Party
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.
September 1, 1963

"Lee H. Oswald
P. O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"Dear Sirs,

"Please advise me as to how I can contact the Party in the Baltimore-Washington area, to which I shall relocate in October.

"Fraternally
/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

"Mr. A Johnston
c/o Worker

"Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box [illegible]25
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Mr. Johnson;

"In September I had written you saying I expected to move from New Orleans, La., to the Philadelphia-Baltimore area. You advised me that I could contact you when I had gotten settled there and the party would contact me in that area-

"Since than my personal plans have changed and I have settled in Dallas, Texas for the time.

"Through a friend, I have been introduced into the American Civil Liberties Union Local chapter, which holds monthly meeting on the campus of Southern Methodist University.

"The first meeting I attended was on October 25th, a film was shown and afterwards a very critical discussion of the ultra-right in Dallas.

"On October 23rd, I had attened a ultra-right meeting headed by General Edwin A. Walker, who lives in Dallas. This meeting preceded by one day the attack on A.E. Stevenson at the United Nations Day meeting at which he spoke.

Texas
NY

"As you can see, political friction between 'left' and 'right' is very great here.

"Could you advise me as to the general view we had on the American Civil Liberties Union? and to what degree, if any, I should attempt to heighten its progressive tendencies?

"This Dallas branch of the A.C.L.U. is firmly in the hands of 'liberal' professional people, (a minister and two Law professors conducted the Oct.25th meeting.) However, some of those present showed marked class awareness and insight.

"Respectfully Yours
/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

This letter is undated and envelope is postmarked at Dallas, November 1, 1963. JOHNSON said it was received in mail on November 29, 1963.

Report Form
FD-263 (6-17-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CINCINNATI	DALLAS	12/5/63	11/25/63 - 12/5/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.	THOMAS B. ESTEP	ja
	CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

REFERENCE

REFERENCES:

Report of SA THOMAS B. ESTEP, Cincinnati, 12/2/63.
Dallas teletype to Bureau, WFO, and Cincinnati 12/2/63, 4:17 P.M.
Cincinnati teletype to Bureau, Dallas, and Cleveland 12/3/63, 3:24 A.M.
Cincinnati teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/3/63, 10:26 P.M., captioned JACK LEON RUBY, Aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka. - VICTIM, CR.
Cincinnati teletype to Director, Dallas, and New Orleans 11/29/63, 8:06 P.M.
Cincinnati teletype to Dallas 12/5/63, 3:07 P.M.

- P -

LEADS:

Leads have been previously set forth by teletype and

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: 10 - Bureau (105-82555) 3 - Dallas (105-41948) 4 - Cincinnati (2 - 105-2505) (1 - 44-456) (1 - 62-2758)	COPIES DESTROYED 3 FEB 4 1973 Copies Not Destroyed Destroyed 12/16/74	105-82555 624 1 DEC 9 1963

AGENCY: ST. LOUIS, Local Division (By Hand)
REC'D: 12-2-63
DATE FORW'D: 12-4-63
HOW FORW'D: Hand
BY: [illegible]

SOVIET SECTION

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

JAN 15 1964

are, therefore, not being restated.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

During the interview of Mrs. HARRY LE ROY, Rural Route 2, Roseville, Ohio, the odor of beer was noted on her breath. Mrs. LE ROY said she had been drinking some beer, but was not intoxicated. She said she has never been treated in a hospital except for child birth. During interview, she referred to many pages of notes which she had made during her efforts to break the supposed coded message from DEAN. She referred several times to the fact that this information was very secretive, that she could not trust anyone, and that she had not even told her husband about her decoding activities. She also relayed to the interviewing agent a feeling of self-pity in that her time was almost completely occupied in caring for her elderly father since the death of her mother.

Investigative period includes date prior to referenced report of December 2, 1963, as results not received in time to be included.

INFORMANTS:

[redacted]

Shortly after EUGENE's arrival in Columbus, Ohio, she learned from him that a week prior to his arrival, he had interviewed former Major General EDWIN WALKER. EUGENE subsequently endeavored to sell this interview to Texas the Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, but was unsuccessful. She further stated that EUGENE and former Major General EDWIN WALKER have corresponded with one another.

She also learned that EUGENE O'DOHERTY was previously engaged in Irish Republican Army Revolutionary activities in Ireland and England. In this regard, he was a writer and organizer in this movement and has had some articles published in an Irish newspaper.

Mrs. O'DOHERTY further described EUGENE O'DOHERTY as a man of extreme rightist political views. He considers any person with views to the left of his views to be a Communist. She has previously heard EUGENE describe President JOHN F. KENNEDY as inept and a Communist. She described EUGENE O'DOHERTY as possessing extremely anti-Negro, anti-Semitic views.

She recalled that shortly after EUGENE arrived in Columbus, Ohio, he said he hoped that President KENNEDY would never go to Texas because sentiment there was very strong against him. Because of this strong feeling against President KENNEDY in Texas, EUGENE feared that should he visit Texas, an attempt might be made on his life. He also made the statement that if President KENNEDY ever visited Ireland, persons there might attempt to assassinate him.

She learned from EUGENE that both GLADYS CORSER and JACK PAYTON are members of the John Birch Society. EUGENE O'DOHERTY and JACK PAYTON have recently exchanged correspondence, and they have also made several long-distance telephone calls to each other. She explained that it was her opinion and belief that this correspondence and the telephone calls were with regard to PAYTON's attempting to have EUGENE come to Texas over the Christmas Holidays of 1963, and do some photographic work for him.

Form No. 1548 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Field (Dallas) OFFICE Dallas, Texas FILE NO. CO-2-34030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy Mrs. Marina Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT: Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED: 12/2/63 to 12/5/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

The note written in Russian and recovered from the Russian book entitled "Book of Helpful Instructions" was translated and traced to Lee Harvey Oswald. Marina Oswald was questioned about the note and statement obtained. She was also questioned concerning other matters pertaining to the case.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R of ATSAIC Gopadze dated 12-3-63. Further reference is made to office memorandum of 12-3-63.

On 12-2-63 the reporting agent, with SA Kunkel, proceeded to the Martin residence where Marina Oswald was questioned by the reporting agent as to whether she knew anything about telegrams allegedly sent and received by Lee Oswald prior to his death. She stated that she has no knowledge of any telegrams sent or received by her husband. She was also questioned about Lee Oswald's rooming house where he registered under the assumed name and about placing a phone call to this place as related by Mrs. Ruth Paine. Marina Oswald stated that when Lee Oswald did not show up over the weekend (believed to be November 16 and 17, 1963) she asked Ruth Paine to telephone the rooming house and upon contacting the house, Ruth Paine was told that they had no one by the name of Lee Oswald. According to Marina Oswald, when her husband telephoned her the following day from his place of employment, she (Marina) asked him why he gave her a telephone number where he was not known and he stated that it was none of her business. Marina Oswald also stated that they had a quarrel over the telephone and when Lee showed up on Thursday evening (November 21, 1963) he more or less indicated that his arrival was to patch up the quarrel. Marina Oswald was also asked the reason she moved, for about a week, when they lived at 602 Elsbeth Street and she stated that it happened before Thanksgiving Day of 1962 when her husband beat her up and that she moved, first to stay with a friend by the name of Anna Weller, and then with Anna May, whose addresses she did

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief Dallas	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT Leon I. Gopadze	12-5-63
		APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12-5-63

not know. Both women are Russians and she has met them through Mr. Peter P. Gregory. Further questioning of Marina Oswald was discontinued due to the arrival of FBI Agents Wallace Heistman and Anatole Bogoslov. Agent Bogoslov spoke Russian and acted as translator between Agent Heistman and Marina Oswald.

Upon return of the reporting agent to the office, he was given two Russian books to examine, which were entitled "Our Child" and "Book of Helpful Instructions" and other items written in Russian which were received the same day from the Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas. There were two letters written in Russian by Ruth Paine concerning various offers received by her for Marina Oswald to live and work, post cards, and one unsigned page taken from a writing pad, written in pencil, giving various instructions concerning a post office box, disposition of the writer's personal belongings, about the paid bills, his possible apprehension and where he could be located in the event of his arrest. In view of the contents of the note and indication that the note was written by Lee Oswald prior to his assassination of the President, Marina Oswald was interviewed over the telephone by the reporting agent at her place of residence but she disclaimed any knowledge of such note. The note was constructed in very poor Russian and many words were misspelled which were hard to understand. Translation of this note was furnished to Chief with office memorandum of the reporting agent dated 12-3-63, together with the statement later obtained from Marina Oswald in her own handwriting. In the evening of the same day, Ruth Paine was interviewed by the reporting agent and SA Brady regarding the above-mentioned note as set forth in the M/R of SA Brady dated 12-3-63.

Dallas, Texas

On December 3, 1963 the reporting agent, with SA Brady, proceeded to the Martins' residence where Marina Oswald was questioned about the note between 11:30 A.M. and 12:30 P.M. Marina Oswald immediately stated that she did not want to talk about the note over the telephone the previous evening but that the note has nothing to do with the assassination of the President. She went on to say that the note was written by her husband, Lee Oswald, prior to his attempted assassination of former General Walker, the head of the Fascist organization in the United States who lived in Dallas, Texas, when they lived on Neeley Street in Dallas; that the note, together with a post office key, was left on a dresser of their bedroom and after reading the note she was afraid that her husband was planning to do something dreadful due to his hatred toward the Fascist organizations and their beliefs. She also stated that when her husband returned home late that night he was very nervous and finally told her that he shot Walker with his rifle and that it was best for everybody that he got rid of him. She further stated that when the following day they learned from radios and newspapers that the rifle shot fired by an unknown person missed Walker, she decided to keep the note as a threat against her husband so that he would not repeat the same thing again, which he promised not to do. She also stated that [illegible] her husband and, further, on account of their child. However, she [illegible]

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if the shot had taken it's mark, she would have reported the matter to the police. She also stated that prior to the shooting, her husband was seen drawing all kinds of maps, etc. which he did not do prior to shooting the President. Statement concerning the Walker incident was obtained from Marina Oswald in her own handwriting. She requested that the matter not be reported to the police but that, if asked by the FBI, she would tell them everything.

On December 4, 1963, the reporting agent interviewed Marina Oswald as to whether she knew of any place or of a rifle range where her husband could do some practicing with a rifle, and whether she ever saw her husband taking the rifle out of the house. She said that she never saw Lee going out or coming in to the house with the rifle and that he never mentioned to her doing any practice with a rifle. She also said that every time he came home over the weekend he either would call, requesting Mrs. Paine to pick him up at the bus point, or he would request Mrs. Paine to take him to the bus point to return to Dallas. Marina Oswald was asked again about a school where her husband took his typing lessons and she again stated that she did not know the name of the school, its location and suggested that Mr. George A. Bouhe, be contacted as she believed that Mr. Bouhe attended the same school many years ago. At the time of interview with Marina Oswald, Jim Martin arrived at the house with a man who was introduced as Attorney John M. Thorne, with offices at 302 West College Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone number AN 2-2600. Prior to this date, Mr. Martin indicated that, in view of legal matters involving money received by Marina Oswald, establishing funds and various offers, he was contemplating the hiring of a lawyer and that Mr. Thorne agreed to act in such capacity.

The reporting agent acted only in the capacity of interpreter between Marina Oswald, Mr. Martin and Mr. Thorne who were making arrangements to establish a bank account, to find a business manager who would represent Marina as an agent, to deal with various offers received, and will be received, by her in the future. Apparently Marina Oswald is satisfied with her life with the Martins and trusts Mr. Martin implicitly. Therefore, she agreed that Mr. Martin will represent her in the business capacity, as her manager.

At the conclusion of the above-mentioned interview, the reporting agent and SA Brady returned to the office before the arrival of FBI agents Heistman and Bogoslov.

By checking the telephone directory, it was ascertained that George A. Bouhe resides at 4740 Homer, Dallas, Texas, phone number TAylor 7-2238. Mr Bouhe was interviewed over the telephone by the reporting agent about the night school that Lee Oswald may have attended and he stated that in all possibility Lee attended the Crozier Technical School, located on Bryan Street in Dallas, as he recommended the night school to Marina Oswald to learn the English language.

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Upon return of the reporting agent to his hotel, a message was received to telephone Mr. Martin at his residence. An effort was made to talk to Mr. Martin but SA James Johnson advised that Mr. Martin was not in, that he was conferring with his lawyer and that he wanted totalk to the reporting agent about newspaper reporters who are requesting a personal interview with Marina Oswald. At the time of placing the call to the Martin residence, Inspector Tom Kelley was in the room and the above information was related to him. Inspector Kelley requested to advise Mr. Martin in the event of his call to the reporting agent to tell him not to agree on any conferences between Marina Oswald and the newspapermen, or any other people, until such conference will be approved by either this Service or by the FBI. Later, when Mr. Martin telephoned the reporting agent at his room concerning the matter, he was advised of Inspector Kelley's request and he said that he would try to convince the newspapermen to postpone the interview until he would allow it.

On December 5, 1963, SA Seale made inquiry at the Crozier Technical School, 2218 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas. This was done in an effort to determine if Lee H. Oswald had ever attended this school. Mr. Troy C. Bond, Principal, produced a registration form which reflected that Lee H. Oswald registered here on January 28, 1963.

The application form further reflected that Oswald took a typing course; that he attended classes each week from 6:15 P.M. to 7:15 P.M. Mr. Bond stated that Oswald attended classes on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week. The application form indicated that Oswald dropped out of school on April 8, 1963; however, Mr. Bond stated that it is possible that Oswald had stopped attending classes prior to this date.

Mr. Bond stated that this registration card is the only existing record of Oswald's attendance at this school. He said that, since Oswald did not desire high school credit for the typing course, all the other records of his attendance were destroyed.

Neither Mr. Bond, Mrs. Gladys Yoakum, Oswald's typing teacher, nor Mrs. Juanita Richey, who registered Oswald, were able to recall him personally.

A copy of Oswald's registration card is attached to the original of this report.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Further information will be reported as developed.

LIC:mla

Form No. 1548 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Field (Dallas) OFFICE Dallas, Texas FILE NO. CO-2-34030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy Marina Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT: Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED: 12/6/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Marina Oswald states that her husband had no other means of transportation but by a bus or walking. She also states that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald had information concerning the attempted assassination of former General Walker.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R of ATSAIC Gopadze dated 12-5-63.

In order to ascertain the mode of transportation used by Lee Oswald during his stay in Dallas and its vicinity, and because of reports that he had been seen practicing a rifle at the Sports Dome Gun Range, Grand Prairie, Texas (M/R of SA Kunkel dated December 3 and 4, 1963), Marina Oswald was interviewed by the reporting agent on 12-6-63 at the Martin residence. She stated that she is positive that her husband had no car nor ever borrowed one from anybody. They were too poor to buy one and he was too independent to be obligated to anyone by borrowing anything from them. According to Marina Oswald, whenever they needed transportation to move from place to place they were helped by either Ruth Paine or Elena Hall and that when they moved from the apartment on Elsbeth Street to the apartment on Neeley Street they moved their own belongings as the apartments were only a few blocks apart. Texas

As set forth in the M/R of SA Kunkel, Lee Oswald has been identified as being at a rifle range on October 29 and 30, 1963 and on November 2 and 16, 1963. By furnishing Marina Oswald with a calendar and also by calling her attention to a notation found in Lee Oswald's address book, the name of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, his phone number, his address and the date of November 1, 1963, she stated that this notation was made by her husband the same day (November 1, 1963) when she and Ruth Paine advised him that two FBI agents were at their house asking for him. Her husband arrived at the house about an hour after the agents

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief Dallas	Orig.&2cc 2 cc	ATSAIC Leon I. Gopadze	12-9-63
		APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12-9-63

105-82555-96

departure. She said she would like to correct her previous statement concerning the visit of two agents either on November 3 or 4, 1963, as previously reported, as she is sure now the visit was on November 1, 1963.

Marina Oswald went on to say that her husband was with them over the weekend of November 2 and 3, 1963, that he did not go any place, that the following weekend, November 9 and 10, he also spent with them, and that it was the weekend of November 16 and 17 when he did not show up at their house. Marina Oswald further said that she did not think her husband had the rifle any place but Mrs. Paine's garage as she or Mrs. Paine would have seen him with the rifle during the weekends. According to Marina Oswald, she saw the rifle in the garage about three weeks prior to November 22nd and she thinks that the rifle was taken out of the garage by her husband in the morning of the assassination of the President.

Marina Oswald was further questioned concerning the attempted assassination of former General Walker by her husband on April 10, 1963, and whether any one else knew beside herself about this act. She stated that the day of her husband's arrest and after she and her mother-in-law returned to the Paine's from visiting Lee Oswald at the City Jail, she told her mother-in-law that she thought Lee was responsible for shooting the President as he previously unsuccessfully tried to kill General Walker with his rifle. That was the same day when Mrs. Oswald, Sr., told her to destroy Lee's pictures in her album showing him standing with the rifle. Marina Oswald further stated that her husband twice saw the TV showing of a moving picture depicting a plot to kill a Cuban dictator with a bomb where the plotters had to dig a tunnel and that Lee did not like the picture as he said that was the way they did in the old days. She also thought Lee saw a TV showing of a movie where an attempt was made to kill a President at the railroad station with a rifle, from a house, but she was not sure about it. The way Marina Oswald was describing the later picture, it leaves very little doubt that this picture is entitled "Suddenly" starring Frank Sinatra.

Marina Oswald also was asked for assistance in transcribing various names, words and addresses written in Russian by her husband in his small notebook, reproduced pages of which were furnished this Service by the FBI. Nothing was found there of interest to this Service except various names of their friends while they were living in Russia, their addresses, and telephone numbers, various names of Government offices, Russian calendar, proper pronunciation of Russian words, items to be obtained for Marina's departure from Russia and a hand-drawn map of the Kremlin and its vicinity.

English meaning of notations found in Lee Oswald's book and written in Russian are set forth by pages in the attached separate page.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Further contacts will be maintained with Marina Oswald for possible additional information she may have.

LIG:mla

FD-529 (10-20-78)

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	DEC 31 1963	12/13-28/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	JAMES J. O'CONNOR	JHS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - Cuba

REFERENCE: Miami teletype to Bureau, Dallas and San Juan, 12/21/63, in instant case concerning Junta Revolucionaria or JURE, and Students Revolutionary Directorate.
Miami teletype to Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, 12/20/63 in instant case re JAMES FREDERICK MURPHY.
Miami teletype to Bureau, Dallas and New York, 12/28/63, in instant case regarding interview of EDGAR A. BUTTLE.

Copies noted as destroyed PTB 12/17/73

- P -

OK to [illegible] commission

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LEADS

APPROVED WFP SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (RM)
2 - Miami (105-8342)

4 JAN 8 1964

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See [illegible] memo Hurley dtd 1-13-64.

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HOW FWD.	Courier		
BY	[illegible]		

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

GPO 862-040

MM 105-8342

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

1. Will continue investigation to identify the unknown individual who appeared at the Parrot Jungle, Miami, Florida.

2. Will continue to investigate reports and allegations in this case.

DALLAS and NEW ORLEANS

Will advise Miami of any possible associates of OSWALD who might be identical with the unknown male who appeared at the Parrot Jungle in Miami in November and December, 1963.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The photographs of Cuban refugees which were shown to Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER in an effort to identify the unknown male who indicated acquaintance with OSWALD, are contained in Miami file 105-7037-Sub B-1 through Sub-B-7.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12/26/63

Miss ANA SILVEIRA, age 18, 1309 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Florida, a member of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE - Student's Revolutionary Directorate or Student's Directorate of Cuba), advised that she had gone to Dallas, Texas, from Miami, Florida, for an open meeting of the DRE in that city, held on October 13, 1963. She stated that on October 13, 1963 a meeting for Spanish speaking persons was held at about 1 PM in the Dreyfus Club, Dallas, and she estimated about 70 persons attended this meeting.

She said a second meeting was held at 8 PM, October 13, 1963 in a conference room over a bank in a shopping center at Dallas, and this meeting was for English speaking persons, and she estimated about 30 attended. She stated that these meetings had previously been advertised at Dallas in order to give the interested public an opportunity to hear discussion by DRE members of the Cuban situation.

Miss SILVEIRA stated at the meeting on the evening of October 13, 1963 a sheet of paper was passed among those in attendance and those who were interested in receiving the bi-weekly English language publication THE CUBAN REPORT, which is composed by the DRE in Miami, were requested to furnish their name and address. She stated she also made note of the names of those individuals present who made contributions to the DRE at the meeting.

Miss SILVEIRA stated she had the list at the office of the DRE in Miami, and she was relatively certain that the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not included in the list. She further stated she has seen many

On 12/21 & 23/63 Miami, Florida File # MM 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:JMS Date dictated 12/23/63

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MM 105-8347

photos of OSWALD since the assassination, and is relatively certain he was not among those present at the meeting.

On December 23, 1963, Miss SILVEIRA was contacted at the DRE offices, 1705 S.W. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, at which time she made available the list of those who attended the meeting in Dallas on the evening of October 13, 1963. This is a typewritten list and Miss SILVEIRA explained that she had disposed of the original paper bearing the names and addresses which had been passed in the audience at Dallas.

The list made available by Miss SILVEIRA is as follows:

Mr. LEE BAKER — FORT WORTH, TEXAS
1417 Lincoln, F.W. $250

Mrs. JOSEPH D. KENNEDY
Rt. 3 Box 111, F.W. $15

Mrs. J. PAUL DONOVAN
4721 Creetline Rd., F.W. $5

Mrs. JAMES S. CALLAGHER
4117 Whitfield, F.W. 9 $5

Mr. PETER CLIFFORD
Gifford Hill & Co.
Fidelity Union Tower, D. $100

-21- DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. ROSEMARY HAMILTON
4012 Marquett, D. $10

Mr. JIM ROBER
1218 Brookhollow Dr.
Irving, Texas $5

Mr. and Mrs. PETER COLLORA
103105 Lake Gardens Dr., D. 28 $5

Mrs. J. E. EVANS
5706 Boca Raton, D. $15

Cdr. EDWIN WALKER
P.O. Box 2428, D. $5

Mrs. BASSETT WATSON
P.O. Box 6331, D. 22 $5

Mr. and Mrs. WAHM
11219 Shelterwood Lane D. $5

RICK KILGORE
2500 W. Newton Cr., D $1

Mrs. W. A. LANIER $?
5909 Rutland, F.W.

DOROTHY NUSS
3101 6th Ave., F.W.

Mrs. MARLENE C. KELLY
2901 Westfield Ave., F.W.

Fort Worth Freedom Center
5505 W. Roredale, F.W. 7

Mrs. JAMES L. MINAHAN
2311 Warner Rd., F.W.

Mr. W. G. Clarckson Jr.
129 Williamburg Lane
Fort Worth 7, Texas

Mrs. GORDON FITZGERALD
109 Westrein, F.W. 7

FRANCES M. KENNA
1501 Hurley
Fort Worth 7, Texas

Mrs. RENE M. SWEET
3125 Major Street, F.W. 12

H. G. MILLER
3560 Townsend Dr., F.W.

J. J. BEWN
4004 Boyd Ave., F.W.

H.N
FORT
WORTH
TEXAS

Dr. ANTHONY KUBEK
P.O. Box 1330, D. 21 DALLAS, TEXAS

DWAYNE GENTOSCH
3213 Pecan, Garland, Tex.

CLIFFORD M. DERZAPF, "The Shield"
P.O. Box 1330, Dallas TEXAS

DALE W. EK.
6731 Shadybrook apt. 253, D. 31

STEVE DYWS
627 Kessley Lake, D.

Mrs. JAMES L. FREIMUTH
9640 Lynbrook Dr. D. 18

MAD KOUCH
4215 Live Oak, D.

FAREN MARTIN, Dalla Morn. News

Mrs. AGUSTINA FERNANDEZ
Dallas University
P.O. Box 1330

Miss SILVEIRA pointed out that the last nine names on the list were the names of individuals who attended a meeting by the DRE at Fort Worth, Texas, held at approximately 5 PM on October 20, 1963 at a bank near Fort Worth on the expressway running from Fort Worth to Dallas. Miss SILVEIRA said this meeting was also for English speaking persons and had been requested by Mrs. W. A. LANFER, 5309 Rutland, Fort Worth, who had attended the meeting on October 13, 1963 at Dallas.

FD 263 (Rev. 8-31-63)

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/2/63	10/18 - 12/1/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka L. H. Oswald, Lee Oswald, Lee H. Oswald, Leslie Oswald, A. Hidell, A. J. Hidell, Alek J. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, O. H. Lee	SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS	HM

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Dallas teletype to Bureau 12/1/63, 3:37 P.M., entitled: "Changed" LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA."
New Orleans letter to Bureau (FD-128), dated 11/19/63.
Report of SA MILTON R. KAACK, dated 10/31/63, New Orleans.
Report of SA JAMES P. HOSTY dated 9/10/63, Dallas.
Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63, Dallas, entitled "CHANGED" "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

PRIVATE AGENCIES AND STATE OFFICES

- P -

INFORMATION COPY

One copy of this report is being furnished to New Orleans for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted and being conducted at New Orleans in this matter resulting from OSWALD'S recently past residence there.

Approved _____ Special Agent in Charge _____

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1 New Orleans (RM) (100-16601)
2 Dallas (100-10461)

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification indefinite

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JAN 9 1964

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105-82555-454

REC-6

5 DEC 13 1963

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 1963

RAYMOND FRANKLIN KRYSTINIK, Research Engineer, Bell Helicopter Research Laboratory, 3006 Avenue E East, stated that he had been employed by Bell Helicopter since 1960 and presently resides at 2121 Crossway, Arlington, Texas. He stated that he had been born August 31, 1932, at Caldwell, Texas, and graduated from Texas A & M University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in aeronautical engineering in June, 1960. He gave the following information:

Since 1960 at Bell Helicopter, KRYSTINIK has worked in the same office with MICHAEL PAINE, also a research engineer. In addition to working together, KRYSTINIK stated he and PAINE are good friends. He stated that in conversation with PAINE, he heard that PAINE's estranged wife has taken into her home a Russian girl, the wife of a man named LEE OSWALD.

Approximately one month ago, exact date now unrecalled to KRYSTINIK other than it was the day after ADLAI STEVENSON, Ambassador to the United Nations, spoke in Dallas, KRYSTINIK and his wife accompanied MICHAEL PAINE to Southern Methodist University in Dallas, where they attended a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union in one of the campus buildings, the name of which is unknown to KRYSTINIK. This meeting began at approximately 8:00 p.m., and there were approximately forty people present. KRYSTINIK cannot remember exactly the name of the presiding officer but believes the individual presiding was a man named PEMBERTON. When KRYSTINIK and his wife and PAINE entered the room, they sat down next to an individual whom PAINE introduced as LEE OSWALD. KRYSTINIK said that OSWALD was dressed in a beige colored windbreaker type jacket and did not wear a necktie. KRYSTINIK stated that this was the same man whom he has seen during the last two days on television who was accused of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The meeting lasted approximately two hours and most of the time was taken up by the showing of a documentary film which portrayed a "smear" campaign reportedly waged against a political candidate in a recent election in the Pacific Northwest. KRYSTINIK does not recall the name of

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on 11/25/63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents JOSEPH L. SCHOTT and ARNOLD J. BROWN/gm 125 Date dictated 11/25/63

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this candidate nor the exact office he was seeking. The theme of the film was that the political candidate's wife was an ex-Communist and this fact was used against him personally by political opponents, and this resulted in his being defeated for the office he was seeking. After the film, there was a question and answer period, and the presiding officer made reference to the fact that Ambassador STEVENSON had been struck on the head by a sign poster at a meeting in Dallas the day before. LEE OSWALD jumped to his feet and interjected himself into the discussion by stating that General EDWIN WALKER was responsible for the trouble at the STEVENSON meeting and stated emphatically that General WALKER was both anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic.

KRYSTINIK, a member of the Roman Catholic faith, followed OSWALD from the room when the meeting adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m. and began questioning him in general about the anti-Catholic allegation against General WALKER. The discussion between them became rather heated, and OSWALD told KRYSTINIK that KRYSTINIK was a "petty capitalist." This apparently arose because OSWALD had learned that KRYSTINIK had a home wood-working workshop where he manufactures birdhouses and occasionally employs three men in the manufacture of these birdhouses. OSWALD told KRYSTINIK that he was exploiting his workers. KRYSTINIK asked OSWALD about his political belief, and OSWALD stated that he was a "Marxist." KRYSTINIK then asked, "Does that mean you are a Communist?" OSWALD then said, "All right, if you want to call me that, that is what I am, I am a Communist."

KRYSTINIK then asked what OSWALD thought of the administration of President KENNEDY, and OSWALD said, "They are doing a good job as far as civil rights are concerned."

Shortly after this statement, KRYSTINIK and his wife, CHARLOTTE EWILY, left the campus of Southern Methodist University and drove to the downtown business district of Dallas. KRYSTINIK stated that he and his wife have been married ten years and that neither of them drink alcohol or smoke and they had never during their married lives been to a nightclub. He stated, however, that night he and his wife went to the Carousel Night Club in Dallas to see the floor show and at that time he saw an individual, apparently the club manager, whom he saw later on television identified as JACK RUBY, the man who shot LEE OSWALD. KRYSTINIK and his wife had no

conversation with RUBY or any other club employee while in the club. KRYSTINIK said that he did not see LEE OSWALD in the club, and as far as he knew, OSWALD had stayed behind in the vicinity of the campus of Southern Methodist University after the meeting adjourned.

KRYSTINIK said that he is not a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, and this is the first meeting he has ever attended. He stated that MICHAEL PAINE might possibly be a member of this group and might be able to identify other individuals who attended the meeting.

After the meeting, KRYSTINIK discussed LEE OSWALD on several occasions with PAINE, and in all conversations expressed to PAINE his strong dislike for OSWALD. PAINE told KRYSTINIK that OSWALD was generally considered by his associates to be obnoxious and that nine out of ten people would dislike him personally. KRYSTINIK said that PAINE comes from a Quaker background in Pennsylvania, presently attends a Unitarian Church, and KRYSTINIK received the definite impression that PAINE felt sorry for OSWALD and was trying to convert him.

During one of these conversations, PAINE told KRYSTINIK that things might be looking up for LEE OSWALD because he had been able to get a job at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, and it looked like he might be able to contribute to the support of his wife.

On November 22, 1963, the day of the Presidential assassination, KRYSTINIK and PAINE were in the office of the Bell Helicopter Company laboratory when they heard the news that the President had been shot. There was some discussion about the exact location of where the shooting had occurred, so they looked it up on the Dallas city map. PAINE said with surprise, "That is right next to the Texas School Book Depository building." KRYSTINIK then said, "Well, isn't that where LEE OSWALD works?" PAINE said, "Yes, but he does not even own a gun."

Later on in another broadcast, KRYSTINIK and PAINE heard that OSWALD had been arrested after shooting a Dallas police officer.

Report Form
FD-263 (6-13-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/8/63	11/22/63 - 12/6/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. L. H. Oswald, Lee Oswald, Lee H. Oswald, Leslie Oswald, A. Hidell, A. J. Hidell, Alek J. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, O. H. Lee	SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS	JJ
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas.

- P -

INFORMATION COPY

One copy of this report is being furnished to New Orleans for information in view of the extensive investigation being conducted and previously conducted at New Orleans in this matter as a result of OSWALD's recently past residence there.

LEADS

All leads in this case are being set out by teletype for immediate handling and reporting by individual offices within a three-day period. To expedite reporting of instant matter in view of the large volume of leads set forth in this case, they are not being restated here.

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2 - Dallas (100-10461)		REC 6 ST-103

ICC to 5722 10/10

SOUTH SECTION

ICC-CIA Cover letter 2/5/64 2nd/1st

2CC Rec'd from 12/23/63 Lipsius 2nd/1st

FEB 5 1964

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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On 11/25/63 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents JOSEPH L. SCHOTT and ARNOLD J. DAHLKAMP Date dictated 11/25/63

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DL 89-43

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

The English translation of a letter originally written in Russian was read to her. The letter was re-translated into the Russian language as it was read by SA BOGUSLAV. This English translation had been furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the U. S. Secret Service. Upon the reading of the letter, MARINA stated immediately it was a letter written in the original by LEE OSWALD in the Russian language. She stated she had found the original letter in a room at the former OSWALD address on Neeley Street in Dallas. She related the incident concerning this letter as follows:

One night during the spring while she and OSWALD were in residence at the Neeley Street address, she became worried about OSWALD because he had not returned to their home very late in the evening. She said OSWALD had informed her that he was going to a typewriting class at the Dallas Evening School that evening. When he had not returned by 10:00 o'clock, she went into a room in which he kept his personal things and in this room she noticed a letter hand-written in the Russian language. This is the letter which is referred to above. She stated the letter gave her certain instructions concerning a Post Office box and other family matters and appeared to be a farewell letter.

She advised that about midnight that night, OSWALD came rushing into the house in a very agitated and excited state and his face was very pale. As soon as he entered the house, he turned on the radio. Later, he laid down on the bed and MARINA again noticed how very pale he was. She asked him what was wrong and he confessed to her that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle but didn't know whether he had hit him or not. He said he wanted to find out on the radio whether or not he had hit him. MARINA said she became angry with OSWALD for shooting at General WALKER and he replied to her that General WALKER was the leader of the fascist organization here and it was

12-3-63 Dallas, Texas 292 DL 89-43

File #

by Special Agents ANATOLE I. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN Date dictated 12-3-63

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best to remove him. MARINA said she was quite relieved when she found out that OSWALD had missed General WALKER with the rifle bullet. She said she and OSWALD were listening to the radio reports about the rifle shot at General WALKER and OSWALD was translating the reports for her.

She stated OSWALD did not have the rifle with him when he returned to the house. She also advised that OSWALD to her knowledge did not take the rifle with him when he left the house that evening. She stated she thought OSWALD had used the same rifle he had at the house on Neeley Street and at the PAINE house.

She said that the following evening she talked to OSWALD about the attempted assassination of General WALKER again. OSWALD told her that he had hidden the rifle which he used to shoot at General WALKER in some bushes or in the ground she did not remember which.

MARINA advised that she told OSWALD she was going to keep the letter written in Russian by OSWALD, which was evidently a farewell letter, in order that she could use it against him if he ever had another "crazy" scheme. She said that if OSWALD started to do anything like this, that she would go to the police with the letter. She also made OSWALD promise that he would never do anything like this again.

She advised that for a period of about a month before this attempt on WALKER's life, OSWALD had been very agitated and had closed himself in his room for long periods of time while he wrote and read. She said that it was evident that he had been thinking about the assassination attempt for some period of time. She said OSWALD did not mention General WALKER in her presence before the night of the attempted assassination. She said they did not speak of the incident again after the second night following the assassination attem

She said that she had insisted that they move from Dallas to another city because she felt that if they moved OSWALD would be less likely to repeat such a deed.

MARINA asked OSWALD how he had arrived at the WALKER house on the night of the attempted assassination.

He said he had gone there on foot. He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. He said the police thought the would-be assassin had an automobile. He came home on the bus.

FD-302 (Rev. 8-8-61) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/5/63

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She stated OSWALD at the time he confessed to the attempted assassination of General WALKER was employed at a printing type company in Dallas. She does not remember the name of the company. OSWALD was also attending a typewriting class at the Dallas evening school for either two or three nights a week. On the nights that he went to typewriting class, MARINA recalls she had supper about 6:00 following which OSWALD would leave the house about 7:00 in the evening and go to class. He would generally return to the house about 9:00. During this period they were living at the Neeley Street address. Texas

Edwin A. Walker

Edwin A. Walker

On the evening that OSWALD attempted to assassinate General WALKER, OSWALD came home at the usual time as best as she can remember, and on that evening he said that he was going to his typewriting class. OSWALD left at the usual time as best as she can remember. OSWALD when he came home from work that evening did not bring anything home with him. When he left supposedly for his typewriting class, he did not have a rifle or anything else with him.

She recalls he was wearing when he left the house that evening a white shirt and black or gray business type suit. She is not sure whether or not he wore a tie.

She stated OSWALD had not mentioned anything to her about General WALKER before his confession that he had tried to kill General WALKER. She said that she did not even know of General WALKER's existence before this confession.

MARINA was asked if she could now state when the photograph she had taken of OSWALD showing him in a pose with a rifle in his hand, a newspaper in his hand and a pistol at his

DL 89-43

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV:jj Date dictated 12/5/63

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belt was taken in relation to the time of the attempt on General WALKER's life. She said that she can recall that she took the picture about the same general time as the attempt on General WALKER's life, that is within a few weeks. She cannot recall whether or not the photograph was taken before the attempt on General WALKER's life or after.

She recalled that she asked OSWALD the evening following the attempt on General WALKER's life if General WALKER had a family. She was very pleased to find out that he had neither a wife nor children.

MARINA said she believes the rifle used by OSWALD in his attempt to kill General WALKER is the same rifle she had seen at the Neeley house and the rifle he had wrapped in the blanket at the garage at the Paine house. She cannot recall ever hearing OSWALD state that he was going to fire the rifle in practice or that he had fired it in practice. She said that the only time she knows that he fired the rifle was the time he confessed that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. She said the only time that she believes he could have practiced firing the rifle would have been when he was supposed to have been attending evening typewriting class.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street.

She was exhibited the handwritten letter, written in the Russian language, which was furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the United States Secret Service at Dallas on December 3, 1963. This letter has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Upon viewing the letter, MARINA stated that the letter was in the handwriting of OSWALD and she knew that it had been written by him. She stated that she had found this letter in the room in which OSWALD kept his belongings in the house on Neeley Street in Dallas. She said she found the letter in this room on the night that OSWALD confessed to her that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER by firing a shot at him with a rifle.

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On 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

By Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV/ras Date dictated 12/4/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Period For Report
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/10/63	11/22/63 - 12/10/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	mam;et
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63, at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO".

Reports of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 12/2/63 and 12/8/63, at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA".

- P -

LEADS 1cc to Commission 12/20/63
1cc to Commission 12/23/63

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being re-stated herein.

Treat as original fmL 12-12-63

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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(7) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC-6 EX-108
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ICC-645RB
ICC Pages 663-667 to O.V.I. by Letter 12/20/63. L.M.L./RA.
5-809 to
Referred to Bureau for action
74 JAN 3/8/63 L.M.L./R.A.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: December 5, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

The English translation of a letter originally written in Russian was read to her. The letter was re-translated into the Russian language as it was read by SA BOGUSLAV. This English translation had been furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the U. S. Secret Service. Upon the reading of the letter, MARINA stated immediately it was a letter written in the original by LEE OSWALD in the Russian language. She stated she had found the original letter in a room at the former OSWALD address on Neeley Street in Dallas. She related the incident concerning this letter as follows:

One night during the spring while she and OSWALD were in residence at the Neeley Street address, she became worried about OSWALD because he had not returned to their home very late in the evening. She said OSWALD had informed her that he was going to a typewriting class at the Dallas Evening School that evening. When he had not returned by 10:00 o'clock, she went into a room in which he kept his personal things and in this room she noticed a letter hand-written in the Russian language. This is the letter which is referred to above. She stated the letter gave her certain instructions concerning a Post Office box and other family matters and appeared to be a farewell letter.

She advised that about midnight that night, OSWALD came rushing into the house in a very agitated and excited state and his face was very pale. As soon as he entered the house, he turned on the radio. Later, he laid down on the bed and MARINA again noticed how very pale he was. She asked him what was wrong and he confessed to her that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle but didn't know whether he had hit him or not. He said he wanted to find out on the radio whether or not he had hit him. MARINA said she became angry with OSWALD for shooting at General WALKER and he replied to her that General WALKER was the leader of the fascist organization here and it was

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on 12-3-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN 70 Date dictated 12-3-63

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best to remove him. MARINA said she was quite relieved when she found out that OSWALD had missed General WALKER with the rifle bullet. She said she and OSWALD were listening to the radio reports about the rifle shot at General WALKER and OSWALD was translating the reports for her.

She stated OSWALD did not have the rifle with him when he returned to the house. She also advised that OSWALD to her knowledge did not take the rifle with him when he left the house that evening. She stated she thought OSWALD had used the same rifle he had at the house on Neeley Street and at the PAINE house.

She said that the following evening she talked to OSWALD about the attempted assassination of General WALKER again. OSWALD told her that he had hidden the rifle which he used to shoot at General WALKER in some bushes or in the ground, she did not remember which.

MARINA advised that she told OSWALD she was going to keep the letter written in Russian by OSWALD, which was evidently a farewell letter, in order that she could use it against him if he ever had another "crazy" scheme. She said that if OSWALD started to do anything like this, that she would go to the police with the letter. She also made OSWALD promise that he would never do anything like this again.

She advised that for a period of about a month before this attempt on WALKER's life, OSWALD had been very agitated and had closed himself in his room for long periods of time while he wrote and read. She said that it was evident that he had been thinking about the assassination attempt for some period of time. She said OSWALD did not mention General WALKER in her presence before the night of the attempted assassination. She said they did not speak of the incident again after the second night following the assassination attempt.

She said that she had insisted that they move from Dallas to another city because she felt that if they moved OSWALD would be less likely to repeat such a deed.

MARINA asked OSWALD how he had arrived at the WALKER house on the night of the attempted assassination.

He said he had gone there on foot. He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. He said the police thought the would-be assassin had an automobile. He came home on the bus.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

1

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV/rmc Date dictated 12/4/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

Date 12/5/63

1

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MARINA was asked if she could now state when the photograph she had taken of OSWALD showing him in a pose with a rifle in his hand, a newspaper in his hand and a pistol at his

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DL 89-43

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV:jj Date dictated 12/5/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA advised that on the evening of November 21, 1963 which was the evening that OSWALD had spent at the Paine house with her, he did not seem to be particularly excited or agitated like he was for the long period of time before he had attempted to assassinate General WALKER.

She said OSWALD had calmed down considerably after the attempt at WALKER's life and she thought that he would not be involved in any political activity again until he became involved in passing out throw-aways in New Orleans on the Cuban situation. She said, however, that she was glad that he was merely passing out pamphlets because this was like play compared to trying to assassinate General WALKER.

She stated that on November 22, 1963, which was the day of the President KENNEDY motorcade in Dallas, she and Mrs. PAINE were looking at the motorcade on television at the PAINE residence. She said while they were looking at the motorcade, it was announced on television that the President had been shot. She said that Mrs. PAINE was translating the announcements for her. She asked Mrs. PAINE who had shot the President. Mrs. PAINE said that she did not know, that it had not been announced. When Mrs. PAINE said that an announcement had been made on television that the shots at the President had supposedly come from the Texas School Book Depository building, the thought immediately entered her mind: "Did my crazy one do it?", referring to OSWALD. When this thought entered her mind she immediately went into the garage at the PAINE house, as she remembered that that was where OSWALD kept his rifle wrapped up in the blanket. She went to where the rifle was kept and saw that the blanket was in its usual place and it appeared that the rifle was in it as the blanket had the same shape as before. Then she thought to herself that maybe there was another "crazy one" in Dallas. She said that when the police came to the PAINE house to take her, MARINA, to the police station, she was -

12-3-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV 79 Date dictated 12-3-63
WALLACE R. HEITMAN
RVS

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almost in a state of collapse and hoped that OSWALD was merely a suspect in the matter.

She said it was amazing how one man could leave so many unhappy people and that it had all been caused through foolishness. MARINA mentioned the President's widow and the Dallas policeman's widow.

She said that there had been many quarrels and scenes between her and OSWALD which developed because she would scream at him to try to convince him to try to amount to something. She said that she had tried for a long time to convince OSWALD that he was not a stupid man and that if he turned his attention to other things, he could amount to something.

She admitted that OSWALD had on several occasions struck her during these arguments.

She said that she had thought of going back to Russia but was afraid that if she went back to Russia, that somehow OSWALD would get her child. She said OSWALD loved the child. MARINA told OSWALD that if there was to be a divorce, that she would take the child. OSWALD told her that he would not let her take the child. MARINA said it was amazing the contrast shown here between his love for his child and his foolishness in other ways. She said that he had the potential to be a good man, but probably because of poor environment and inattention on the part of his mother, he had turned out bad.

Concerning the rifle, MARINA said that she thought that the rifle used by OSWALD in the attempt to assassinate General WALKER was the same that he had on Neeley Street and in the garage at the PAINE residence, where it was wrapped up in the blanket which she has previously described.

MARINA was asked if she could recall quarreling with OSWALD on occasion at the Neeley Street residence in the presence of another male individual. She said she could recall no such incident. She said, in fact, she could not recall any male visitors that they had when they lived on Neeley Street. She said the only man who came to see them when they lived on Neeley Street was GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT who came with his wife on JUNE's birthday and brought her a big toy. She said also that the owner of the house on Neeley Street and the owner's wife visited them once to see how they were getting along.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8

Date December 7, 1963

1

Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 6, 1963 that he would instruct Captain O. A. JONES of the Dallas Police Department and Lieutenant E. L. CUNNINGHAM of the Dallas Police Department to make available copies of everything concerning the investigation of the shooting incident which occurred at the home of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, on the night of April 10, 1963.

Walker, Edwin

on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN 439 Date dictated 12-7-63

EVS

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

1

Captain O. A. JONES of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, furnished the file to me for review concerning the investigation of a shooting which allegedly occurred on April 10, 1963 at 9:00 P.M. at the home of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. This file reflected that at 9:10 P.M. on April 10, 1963, a call was received by the Dallas Police Department from General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

WALKER complained to the police that he was sitting at his desk doing some paper work around 9:00 P.M. on April 10, 1963. He stated he was in the northwest room in his house on the lower floor, when he heard what sounded like a firecracker explode over his head. WALKER saw a hole in the wall to the left of where he was sitting.

Investigation by the Dallas Police Department reflected that a spent bullet was found in the next room which was believed to have entered the window on the west side of the room after passing through the wooden frame of the window, passing by WALKER's head and going completely through the wall. WALKER was hit in the right arm between the elbow and wrist by what was believed to be slivers of the bullet, wood, or pieces of glass. WALKER, realizing what had happened, ran upstairs and got his pistol, and called the police.

This file further reflects that one KIRK COLEMAN of 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, stated that he was sitting in the back room of his home and heard what sounded like a shot from a shotgun. He stated he ran outside and pulled himself up over the fence in the rear yard, and as he looked toward a church parking lot nearby, he saw some unknown white male speed down the driveway toward Turtle Creek Boulevard either in a 1949 or 1950 Ford sedan.

This file reflects that another witness allegedly saw two men sitting in an automobile about 30 minutes prior to the time of the shooting some distance away from General WALKER's house.

On 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /MVS 441 Date dictated 12-7-63

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This file further reflects that all leads were investigated by the Dallas Police Department as they were received without results.

Captain JONES stated that one WILLIAM MacEWAN DUFF, white, male, approximately 32 years old, came to General WALKER's home in early December, 1962 and pretended to be an immigrant from Scotland. According to JONES, DUFF stated that he was interested in the type of work the General was doing and wanted to help him just for a place to stay. According to JONES, DUFF stated that he had only been in the Dallas area at the time for about two weeks and kept mentioning that he had to study all of the time in order to obtain his American citizenship papers. JONES stated that DUFF was a pathological liar, lazy, and would not work. He stated in March, 1963, DUFF was asked to leave the WALKER residence.

Captain JONES stated that DUFF was brought to the Dallas Police Department and given a polygraph examination, from which the Dallas Police Department came to the conclusion that DUFF was not involved with the shooting incident at General WALKER's home.

Captain JONES stated that there have been no other suspects other than DUFF and that the Dallas Police Department has been more or less at a dead end. He stated that it is difficult to investigate any type of matter where General WALKER is involved since WALKER apparently does not know the truth from fiction and leads the police up many blind alleys.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 7, 1963

1

Dallas Police Dept.

Lieutenant E. L. CUNNINGHAM stated that no suspects have been developed in the WALKER shooting incident which occurred allegedly at 9:00 P.M., April 10, 1963 at the General WALKER home at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He stated the only possible suspect was WILLIAM MacEWAN DUFF who had resided at the WALKER home, and that DUFF was eliminated as a suspect after he had been given a polygraph examination at the Dallas Police Department. He stated that DUFF had resided in General WALKER's home from September, 1962 to March of 1963, and that there were really no allegations or information concerning DUFF as a suspect other than because of his laziness he had been ordered to move out of the home by General WALKER.

CUNNINGHAM states that he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until November 22, 1963 at the time of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

On 12-7-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN 443 Date dictated 12-7-63

MVB

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-31-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 29, 1963

RUSSELL ROSS FARRELL, Commander, United States Navy Reserve (Retired), 1327 Diamond Street, Pacific Beach, California, advised that he was a medically-retired Commander, U. S. Navy Reserve, who had been a legal officer in various commands in the Dallas and San Diego areas over the past 15 years. After his retirement, he said that he had become active in an anti-communist movement sponsored by the Copley Press in San Diego, a chain of newspapers in the Southwest, in which connection he held anti-communist meetings and showed the movie "Operation Abolition" before various groups.

He advised on November 27, 1963, that he had become convinced during this latter association that the persons of "far right" persuasion who were associated in this endeavor were so strongly anti-KENNEDY and anti-administration in their views, that he now actually believes it possible that they had had a hand in the assassination of KENNEDY and the murder of OSWALD. He stated he had heard conversations and seen correspondence from such persons as Major General WALKER, Retired Chief of Staff; Admiral RADFORD; H. L. HUNT, prominent Dallas millionaire who publishes "Lifeline", an anti-communist publication; JAMES COPLEY of the Copley Press; and others, that convinced him that these persons were so violently anti-administration as to be capable of anything.

When the assassination occurred, FARRELL watched the television coverage continuously and became emotionally aroused, especially when RUBY killed OSWALD. He states he knew RUBY when he was legal officer in Dallas in 1948 and was involved in one investigation of the beating of several members of a bomber crew in RUBY'S club during a disturbance. Dallas policemen were involved, and FARRELL believes RUBY has had influence with the Dallas Police Department for years, since he hired off-duty police as bouncers in his clubs. He dug out a copy of some signed statements taken from the flyers concerning the incident. Neither RUBY nor any policemen are named in the statements, although the fracas did occur at "Abe's Colony Club". One officer is referred to as Badge Number 302. Other officers are mentioned as having participated in the beating, but are not named.

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On 11/27/63 at Pacific Beach, California File # SD 62-1529
SD 44-251

by SA JOSEPH L. GERRY/lmt 1192 Date dictated 11/29/63

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Father NAGY stated that CSALA disappeared on Saturday, October 26, 1963, from the Rectory, and he has not seen him since.

Subsequently, Father NAGY stated that through confidential information he learned that CSALA received an airmail letter postmarked at Vienna, Austria, November 6, 1963, and that this letter was addressed to CSALA at 2613 Swiss Avenue in Dallas, and had the return address of Doctor VERA LIGETY, Wien 19, Heleigedstetustrase 82 14, Austria. Through confidential information Father NAGY stated that the person writing to CSALA did not appear to be his mother, at least not from the tenor of the letter. Several questions were asked him about what he was doing in Texas, and if he sent some money send it to the same place, place not mentioned, and that the writer appeared to be telling him about someone that both knew, possibly a friend, and CSALA was asked the question if he had seen or not seen him. This person was referred to in the letter as AA, but Father NAGY explained that AA did not mean anything in Hungarian but that it appeared to be a sign designating someone.

Father NAGY further stated that his secretary, Mrs. EUGENIA WALKER, also saw CSALA and that she could not understand him when he spoke English. Mrs. WALKER was also interviewed, but she could not furnish any additional information concerning the above matter.

The following is a description of JOSEF CSALA as furnished by Father NAGY and Mrs. WALKER:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	24 to 25
Height	6'
Weight	180
Build	Heavy
Hair	Long, blond, needed haircut

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/2/63

ROBERT BENJAMIN HUGHES, Jr. was located at the Allright Parking Lot in the 300 block of North Austin, Dallas, and furnished the following information:

He resides at 2622 Kinsey, Dallas, with his mother, MONETTA HUGHES. He was in the U. S. Army from January, 1958, to December, 1960, receiving an honorable discharge, Army Serial No. RA 18476986. On leaving the service he was employed for two months by Hardware Mutual Insurance in Dallas and then by the Union News Company, also Dallas, from April to June of 1961. He has worked since August of 1961 for the Allright Systems, Inc., Wilson Building, Dallas, as a parking lot attendant. HUGHES admitted making statements to various people after the assassination of President KENNEDY to the effect that that assassination was just the beginning. He explained these statements by saying that he believed the Communists were beginning a reign of terror and that being anti-Communist he was interested in doing anything that would fight Communism. As part of his activities, he had contributed money to the Christian Crusade headed by BILLY JAMES HARGISS, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and had worked for General EDWIN WALKER during his campaign for Governor in Texas in 1962. Since the election campaign he has passed out additional literature, anti-Communist in nature, put out by General WALKER. During the interview, he expressed the opinion that ADLAI STEVENSON, U. S. Representative to the United Nations, had left the officer protecting him on his recent visit to Dallas and mixed with the crowd in the hopes that an incident would occur which would "make Dallas look bad". He feels that the shooting of President KENNEDY might be another incident designed to bring trouble to Dallas. When specifically questioned re this statement, HUGHES advised that this was a personal opinion he had, not based on any facts in his possession or any information he had obtained from any particular person or source.

He said he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY; to his knowledge he had never met them and knew of no connection between them and had no information whatsoever re the assassination of President KENNEDY.

HUGHES furnished the following description of himself:

Name	ROBERT BENJAMIN HUGHES, JR.
Race	White
Sex	Male

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on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WILLIAM E. BOCK and JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR. /cv Date dictated 12/2/63

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DL 89-43

The following investigation was conducted by SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER:

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. MILDRED STRAGELL, 3424 Livingston, advised that she has been attempting to telephonically contact Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, Washington, D. C., in order that she may advise him she suspects General EDWIN WALKER of Dallas, Texas, as being not only involved but the "ring leader" of the group or part of a group who assassinated President KENNEDY. She states she further wanted to advise Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY of her deep sympathy extended toward the family.

She states she has no definite suspicions regarding the assassin and has no definite grounds on which to suspect General WALKER. She states she had no suspects prior to the shooting.

Mr. RUEBEN GINSBERG, Attorney-at-law, 1603 Kirby Building, advised that Mr. GEORGE BALLMAN, American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, had given the Dallas FBI Office most of the information he had concerning the advertisement which had appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" of November 22, 1963. This ad was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, purporting to represent The American Fact Finding Committee, as Chairman.

He said that he had received information from informants to the effect that Colonel MAYO, who is head of the local Civil Defense in Dallas, Texas, had seen the advertisement which had appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" before it was published in that newspaper. Mr. GINSBERG declined to identify his informants but said that he is convinced that the persons responsible for placing the ad in the newspaper used the name of a young Jewish boy who had just come to Dallas and that it was his belief that The American Fact Finding Committee was a name only and there was no such organization. He said he would not divulge the name of his informants and that this was a surmise on his part but that he understood that the people connected with the National Indignation Convention in Dallas, which had protested Yugoslav officer training in the United States, people connected with General EDWIN WALKER, and the John Birch Society were responsible for raising the funds for the full page ad in the "Dallas Morning News." He said that he surmised that some of the officials of the "Dallas Morning News" had read and approved the publication of this advertisement when it was submitted to that newspaper. He also surmised that the ad had no actual connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY, nor did it pertain to the murder of OSWALD by JACK RUBY.

Mr. GINSBERG, who is a former law partner of U. S. Attorney BAREFOOT SANDERS, advised that RONNIE DUGGER, a reporter is currently serving as a correspondent for the "Washington Post" and was going to write an article concerning the placing of this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News."

Mr. GINSBERG stated that BERNARD WEISSMAN had left Dallas and he did not know his whereabouts. He believed that

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on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN /jeg Date dictated 12/5/63

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the advertisement was the result of an atmosphere created in Dallas, giving respectability to persons who believed in the extreme right. He said that he did not question their ability to say what they believed, but he did question the right of these individuals to be considered respectable by propounding such views.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	12/2/63	11/22 - 12/2/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	LEO E. PEDROTTY	lac
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES: Bureau teletypes dated 11/30/63 and 12/1/63.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

All leads are being set out by telephone and teletype and are not being repeated herein. Additional leads will be dispatched upon review of this report.

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(19) - Bureau (62-109060)
2 - Dallas (89-43)
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64 JAN 16 1964

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/63

1

STANLEY GOLAND, 8641 Harding Avenue, Skokie, Ill telephone Orchard 4-7321, telephonically advised that he has been in the habit of listening to Radio Station WEAW, Evanston, Illinois, between 7:45 and 8:15 A.M. daily when the 20th Century Reformation Hour is broadcast. This pre-recorded broadcast by the Reverend CARL MC INTYRE (phonetic) who is head of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey, is presumably a religious program but actually has taken on a more political theme. During the course of recent programs the Reverend MC INTYRE has brought up the fact that on December 3, 1963, the National Council of Churches was to hold a meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the principal speaker was to be the late President KENNEDY. The Reverend MC INTYRE was during his broadcast critical of the National Council of Churches saying that it was a Communist infiltrated organization and suggested the organizing of a protest rally to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, featuring the main speaker as General WALKER whom Mr. GOLAND described as an extreme "rightest". Edwin A

Mr. GOLAND stated that he furnished the above information as background which led up to the fact that in the past two or three weeks on one occasion the Reverend MC INTYRE mentioned that perhaps something would happen that would prevent President KENNEDY from attending the meeting of the National Council of Churches on December 3, 1963. He recalled that the Reverend MC INTYRE suggested that perhaps President KENNEDY would not be able to make this meeting for one reason or another. Texas

In conclusion Mr. GOLAND stated that since hearing about the assassination of President KENNEDY he now wondered if the Reverend MC INTYRE's remarks about President KENNEDY not being able to make this meeting were just chance remarks or whether he might have had either a premonition of President KENNEDY's assassination or if he

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On 11/2 /63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 62-6115

by SA RICHARD KINZER, JR./sfs Date dictated 11/26/63

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actually knew that an attempt might be made to assassinate the President. He stated that he had no information in this regard but merely wanted to pass this information on for whatever it was worth.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	DALLAS	12/1/63	11/22 - 12/1/63

TITLE OF CASE
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

REPORT MADE BY
SA GROVER C. TWINER

TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - R

REC-76
REC-14

REFERENCES

Cleveland teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 11/23/63.
Cincinnati teletype to Cleveland, 11/23/63.
Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau, Cleveland and Dallas, 11/23/63.
Pittsburgh airtel to Bureau, 11/23/63.
Cleveland teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 11/23/63.
Bureau teletype to all SACs, 11/24/63.
Cleveland teletype to Bureau, 11/24/63.
Cleveland teletype to Bureau, 11/25/63.
Cleveland teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Knoxville, 11/26/63.
Knoxville teletype to Bureau, Cleveland and Dallas, 11/27/63.
Cleveland airtel to Bureau, 11/27/63.
Cleveland airtel to Dallas, 11/27/63.
Cleveland airtel to Bureau, 11/27/63.
Cleveland airtel to Bureau, 11/27/63.
Cleveland teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 11/29/63.
Bureau teletype to all SACs, 11/29/63.
Bureau teletype to all SACs, 12/1/63.
Report of SA GROVER C. TWINER, 12/1/63, at Cleveland.

EX-102

1 DEC 2 1963

- P -

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REC-3

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

FD 302 (Rev. 1-25-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1) Date 12/1/63

Major E. K. TARTIN, United States Air Force, 3011 Yorkshire Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, telephone number 932-3585, attached to Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, as student for doctorate degree, officially connected with the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that he had kept clippings related to General EDWIN A. WALKER in view of WALKER's former connection with the United States Army and his subsequent resignation. He stated that in reviewing these clippings, namely Cleveland "Press" article of April 12, 1963, and Cleveland "Plain Dealer" article of April 13, 1963, he noted that on the night of April 10, 1963, at 9:00 p.m., an attempt was made to assassinate General EDWIN A. WALKER in his home in Dallas, Texas, by unknown persons using a high powered rifle. Major TARTIN advised that WALKER was wounded in the arm, and he stated that the article mentioned a teenage neighbor had observed three cars speeding away from in front of WALKER's house in different directions immediately after the report of the rifle aroused the neighborhood.

Major TARTIN remarked that he had read LEE HARVEY OSWALD received the rifle used to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, on March 20, 1963, which was approximately 21 days before the assassination attempt on WALKER. He advised that he was furnishing this information because of the coincidence in the receipt of the rifle by OSWALD and the attempt on General WALKER's life and in view of the fact that three automobiles were observed speeding away from the scene of the assassination

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On 11/27/63 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 105-8674

by SA EVERETT A. HAWORTH:ktk Date dictated 12/1/63

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attempt. He advised he felt the FBI in Dallas investigating this case should have the benefit of this information in the event other individuals were connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/23/63	11/22 - 12/20/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	mvs
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63, at Dallas captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, -APO".
Reports of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, 12/2/63 and 12/8/63, at Dallas.
Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, at Dallas.
Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 12/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

- P -

LEADS

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

One copy of this report is being furnished the New Orleans Office for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

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105-82555-1212 REC-26

REC-6

EX-114

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM) copies NOLA destroyed PTB 12/17/74

1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)

4 - Dallas (100-10461)

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Rec Pres Comm 4/13/64 Division 2nd, HF

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	Office:	Dallas, Texas
Date:	December 23, 1963		
Field Office File No.:	100-10461	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA		

Synopsis:

AMOS LEE EUINS, age 14, states saw white man, whom he cannot identify, in window of Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) with rifle after first shot and observed this man fire second and third shots and what he believes may have been fourth shot. ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND states he saw man with a rifle in the southwest corner (shots fired from southeast corner) of sixth floor of TSBD at about 12:15 P.M., 11/22/63. (This was approximately 15 minutes before shooting). Investigation as to source of sling on assassination weapon indicates it may be home-made sling from luggage straps or guitar straps. Efforts made to trace OSWALD's source of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges, negative. Several reports received that OSWALD was target practicing with rifle before assassination, but such reports thus far not substantiated. Examination of sixth floor of TSBD on 11/22/63, reveals southwest corner (not corner from which shots fired) was practically vacant and windows in this corner easily accessible. Analysis made of markings on Esso City Map of Dallas found in room of OSWALD at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas. No clock or register for employees to sign on duty maintained for warehouse employees at TSBD. FBI Laboratory examination of President KENNEDY's clothing worn at time of assassination revealed minute traces of copper on the fabrics surrounding the holes in the back of the coat and shirt. Evidence bullets submitted have been determined to be clad with copper metal. Translation of undated letter written in Russian language, found by wife of OSWALD on night of 4/10/63, and left at residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE where MARINA OSWALD residing at time of assassination, turned over to Dallas FBI Office by U. S. Secret Service and upon translation, reflected writer anticipated becoming involved in some difficulty. Writer of this letter identified as being

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OSWALD through handwriting comparison. Examination of bullet from residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER (fired at him 4-10-63) determined to have been fired from a barrel rifle with four lands and grooves, right twist, and rifles of the type used in the assassination are among those which produce general rifling impressions such as were found on this bullet, but not possible to determine whether or not bullet fired from assassination weapon. Cartridge cases recovered at places where OSWALD alleged to have practiced with rifle examined and none identified as having been fired from ~~examination~~ assassination rifle. Letter dated 11-10-63 but postmarked at Havana, Cuba, 11-28-63, addressed to OSWALD at Dallas and signed "PETER" suggests acquaintanceship of writer and OSWALD and makes apparent oblique reference to assassination. Individuals at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, on reinterview, state OSWALD test drove new Comet approximately two weeks before assassination. Investigation concerning allegations of OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY (charged with murder of OSWALD) acquaintanceship not substantiated. MICHAEL and RUTH PAINE (lady with whom OSWALD's wife living at time of assassination), advised RUBY unknown to them and to their knowledge unknown to OSWALD. Former co-employee (1962-63) at Dallas claims OSWALD stated "There is more freedom in Soviet Russia than there is in America under capitalism." Also allegedly discussed microdots and possible use in espionage operations. One JAMES MURPHY allegedly appeared at employment office, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, at same time OSWALD sought employment there. MURPHY left job at that hotel 11-26-63 ostensibly to live with sister, JEAN MURPHY, 1309 Bourbon Street, New Orleans. On 10-4-63, OSWALD referred by Jobco Employment Agency to the DeVilbiss Company, Dallas, but not hired. Comments of former neighbors who knew OSWALD as a youngster include descriptions such as "a lone wolf," "vicious and high-tempered," "quiet and reserved," "a boy who did not like disciplin OSWALD's brother and half-brother more favorably described by neighbors. Wife of OSWALD spent some time in early November, 1962 with Mr. and Mrs. GARY TAYLOR, son-in-law of GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT, while OSWALD stayed at YMCA, Dallas. OSWALD attended LILY B. CLAYTON School, Fort Worth (1-27-47), first grade; transferred to GEORGE CLARK Elementary School, Fort Worth, 3-19-48; Arlington Heights Elementary School, Fort Worth, 9-8-48 to 6-3-49; Ridglea Elementary School, 9-7-49 to

5-29-52; Arlington Heights High School, 9-5-56 to 9-28-56, when he withdrew to enlist in U. S. Marine Corps. Summary of residences, schools attended and employments, together with schedule of OSWALD's income between 6-13-62 and 11-22-63, prepared. Addresses for OSWALD's mother, 1950 to 1963, obtained. ILYA MAMANTOV of Dallas advises learned OSWALD and wife attended party of Russian speaking persons in University Park, Dallas, early 1963 at which time they met Mrs. MICHAEL (RUTH) PAINE. MAMANTOV alleges Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT have been good friends of OSWALD and wife and states he suspects DeMOHRENSCHILDT of being a Communist. IGOR VOSHININ describes Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT as half-Russian and half-French, born and reared in China, and Mr. DeMOHRENSCHILDT as a member of a group called "Bohemian Club" and further described them as "a group of 'free thinkers' in Dallas." VOSHININ could not tell if either Mr. or Mrs. DeMOHRENSCHILDT were pro-Soviet. The DeMOHRENSCHILDTs claim they met OSWALD in summer, 1962. They state PETER GREGORY, a Fort Worth engineer, first discovered Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and mentioned her plight to Mr. and Mrs. MAX CLARK (DeMOHRENSCHILDT's attorney), and to GEORGE BOUHE, a philanthropist, and latter two asked DeMOHRENSCHILDTs to help MARINA. The DeMOHRENSCHILDTs claim they last saw OSWALD early in 1963 and comment that general impression of OSWALD in Dallas was one of distaste and fear due to his brutality toward wife and mental instability. SAMUEL B. BALLEN, Chairman of the Board of Highplains Natural Gas Company and Electrical Log Services, Incorporated, Dallas, interviewed OSWALD approximately January, 1963 at which time OSWALD alleged he had received training in photography in Russia. CLIFFORD M. SHASTEEN, barber, 1321 South Story Street, Irving, Texas, advised that on several occasions in past two or three months, OSWALD entered shop in company of a fourteen-year-old boy who once mentioned "We will only be free when everyone has the same, when everyone is equal." Selective Service card in name ALEK JAMES HIDELL alleged fictitious. Association with Dallas Civil Liberties Union indicated. Contents of OSWALD's address book reflected. Interviews with wife MARINA include her statements that in her opinion no deal between OSWALD and Russians to furnish information in return for permission to leave Russia; denies she made any arrangements with Russians to perform assignments in U. S.;

DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

she possesses no data re transportation of rifle by OSWALD from New Orleans to Dallas; denies OSWALD had homosexual tendencies; states GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT is a humanitarian who is often accused of being a Communist due to his objective views, but in her opinion, not a Communist. States OSWALD was somewhat afraid of DeMOHRENSCHILDT who was big in stature and talked loudly. States OSWALD listened to him but did not believe DeMOHRENSCHILDT would ever have influenced OSWALD to do anything bad. She remarked DeMOHRENSCHILDT jokingly mentioned to OSWALD several days after General WALKER assassination attempt "How is it that you missed General WALKER?" after which OSWALD visibly blanched and looked at MARINA as though she might have told DeMOHRENSCHILDT about OSWALD's confession of his attempt to kill General WALKER. OSWALD changed conversation and nothing more said in that regard. Anonymous allegation that OSWALD attended Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) meeting in Philadelphia in summer of 1963, not substantiated by investigation. Investigation relative to OSWALD's travel to Mexico conducted.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/16/63

1

JOE LORIA, 4239 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows.

He had known an individual named "SCOTTIE" who had frequented his lunch room several months ago. He did not know SCOTTIE's true name but knew him to have been engaged to one WANDELL REBE WHITLEY, daughter of Mrs. LEE WHITLEY, 346 Classen, Dallas. SCOTTIE had told him he had worked for General WALKER as a chauffeur and had lived at his residence. He had built himself up as an important person but LORIA, who says he is interested in police work, judged SCOTTIE to be a "con man" and warned Mrs. WHITLEY that she should check into this man. As a result the above mentioned engagement was broken. In connection with the possible association between SCOTTIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, LORIA said that about seven or eight months ago SCOTTIE had been in his restaurant and in his company was an individual who he believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He based this identity on a photograph of OSWALD he had seen in the Dallas newspapers and he could recall only the one time that he thought he had seen OSWALD and SCOTTIE together. LORIA recognized the fact he serves many customers daily but said he would "bet money" it was OSWALD who was with SCOTTIE.

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOHN T. MC MURRER Date dictated 12/13/63

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1
DL 100-10461
JTM/jj

A review of the Dallas file concerning WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF indicated the following.

In January of 1963, information was received that WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF had met one FRANCES BERNARD, 5201 Willis, on a bus in Los Angeles and had married her three weeks later. BERNARD had had the marriage annulled shortly thereafter, after she had called a brother of DUFF at 7614 E. Glenden Way, Alhambra, California, at which time she was notified he was formerly married and was "no good."

On December 11, 1963, Lt. ELMO CUNNINGHAM, Dallas Police Department, advised as follows:

His file on WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, born November 4, 1931, indicated he had been given a polygraph examination in connection with the assault on General EDWIN WALKER and had been absolved from having had any part in this assault. He had been interested in the activities of DUFF as he believed him to be a con man and check passer. However, he had no warrant on DUFF. DUFF's room mate was listed as CHARLES HOLLOWAY, 5420 Lewis Avenue, Dallas. He had received an anonymous call several months ago informing him DUFF had gone to Oklahoma City. CUNNINGHAM telephonically contacted FRANCES BERNARD whom he had previously interviewed and she advised she had no information regarding DUFF.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/29/63

Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been a voluntary assistant to the Catholic Cuban Relief Committee of Dallas, Texas, for approximately the past year. She stated one of her Cuban refugee acquaintances, SYLVIA ODIO, 1815 A West Davis Street, Dallas, advised her telephonically on November 28, 1963, that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that he had made some talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas in the past. ODIO stated she personally considered OSWALD brilliant and clever, and that he had captivated the groups to whom he spoke. ODIO further reported to CONNELL during this conversation that a call had been made in recent months by a Cuban associate of hers to an unknown source in New Orleans, Louisiana, requesting information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ODIO volunteered that information was in turn received from the New Orleans source to the effect that OSWALD was considered by that source in New Orleans to be a "double agent". The source stated OSWALD was probably trying to infiltrate the Dallas Cuban refugee group, and that he should not be trusted.

CONNELL knew of no connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CONNELL voiced the opinion that General EDWIN A. WALKER and Colonel (FNU) CASTER, a close acquaintance of WALKER, have been trying to arouse the feelings of the Cuban refugees, in Dallas, against the KENNEDY administration. She based this statement upon information furnished her by various Cubans to the effect that WALKER and CASTER made speeches before Cuban groups in recent months in the Dallas area in opposition to the KENNEDY administration policies.

CONNELL further advised she met a man some months ago through SYLVIA ODIO, who was introducted as Mr. (FNU) MARTIN from Uruguay and whom ODIO stated had tried to obtain guns for the Cuban people in their contemplated overthrow of CASTRO sometime ago. CONNELL stated she was suspicious of MARTIN since he claimed to be an airplane engineer, while at the same time ODIO stated he operated a washateria in Dallas. CONNELL further stated MARTIN apparently traveled out of the United States a great deal and was referred to by his Latin associates always as "Mr. Martin". CONNELL stated she has not seen or heard anything of MARTIN in recent months from her contacts with Cuban refugees.

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on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agents NORMAN W. PROPST AND 640
URAL E. HORTON, JR. /mam Date dictated 11/29/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/19/63

1

Miss SARAH CASTILLO, 2177 Valley Ridge Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised she at one time was secretary for the Student Directorate of Cuba and on Sunday, October 13, 1963, at 8:00 p.m., her organization held a meeting in the assembly room at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association building in North Lake Shopping Village, Dallas, Texas.

Miss CASTILLO stated among visitors present was former General EDWIN A. WALKER. Miss CASTILLO stated she does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD being present at this meeting but she did not observe all of the visitors. Miss CASTILLO stated that most of the persons present signed a guest roster which has been forwarded to Miss ANNA DIAZ SILVEIRA who is with the Cuban Student Directorate, whose address is Post Office Box 613, Miami 45, Florida.

12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY:vm 647 Date dictated 12/19/63

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She said none of their friends or even her relatives had been told of their desire to go to America. She said she had not even told her aunt. When they returned from Moscow in July, 1961, OSWALD told no one of his efforts to return to the United States. MARINA, who had taken three days off from work, told her aunt and certain of her friends that she had made application of American authorities to go to the United States. She said she had been criticized in pharmaceutical union meetings for her action. She said certain strong Communist friends had tried to convince her to remain in Russia. She said some of these people threatened to expose her to the newspaper. She said she wanted to experience life in another country and was adamant in her decision to go to America. She told the people who threatened her that she did not care. She said jokingly that when asked who her husband was, she would reply that he was an espionage agent. She said certain adult acquaintances of hers were actually afraid they would be officially criticized by the government for MARINA's action in attempting to leave Russia. She stated there were some of her girl friends who were jealous of her because they would like to travel too and they were particularly fond of the American clothes.

After they had obtained permission to leave Russia and were in Moscow making the final preparations, she had changed what rubles they had saved into U. S. dollars. She said this was necessary because dollars being international currency could be used on their trip from Russia through Poland and Europe to Amsterdam. She said they could not have used rubles on this trip.

MARINA advised of an occasion on their trip when they were in Poland and gave a Pole a U. S. dollar, and he in turn gave them enough Polish money to purchase food for a long while. She said the American dollar was much valued in eastern Europe.

She said OSWALD had told her on one occasion after their marriage that he had been offered Russian citizenship, but he had refused it. She said OSWALD did not tell her

why he had refused it, but she believes he had refused because everything in Russia had not turned out as he had expected it. OSWALD never told her who had made this offer of citizenship to him or when or where it had been offered him.

She said OSWALD had received an official permit to purchase a rifle in Russia, and he had done so. She recalls only one occasion when he went hunting. On this occasion several people at the plant where he worked took a bus to a forest nearby for a hunting trip. He went on this trip but was unsuccessful in bagging any game.

OSWALD did not to her knowledge attend any specialized school for training in radio or photography. She said he was very inept in basic electronics and could not even fix a broken iron. He did not have any secret writing equipment nor microscopes.

MARINA said she had made no deals with Russian authorities to perform assignments in the United States, and she said OSWALD had made no deals with Russian authorities to her knowledge to perform such assignments in the United States.

MARINA said PAVEL GOLOVACHOV had been a fellow worker of OSWALD's at the television and radio factory. She did not like him at first but later he became quite a friend of the family. GOLOVACHOV at the present time is attending the Technical Institute in Minsk, where he is studying electronics. He is a very able student. GOLOVACHOV's father is a Russian Air Force General and has been twice decorated for bravery.

MARINA stated she had taken a vacation with an aunt who lived in Kharkov, Russia, after she was married. This aunt, who lives in Kharkov, is named POLINA VASILIEVNA MIKHAILOVA. She said this aunt's son (her cousin) might have been in love with her.

In view of the apparent farewell note OSWALD left

for MARINA on the occasion of his confessed attempt to assassinate General WALKER, MARINA was asked if she knew whether OSWALD had left any such note for her on November 21 or 22, 1963. She said that if any such note had been left by OSWALD that she did not know about it. She said she had been shocked when she discovered the police had found her husband's wedding ring when they searched the PAINE residence on November 22, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the events surrounding the attempted assassination of General WALKER by OSWALD. She said OSWALD had confessed to her on the night of the attempted assassination that he had attempted to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. On the following evening after the attempted assassination, they again discussed that event. OSWALD told her he had originally gone to the WALKER house three days or more prior to the night of the assassination attempt. He had gone on that prior evening to the WALKER house to shoot General WALKER but had changed his mind. While he was in the vicinity of the WALKER home or while on a bus en route there, or in some manner, OSWALD had heard there was to be a gathering at a nearby church to the WALKER house and he had postponed his assassination attempt until this evening of the gathering at the church because he wanted more people around when he attempted the assassination. It was for this reason he chose the night that he did.

OSWALD did not say what he had done with the rifle on his first trip to the WALKER home to commit the assassination. She said that she did not see OSWALD with his rifle or any other weapon either before or after that first trip. She repeated OSWALD had not had a rifle or any other weapon with him when he left the house on the night that he fired the shot at General WALKER.

MARINA said she had asked OSWALD when he returned home on the night of the attempted assassination what he had done with the rifle because she was worried lest he had left it somewhere where it would be found. OSWALD said he had buried the rifle in the ground far from the actual spot of the shooting. He then mentioned a field and the fact that the field was near a railroad track. She said

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12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/12/63

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OSWALD had remarked there had been a number of people around on the evening of the shooting. OSWALD did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at WALKER but had changed his mind.

She recalls OSWALD returned to the NEELEY Street home with the rifle wrapped in a raincoat on the Sunday following the night of the assassination attempt.

MARINA said that a few days after the assassination attempt, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was in their home at Neeley Street and made a joking remark to OSWALD to the effect, "How is it that you missed General WALKER?" (He referred to the rifle shot which had been fired at General WALKER but had missed him.) When GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT asked OSWALD this, the latter visibly paled and looked at MARINA as if she might have told DE MOHRENSCHILDT about his confession that he had tried to kill WALKER. The OSWALDs changed the subject of conversation immediately, and nothing more was said about the WALKER incident to her recollection. MARINA said she did not know if OSWALD had spoken to GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT of his dislike for General WALKER. She does not know why DE MOHRENSCHILDT made this remark other than that he had said it for a joke.

Date December 17, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA recalled other particulars relating to the evening during which she found what she considered to be a farewell note from OSWALD, following which OSWALD had entered the house and made a confession that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER. She said that on the evening in question, OSWALD had departed from the house on Neeley Street ostensibly to attend his typewriting class. He usually returned about nine o'clock from these classes. On this evening when he had not returned by ten o'clock, she became worried. She said intuition led her to the room where OSWALD kept certain personal effects and in this room on a small end table she found the farewell note and on the same table was a key to the mailbox. She stated when she read this note, "her hair stood on end." She could not understand what OSWALD meant by his reference to being taken prisoner. In her mind there was a definite connection between the note and OSWALD's tardiness in returning home. She did not know what to do or to whom to go as she did not speak English. She walked around the apartment, bathed her daughter JUNE, and waited. She does not now recall exactly what she did with the note on the evening of the attempted WALKER assassination but recalls that sometime later she put the note in her cook book, and it stayed there until later found by investigators. There is no doubt in her mind that the author of the note is OSWALD.

X Oswald

738

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/17/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	1/7/64	11/22/63 - 1/3/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
"CHANGED" (1) LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka Aliksei Oswald, etc.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	mj
	CHARACTER OF CASE IS-R-CUBA	8-1

Synopsis:

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the name ALIKSEI OSWALD, which name appeared on a Russian hunting license obtained by OSWALD.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, at Dallas.

-P-

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being re-stated herein.

New Orleans (Information). One copy of this report is being furnished New Orleans Office for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

105-82555-1329

MCT-20

REC-60

17 JAN 8 1964

REC-82

REC-13

2-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1-New Orleans (100-16601) (INFO) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461)

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Re Presidential Commission by Ltr. 1/2/64. Rel

cc - CIA

64 MAR 2 1004

SOV

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DL 100-10461
JTK:mvs

Address Book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Located in the address book belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on page 3, was the handwritten name which was determined to be WALKER, with telephone number LA. 1-4115.

A review of the local crisscross for Dallas, Texas reflects LA. 1-4115 to be registered to EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek, Dallas, Texas.

Page 7 of the aforementioned address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD contained phone number RI. 2-6519 as the home phone number of Mrs. M. OSWALD. Local crisscross reflects RI. 2-6519 to be registered to Contractors Iron and Steel, 2720 Sylvan, Dallas, Texas. It is to be noted that LI. 2-6519 was the home phone number of Mrs. M. OSWALD in Vernon, Texas, and, in all probability, was erroneously listed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his address book.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA CITY	1-10-64	1-8-64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA J. A. GRIMES	TK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Oklahoma City teletype to Director 1-8-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE DALLAS DIVISION

At Dallas, Texas

Dallas teletype to Oklahoma City, December 12, 1963, reflects WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka., William McEwan McDuff, "Scotty", was alleged to have been seen on one occasion with Subject in sandwich shop of JOE LORIA, Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas, over eight months ago. It would appear that WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF is probably identical with the BILL DUFF mentioned by CLYDE J. WATTS in this report.

Dallas is requested to determine from review of office files or files of Dallas PD if WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF is identical with BILL DUFF and determine if additional investigation should be conducted to locate and interview DUFF.

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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105-82555-1366

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2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)

REC-53

4 JAN 16 1964

ICC-645

cds mate 1/16/64

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Date Fwd.	1/23/64			
How Fwd.	Courier			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

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53 JAN 24 1964

21 FEB 14 1973

CC 105-783

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject in accordance with Bureau instructions.

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: 1-10-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN, CUBA

Synopsis: CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney for EDWIN A. WALKER, advised that private investigators hired to investigate shooting attempt on WALKER developed as suspectons BILL DUFF, a Scotsman, who had allegedly remarked he was person who shot at WALKER. WATTS advised results of investigation pertaining to DUFF was turned over to Dallas Police Department. WATTS stated he considers there is possibly some connection between BILL DUFF and Subject.

-P-

DETAILS:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-10-64

CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, furnished the following information:

He is a long-time personal friend of EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas, former General of the United States Army. He is presently acting as legal counsel for WALKER.

In the Spring of 1963, shortly after someone shot at WALKER in his home in Dallas, Texas, WATTS hired two private investigators in Oklahoma City to go to Dallas and attempt to ascertain the identity of the person who had shot at WALKER. These investigators were BILL KEESTER, former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department, and CLIFF ROBERTS, former Oklahoma State Narcotics Bureau Agent.

During the investigation conducted by KEESTER and ROBERTS, information was received that one BILL DUFF, a Scotsman, who was at the time employed by WALKER or WALKER's staff, had allegedly admitted he was the person who had shot at WALKER. KEESTER and ROBERTS made contact with BILL DUFF without disclosing their true identity or capacity as private detectives, and offered DUFF $5,000.00 to shoot WALKER. DUFF was interested in the proposition and discussed with KEESTER and ROBERTS a plan to shoot WALKER. A tape recording was made of the discussion and this recording, along with the results of the investigation by KEESTER and ROBERTS, was turned over to the Dallas Police Department. At no time did DUFF ever admit to KEESTER and ROBERTS that he was the person who had previously attempted to shoot WALKER. At the time KEESTER and ROBERTS were in contact with BILL DUFF he resided at 5420 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

WATTS stated he has read in the public press that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife has reportedly stated OSWALD was the person who had shot at WALKER and, therefore, he considers there is possibly some connection between BILL DUFF and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 1-8-64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SAs ROBERT W. KNIGHT and J. A. GRIMES/TK Date dictated 1-9-64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	1-23-64	1/13-23/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA J. A. GRIMES	TK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCES: Dallas airtels to Director 1-9-64 and 1-13-64.
Bureau airtel to Dallas 1-16-64.
Oklahoma City airtel to Director 1-20-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

Will continue to report any information received concerning Subject in accordance with Bureau instructions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

By airtel to Director 1-20-64, WFO was requested to make check at the Pentagon to ascertain current duty station of WILLIAM M. DUFF. In view of the information contained in this report, indicating DUFF has joined the Army, no additional investigation to locate DUFF is being conducted by this office pending results of the check being made by WFO.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1-WFO (Info.) (RM)
2-Oklahoma City (105-783)

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105-82555-1503

REC 3

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Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

FD-204 (Rev. 8-8-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: 1-23-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN - CUBA

Synopsis: No record of WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, aka., located at Credit Bureau, Police Department, Sheriff's Office, Department of Public Safety, or State Employment Offices, Oklahoma City. CLIFF ROBERTS, who had contact with DUFF in Dallas, Texas, during Spring, 1963, has no knowledge of DUFF's present whereabouts. Records at Army Recruiting Station reflect DUFF enlisted in U. S. Army at Oklahoma City, Okla. on 8-6-63, and was sent to Ft. Polk, Louisiana for basic training.

-P-

Details: AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

The following individuals advised IC EUGENE T. ADAMS, on January 13, 1964, that a check of the records of their respective organizations failed to disclose information concerning WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, also known as William McEwayn McDuff, Bill Duff, "Scottie," "Scotty":

DELBERT WILSON, Director, Central Files Section, Drivers License Bureau, Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, 410 N. Walnut, Street;

OC 105-783

KENNETH HUBBART, Identification Records, Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office;

JEAN WEBB, Records Clerk, Oklahoma City Police Department;

Mrs. ERMA DIVAN, Secretary, Oklahoma City Retailers Association, 514 West Sheridan Avenue.

On January 17, 1964, Mr. J. B. PRICE, Manager, Oklahoma State Employment Office, 101 Northeast 6th Street, Oklahoma City, advised that a check of his files reflect no record of DUFF having applied for employment through this office.

On January 17, 1964, Mr. HENRY J. MACMILLAN, Manager, Oklahoma State Employment Office, (Industrial Office) 325 N.W., 3rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised his records reflect no information pertaining to DUFF.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-23-64

CLIFF ROBERTS, Investigator, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, 410 N. Walnut, furnished the following information:

In the Spring of 1963, ROBERTS was working as a private investigator in partnership with BILL KEESTER, a former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department. ROBERTS and KEESTER had done some insurance work for the law firm of CLYDE J. WATTS, who is one of the attorneys representing former General EDWIN WALKER, in Dallas, Texas.

A short time after the attempted shooting of General WALKER in the Spring of 1963, WATTS hired ROBERTS and KEESTER to go to Dallas to investigate the shooting incident. BILL DUFF, a former employee of General WALKER, had been developed as a suspect in this shooting and had been questioned by the Dallas Police Department. DUFF had been alleged to have remarked to some one that he was the person who shot WALKER. General WALKER was convinced that DUFF was guilty of the shooting and instructed ROBERTS and KEESTER to attempt to prove DUFF's guilt. ROBERTS and KEESTER were convinced that DUFF had nothing to do with the shooting but to satisfy WALKER they worked on the case for a period of about nine days.

ROBERTS and KEESTER made contact with DUFF in an undercover capacity and indicated to him they were working on a plan to shoot WALKER. They offered DUFF $5,000.00, to participate in this shooting and DUFF indicated he was willing to participate. During the discussions with DUFF relative to this plan DUFF never made any admissions reflecting he was guilty of the previous shooting attempt. DUFF would pretend to have some knowledge of the previous shooting, but ROBERTS considered this was merely an act on DUFF's part to impress ROBERTS and KEESTER.

ROBERTS considered DUFF to be a complete phoney in every respect and was convinced DUFF went along with ROBERTS and KEESTER merely in an attempt to get some money out of them.

On 1-16-64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SA J. A. GRIMES TK Date dictated 1-21-64

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ROBERTS and KEESTER made a tape recording of their last discussion with DUFF concerning the plan to shoot WALKER, and turned this recording over to the Dallas Police Department.

ROBERTS has not seen or heard from DUFF since the investigation in Dallas in the Spring of 1963, and has no knowledge of his present whereabouts. He stated DUFF probably learned from the Dallas Police Department subsequent to the investigation that ROBERTS and KEESTER were private investigators and he has no reason to believe DUFF will ever attempt to contact either of them. ROBERTS continues to maintain contact with BILL KEESTER and knows that KEESTER has no knowledge of DUFF's current whereabouts.

ROBERTS advised he has no information indicating DUFF was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

OC 105-783

On January 20, 1964, Sergeant ALTON McDANIEL, U. S. Army Recruiting Station, 621 North Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised his records reflect WILLIAM M. DUFF, born November 4, 1931, Grangemouth, Scotland, enlisted as a Private in the U. S. Army at Oklahoma City, on August 6, 1963, and was assigned Service Number RA 18 678 666. McDANIEL stated DUFF was sent to Ft. Polk, Louisiana for basic training, but since basic training lasts for only 60 days, he would now be assigned to some other base in the United States or abroad.

McDANIEL advised DUFF listed his permanent address as c/o ANNIE DUFF, Mother, 1900 McNab, Long Beach, California.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 1/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

There is enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas one copy of a news letter dated 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas, written by HILAIRE DU BERRIER.

For the information of the Dallas Office, DU BERRIER is the subject of Bureau case file 61-10904 and the case entitled "HILAIRE DU BERRIER, aka; IS - FRANCE; RA - FRANCE." He is a political writer, who makes his living by lecturing and writing news letters.

On 1/20/64, DU BERRIER contacted the NYO and advised that he was mailing on that date a news letter which he wrote from the home of General WALKER, in Dallas, Texas, on the night of the assassination of President KENNEDY. This letter was received on 1/22/64. In the letter, he underlined a portion, "A man driving a blue Mercury stopped before the Walker residence, ran up on the lawn and threw the American flag to the ground.

On 1/22/64, he telephonically contacted the NYO and gave the following story:

He stated that the magazine "Perry Match" of 12/28/63 carried a story by RAYMOND CARTIER. At the same time in the Brit

2 - BUREAU (ENC) RM (105-82555)
(1 - 61-10904) (DU BERRIER)
2 - DALLAS (ENC) RM
1 - NEW YORK (97-1391) (DU BERRIER)
1 - NEWYORK (105-38431)

105-82555-1521

REC 19

JAN 24 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(9)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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press a story by JEAN CAMBELL carried an almost identical story, setting forth that sometime prior to the shooting a MRS. WHITWORTH, of Irving, Texas, recalled that a blue and white Mercury sedan, 1958 or 1959 model, parked at her store and a man resembling OSWALD, with his wife and two children, entered her store and asked if she could put a telescopic sight on a rifle. She advised him that she did not have the facilities to perform this but directed him to a place that could do it for him. DU BERRIER also pointed out that it is quite possible that the owner of the Mercury that went to Irving, Texas, is probably the individual mentioned in the enclosed newsletter. DU BERRIER then suggested that the owner in all probability is of the extreme left wing political persuasion. He could offer nothing further in this regard other than that he suggested that the car mentioned in the European articles and the car that pulled up to the WALKER residence, mentioned in the news letter, might possibly have been a two-tone Mercury rather than solid blue, with the top being blue and the body being white or cream-colored.

DU BERRIER stated that he is going on a nationwide lecture tour and that he can be contacted through the American Opinion Lecture Bureau, Brookfield, Massachusetts. The individual handling his bookings and who would most likely know his itinerary is one DOUGLAS MORSE, of that lecture bureau.

The above is being forwarded to Dallas for their information. From past experience with DU BERRIER, it is quite possible that in his lecture tour he would readily be quoted as saying that he has furnished valuable information to the FBI in regard to the shooting of President KENNEDY.

8 8

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT IS FOR YOUR PRIVATE INFORMATION

Dallas, Texas
The night of November 22, 1963

TO THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Your correspondent was in Dallas the day the President was killed. There had been much discussion among conservatives prior to the President's visit, but none of a violent nature. Stated simply: the President was not popular among an opposition that was growing. Dallas authorities were determined to impose a surface picture of mass support. White House publicity men had been hard at work for weeks in advance, and a flow of statements from the police department and the sheriff's office, literally, warned those opposed to the President and his policies that any expressions of opinion contrary to the official would receive harsh treatment.

Under such conditions there was resentment, but, again, this resentment was against the suppression of America's right to free speech and it was never violent. An airplane towed a banner above the President's motorcade in Houston proclaiming, "Co-existence is treason". There were reports that a sky-writer had been hired to write, "CUBA?" above the motorcade in Dallas. In neither city was the enthusiasm shown that the press would have us believe.

On November 21, the day before the President's arrival in Dallas, piles of hand-bills started appearing on the tops of automobiles to blow off in the streets when cars were started. Each bore a front-and-profile convict-type picture of John F. Kennedy and the words, "WANTED FOR TREASON". Seven charges followed. A large sign appeared at Love Field when the President arrived bearing the words, "HELP JFK STAMP OUT DEMOCRACY".

The litterbug ordnance would have been used against hand-bill distributors had they been caught. Police were desperately searching for legal means of muzzling every one. Such was the climate of the city into which the President ventured on a visit that was obviously political.

The moment the shooting of the President was announced and without waiting for tangible information, a concentrated attack on known conservatives started. A good percentage of the telephoners were women. The first to come into General Walker's residence was a woman shouting, "We'll get you, you bastards!" Vicious insults and threats continued through the day. A man driving a blue Mercury stopped before the Walker residence, ran up on the lawn and threw the American flag to the ground.

There is no doubt that had it been established that any non-leftwinger did the shooting, extreme leftists, and with no hindrence from the authorities, would have used it as a pretext to get their enemies.

The first foreign comment to be heard over Dallas TV was Moscow's report that t[h]e assassination "was undoubtedly the work of the extreme Right". A deliberate attempt appears to have been made to circulate that version in Europe.

When it was learned that a "Fair Deal for Cuba Committee" member, a former Marine who had tried to take out nationalization papers in Russia, had been arrested as a suspect, no Dallas conservative received a phone call of apology from those who had telephoned threats and insults earlier in the day.

Towards evening Dallas TV watchers were given a view of Boston leftwinger, Gordon Hall, earnestly playing down the responsibility of the faction from which the assassin actually came and exploiting the tragedy as ammunition against the Right. Urged Mr. Hall, our officials must not disregard organizations just because they are small and do not seem to be dangerous. A plea that the authorities crack down on the four-fifths of the political spectrum of which Mr. Hall disapproves followed, though these were almost in disapproving of the deed. It would appear, from the sympathetic ear Mr. Hall was given by his interviewer and all indications in Dallas as this is written, that the criminal assassination of President Kennedy will be twisted around to serve the ends of the camp that produced the slayer.

A significant fact emerges from the still-confused and tragic event in Dallas: It is the capacity and eagerness for violence of the American extreme left, not simply the segment that produced gunman Oswald, but the militant Left in general. Here the true threat to America becomes more and more evident. Yet, though Dallas police manned the city and did all but declare the community under martial law, none of the prowling cars that passed and repassed and appeared to be "casing" the homes of [illegible] subversives as General Walker through the afternoon and night was stopped for questioning. Police protection there was none. In effect, if subversives cared to seize the favorable moment of emotion for action they were, literally told to go ahead.

Hilaire du Berrier

NOTE: Gen. Walker was out of the State all week.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	DALLAS	1-28-64	1-24-64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA J. A. GRIMES	TK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Oklahoma City teletype to Director 1-24-64.

-P-

LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Will continue to report any information received concerning subject, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

CC's 4N 645 R.B.H.

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SOVIET SECTION

1-31-64 MM

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. A. GRIMES
Date: 1-28-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File No.: 105-783

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, U. S. Army Serial No. RA 18 678 666, interviewed Ft. Sill, Oklahoma 1-24-64. Stated he came to United States in May, 1957 and in November, 1962 moved to Dallas, Texas. Following arrival in Dallas, Texas became employee of General WALKER. In August, 1963 left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City, where he joined U. S. Army. He stated he has seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers and is positive he never saw OSWALD and has no information concerning OSWALD. Stated he has never seen JACK RUBY, and has no information concerning RUBY.

-P-

DETAILS:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-25-64

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, U. S. Army Serial number RA 18 678 666, is assigned to Battery D, 1st Training Battalion, USATC-FA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was interviewed at the U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Sill, where he is patient in surgery for a double hernia operation. He underwent an operation on January 21, 1964, and is scheduled for another operation in about a week. DUFF stated that following his release from the hospital he will return to active duty with his assigned unit and will join with a new training cycle. Upon the completion of his training he expects to be transferred overseas, as he has volunteered for such an assignment.

At the outset of the interview, DUFF was informed of the identity of the interviewing Agent, and was told he did not have to make any statement and, that any statement he did make might be used against him in a court of law. He was also told he had the right to talk with an attorney at any time. He related as follows:

He was born November 4, 1931 at Grangemount, Sterlingshire, Scotland. His mother and most of his relatives have been in the United States for a number of years, living in Monterey Park, California. He came to the United States in May, 1957, and went directly to Monterey Park. In California he worked as a supply man for the Pacific Tele phone Company and then for the Parker Seal Company in East Los Angeles.

He was a member of the British Army, the "Argyles," from 1949 to 1952. This was an infantry unit. He worked a number of years for the British National Railroad as an engine driver.

In November, 1962, he left California and went to Dallas, Texas. The reason for this was that he followed a girl there, and at the time he intended to marry her. He said this was an impulsive act as he had known the girl only two days at the time. After getting to Dallas, however, the marriage deal did not go through, but he stayed on in Dallas.

DL 100-10461

On 1-24-64 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

by SA CHESTER J. WILLETT:wr Date dictated 1-24-64

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The newspapers at the time were full of news and pictures of General WALKER and of his activities, he said, and he felt that perhaps he might be able to get a job with the General as his "Batman." He said he went to the General's and just walked up and knocked on the door, and as a result of his inquiry he was hired by General WALKER. He stayed there in the WALKER house, living in an upstairs room, working for General WALKER from November, 1962 to about April, 1963.

DUFF said he left the employ of General WALKER because of "friction" between himself and several women of the office staff. He said when the General was away he, DUFF, was supposed to have the time off; however, the women on the staff became very demanding of him, telling him to make them coffee and tea and expecting him to work for them, and he finally had enough of it and left.

Following this, he went to work for GEORGE BIRNIE, who owns the Birnie Bow Company on the North Central Expressway in Dallas. He obtained living quarters in an apartment he shared with one "CHUCK" HOLLOWAY, who worked in a drug store. He said he met CHUCK in a bar where they both used to hang out. DUFF claimed not to remember the address of the apartment he shared with CHUCK, or the name and address of the store where the latter worked.

In August, 1963, he left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City. This move was sparked by an advertisement he read in the papers stating truck drivers were needed and could make good money in Oklahoma City; however, when he arrived there he found it was necessary to own your own truck to obtain the work. He thereupon enlisted in the U. S. Army and was sent to Fort Polk, Louisiana, for his basic training.

He recalled that he was in the clothing issue warehouse at Fort Polk obtaining an issue of clothing when someone told him that the President of the United States had just been shot. Along with many others, he ran to a radio and heard the news.

On December 20, 1963, DUFF left Fort Polk and came to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, arriving on the same date. He has been here ever since.

DC 105-783
DL 100-10461

DUFF said he has seen many pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers and is positive he never saw this person. He claims he has a very good memory for faces, although not for names. He said many visitors, some of them "queer people," came to the General WALKER residence while he was working there, and he is quite sure none of the persons he saw there could have been OSWALD. He stated he has absolutely no information concerning OSWALD.

Concerning JACK RUBY, DUFF stated he has seen many photos of this man in the newspapers and again, he is positive he has never seen RUBY at any place and he has no information about him. He said he was never in RUBY's night club and knows nothing about him.

DUFF said that in about July, 1963, he was investigated and interviewed by Detectives of the Dallas Police Department in connection with the attempted shooting of General WALKER. He said he took a lie detector examination and was "completely cleared" as a result. At the time he was interviewed, he said he gave the Dallas Officers complete information as to all his friends, addresses, activities, etc.

DUFF stated he had no information concerning the attempted shooting of General WALKER, or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 1 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

3-03PM CST 2-1-64 URGENT DRL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CUBA. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM BRANIGAN TO SAC, DALLAS, JAN. THIRTYONE, LAST, CONCERNING EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTED IN CERTAIN LISTED ITEM NUMBERS TO MARINA OSWALD FOR IDENTIFICATION.

SEPARATE TELETYPE FORWARDED TO BUREAU CONCERNING EXHIBITION OF THESE PHOTOGRAPHS.

MARINA OSWALD STATED UPON VIEWING ITEM ONE, PHOTOGRAPH FIVE, ITEM FOURTEEN, PHOTOGRAPH ONE, AND ITEM THREE SIX NINE, THAT THE HOUSES THEREIN DEPICTED COULD POSSIBLY BE THE GENERAL WALKER HOUSE AT DALLAS. STATED HAD NEVER SEEN THIS HOUSE AND COULD NOT RECOGNIZE IT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS,. STATED OSWALD HAD TOLD HER HE HAD TAKEN A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WALKER HOUSE AND AS SHE COULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE HOUSES DEPICTED IN LISTED PHOTOGRAPHS, THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THEY WERE OF WALKER'S HOME. ALSO STATED PHOTOGRAPH ONE, ITEM SEVENTY MIGHT POSSIBLY BE SCENE NEAR WALKER RESIDENCE.

END PAGE ONE

105-82555-1630

REC 29

FEB 10 1964

PAGE TWO

DISCREET PHYSICAL OBSERVATION TODAY BY TWO EXPERIENCED AGENTS DISCLOSES PHOTOGRAPH ONE, ITEM FOURTEEN, AND PHOTOGRAPH IN ITEM THREE SIX NINE, ARE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF REAR OF GENERAL WALKER-S HOME. NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION REACHED RE PHOTOGRAPH TWO OF ITEM SEVEN OR PHOTOGRAPH ONE OF ITEM SEVENTY.

WALKER HOME DEFINITELY NOT DEPICTED IN PHOTOGRAPH FIVE ITEM ONE.

INFO WILL BE REPORTED IN NEXT REPORT.

END

WA

3 PD 1 LN 7 REPEAT LAST COUPLE OF WORDS PLS

CORR LINE 7 AFTER LAST WD ITEM SHD BE SEVEN, PHOTOGRAPH TWO ,

OK TU WA

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/2/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

In connection with our interviews of Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, we have been exhibiting to her copies of photographs which were furnished the Bureau by the Dallas police as a result of its search of Oswald's residence at 1026 Beckley Street, Dallas, and at the Paine residence, Irving, Texas.

During our interview with Marina Oswald on 1/31/64 she identified four photographs which she felt depicted a residence possibly that of General Edwin Walker in Dallas. Marina Oswald stated she never saw Walker's house and could not recognize it from photographs. However, she stated Lee Oswald had told her he had taken a photograph of the Walker house and therefore she felt the instant four photographs of a residence might be those of Walker's home.

Two Dallas Agents, through visual observation, determined that two of the photographs identified by Marina Oswald as possibly being those of the Walker residence are actually photographs of Walker's home.

Copies of all photographs displayed to Marina Oswald by Dallas on 1/31/64 along with a memorandum setting forth identifying data furnished by Marina Oswald concerning each picture shown her were furnished the President's Commission by Inspector Malley, Sunday, February 2, 1964.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the Commission confirming delivery by Inspector Malley to the Commission the photographs and the identifying memoranda described above.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Lenihan

REL:mer (8)

105-82555

Enc. sent 2-3-64

EX-108

REC 36 105-82555-1693

SOVIET RUSSIA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	DALLAS	2/5/64	1/15 - 1/24/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	DENNIS W. SHANAHAN	phk
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R	

REFERENCE: Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 1/16/64 at Chicago.

- P - CD 460

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a written report on January 22, 1964, to SA GARRETT P. FLEMING concerning a Communist Party meeting held on December 4, 1963. The report reflected as follows: On December 4, 1963 a Communist Party meeting on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Affairs was held at the residence of EARL DURHAM. DURHAM gave a lecture concerning the Party's viewpoint on the assassination of President KENNEDY. DURHAM stated that there is more to it than meets the eye and there are many questions which have to be answered. DURHAM questioned, "Who really murdered President KENNEDY?" He mentioned that the people in Dallas say that LEE OSWALD did it; however, it must be kept in mind that Dallas is one of the strongholds of the "Ultra-right". DURHAM also stated that it has to be accurate as to why an individual by the name of RUBY was able to wander about the Dallas Police Department without being questioned.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		105-82555-1793 REC-33
10 - Bureau (62-109060) 3 - Dallas (100-10461) 2 - Chicago (62-6115)		10 FEB 10 1964
cc in 62 RB 1tf	COPIES DESTROYED	
2 cc - Pres. Comm. 2/10/64 by Liaison cm 1tf	14 FEB 14 1978	SOVIET SECTION

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Also, why was the Dallas Police Department able to hold OSWALD for two days without counsel? DURHAM added that OSWALD maintained his composure until the end. DURHAM also questioned, "What did OSWALD know that the police department was afraid of?"

DURHAM added that the original plan seemed to be to pin the matter on the Ultra-right but blame was quickly changed to the Ultra-left.

DURHAM stated that within two hours after OSWALD's arrest, they were able to come up with a television taped interview by OSWALD making it appear just as if everything was all set. DURHAM stated that there is one hope that the full story might be told since he did not believe BOBBY KENNEDY would hold still for a whitewash.

On January 27, 1964, a written report was furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SOLOMON S. FISHNER, concerning a meeting of the Industrial Club Chairmen, Illinois Communist Party, held on December 5, 1963, at 2057 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.

This report contained the following information:

GUS HALL spoke concerning the assassination of former President KENNEDY. He pointed out that the State Board had recently met and carefully analyzed reasons and causes of this assassination.

GUS HALL stated that the CP does not condone such activities and will fight against any force whose motives are to assassinate heads of state. Such action is a "black eye" to the United States in the eyes of other countries throughout the world. Each Party member should read GUS HALL's statement on the assassination of President KENNEDY. HALL gives a clear picture of the Party position on such a matter and which position points out that the Party is opposed violently to any act of this nature. The Party's position is to work for unification of the country and to support the programs of the new president and to fight and

oppose any part of the president's program which is contrary to the beliefs of the Party.

GREEN stated that the Board is of the opinion that OSWALD was guilty of firing the shot that killed President KENNEDY. OSWALD was not the murderer but was merely the paid assassin to do this job. He was paid by a group from the ultra-right like HUNT, the oil millionaire, and General WALKER. This group actually did the planning of the assassination and to make their plans a success they had to find a "nut" like OSWALD to carry out the deed.

OSWALD at one time attempted to join anti-CASTRO forces for the purpose of invading Cuba. These forces refused to admit OSWALD because they felt that he was of the opposite political belief and sent to them by the 'Reds' to upset the plans of their invasion forces.

Sometime after being refused admittance to this anti-CASTRO group, OSWALD was distributing leaflets in New Orleans in the name of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Investigation reflects that OSWALD was never a member of the FPCC in New Orleans.

After being arrested for distributing FPCC leaflets in New Orleans, OSWALD returned to Dallas and it is interesting to note that there is no FPCC Committee in Dallas.

GREEN stated that the question which comes to his mind is why was OSWALD seen in a night club owned by RUBY on several occasions. There is some speculation that RUBY is a go-between man who carried the messages to OSWALD which were handed by the big "slick" who were actually responsible for the President's assassination. GREEN stated that possibly OSWALD was killed because there were indications that he was going to cooperate with the Dallas Police and because of this RUBY was given the assignment of murdering him.

Some claim has been made that OSWALD shot at General WALKER some time ago. GREEN stated that he doesn't know the facts even though the statement was made by OSWALD's wife that OSWALD admitted attempting to kill WALKER. GREEN stated that if OSWALD had shot at WALKER probably WALKER would not be around today. If he did shoot at WALKER he probably did not know WALKER's position with the ultra-right group. GREEN stated that if OSWALD attempted to kill WALKER he was certain that OSWALD did so as the result of being offered a sum of money.

GIL stated that he wanted it clear in the minds of all Party members that the Party had nothing whatsoever to do with the President's assassination and would not condone such action. It is the feeling of the Party that the individuals guilty of this act should be found and brought to justice.

GREEN stated that the Government Committee looking into this matter should push to make certain that every single lead on the matter is investigated in order to determine the cause of the assassination as well as those in the conspiracy.

GREEN stated that the Soviet Union made its position clear through a statement by KHRUSHCHEV. The Soviet Union also turned over to the United States a complete file they maintained on OSWALD reflecting his entire activities while he was in Russia. This file even reflected OSWALD's efforts to become a Soviet citizen, which efforts were denied by the Soviet Government. This file also reflects that OSWALD attempted to commit suicide on one occasion by cutting his wrists. This all points to the fact that the CP in the United States had nothing whatsoever to do with the assassination.

NATE inquired as to who the group was who attempted to have WALKER killed. He also asked who was to pay for the assassination of the president. GIL stated that he feels

that the people who plotted to have WALKER murdered were probably from the right and the group within the ultra-right had felt that WALKER had gone too far in his activities. They probably made such a move thinking that if WALKER was eliminated this group could control the right factions in both parties.

GIL stated that the conspiracy to assassinate President KENNEDY was a broad thing and got support from all groups of the ultra-right.

Someone indicated that it was their understanding that BERNARD WEISSMAN, head of the American Fact Finding Committee, wrote an article criticizing KENNEDY prior to the assassination. It is understood that WEISSMAN has now left Dallas and no one knows why.

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will follow and report disposition on THOMAS WALKER.

- E* -
COVER PAGE

FD-2 4 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: / Date:	SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN 2/5/64	Office:	Chicago
Field Office File #:	62-6115	Bureau File #:	62-109060
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: LARRY FANNING, Executive Editor "Chicago Daily News", advises there is no truth to story that four men were arrested in Chicago on 11/2/63 carrying concealed weapons, one of which men was reported to be OSWALD. On 1/14/64, THOMAS VALLE appeared before Branch 46, Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, on charge of "Unlawful Use of Weapon". Subject found guilty on above charge and in addition was imposed a $5.00 suspended fine on a traffic violation. 1/28/64 set as date of sentencing for subject who was released on $100.00 bond.

- P -

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DETAILS: IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[illegible] FANNING, Executive Editor "Chicago Daily News", has previously advised that on November 2, 1963, four men were [illegible] arrested in Chicago, Illinois, and charged with [illegible] in Dallas, Texas. One of these individuals, according to FANNING's source, was believed to be the subject OSWALD.

SAC MARVIN W. JOHNSON has periodically maintained contact with Mr. FANNING in an effort to determine FANNING's source for this story. On January 27, 1964, Mr. FANNING advised SAC JOHNSON that he had looked into the matter thoroughly and there was absolutely no truth whatsoever in the story. He stated he could not tell Mr. JOHNSON exactly how the story originated.

On January 7, 1964, THOMAS VALLE appeared before Judge GORDON B. NASH, Room 46, Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, charged with "Unlawful Use of Weapon". VALLE had been arrested on November 2, 1963, for a traffic violation, at which time arresting officers observed a hunting knife lying on the floor in front of VALLE's car. During the interrogation of VALLE by the arresting officers, VALLE revealed he was very [illegible] Cuban situation. On the date of trial, VALLE, through his attorney, PETER GEORGES, entered a plea of not guilty. His attorney submitted a motion to suppress the statement on the ground that the weapon in question was found in an illegal search of VALLE's vehicle. During the course of testimony by the arresting officer PETER SCHURIA, SCHURIA first stated that the weapon was observed on the passenger side of the front seat. VALLE in testifying on his behalf stated that he maintained this weapon for protection purposes and kept the weapon on the floor in front of his seat. Judge NASH denied the motion to suppress the evidence. On the conclusion of hearing evidence Judge NASH found THOMAS VALLE guilty of the charge of Unlawful Use of Weapons, and levied a $5.00 suspended fine on the traffic violation. At this time Judge NASH granted a motion for a hearing on the sentence and set the date for sentencing as January 28, 1964. VALLE was released on a $[illegible] bond.

1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

SAC, Chicago (62-6115) 2-20-64

Director, FBI (105-82555) - 1793

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RoCGrep of SA Dennis W. Shanahan 2-5-64.

[redacted] Data set forth on administrative pages furnished by [redacted] concerning Communist Party's viewpoint on the assassination of President Kennedy would appear to be of interest to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. In the absence of information in your possession dictating otherwise, you should immediately furnish [redacted] incorporating pertinent information furnished by [redacted] suitable for dissemination to the Commission.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

NOTE: ReCGrep sets forth info refuting story in press that 4 men were arrested in Chicago 11-2-63 carrying concealed weapons, one of which reportedly was Oswald. Chicago, however, sets forth additional info concerning CP's views of assassination as given by Earl Durham during a lecture at a CP meeting held at Durham's home. Informant has furnished detailed info concerning this lecture and no apparent reason exists why this info should not be furnished to the Commission.

LLA:mhw
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 24 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI

Date: 2/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas 2/10/64, requesting reinterview of Mrs. RUTH PAINE and instructing that results be submitted to Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination by 2/14/64.

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine on 2/10/64.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA EARDWELL D. ODUM.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be included in the next Dallas report submitted in the above captioned case.

3 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)
2 - Dallas
RPG:gj
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555-1986

11 FEB 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 FEB 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

February 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On February 10, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished a representative of the FBI the following information:

From an examination of a photograph of her calendar for 1963, previously made available to the FBI, she was able to place her visit with Marina Oswald as being on April 11, 1963, due to the notation on the date of April 10 of Marina's name spelled in Russian, followed by an arrow to April 11, 1963, indicating to Mrs. Paine that the eleventh was the date she and Marina visited and that either the notation was originally put down by her on the wrong date, or that a tentative date for their visit was changed to a day later.

She advised that she does not recall Marina being nervous on April 11, 1963, and does not recall anything indicating that Marina was aware of any action by her husband Lee Oswald such as firing a shot at General Edwin A. Walker. Marina definitely did not discuss such an occurrence or the purchase of a rifle by Lee Oswald, on this date, or at any other time, with Mrs. Paine.

Mrs. Paine examined a photograph of her calendar for the month of March, 1963, and identified two notations at the top of the page as being entries made by her. One is a five-pointed star followed by "LHO purchase of rifle" and the other in the left-hand corner reads "OCT 23". The first indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald purchased a rifle, and the matching star on the date of March 20 indicates that this was the date of purchase. Mrs. Paine

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5 COPIES DESTROYED
44 FEB 14 1973

stated that she made this notation after the assassination and after she heard on television the statement that the rifle used to shoot President John F. Kennedy was purchased by Oswald on March 20, 1963. Mrs. Paine then went back to her calendar and put the notation on the calendar to determine where it fitted in her acquaintanceship with Lee and Marina Oswald. The word "Marina" was already in the block for March 20, 1963, having been entered by Mrs. Paine in March, 1963, denoting a date on which she saw Marina Oswald.

Mrs. Paine cannot recall the significance of the entry reading "OCT 23" but believes it relates to the other entry reading "LHO purchase of rifle". She recalls that she thought about differentiating between the note put on the calendar after November 22, 1963, and the notes which were placed on the calendar in March, 1963, and now believes that she erroneously put "OCT 23" instead of "NOV 23" provided November 23, 1963, is the night that the information concerning the date Oswald purchased the rifle was released on news telecasts. She advised that it seems to her that it had been after November 23, 1963, that this information was released on television but that she might have been mistaken in this recollection, recalling now that November 22 and 23, 1963, were filled with many events.

Two photographs of Albert Osborne, also known as John Howard Bowen, were shown to Mrs. Paine and she advised that she has never seen this person before and has never heard either name to the best of her recollection.

On September 23, 1963, Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald left New Orleans, Louisiana, in Mrs. Paine's station wagon taking with them many of the personal possessions of Marina and Lee Oswald. Lee Oswald loaded the station wagon and remained in New Orleans.

On arriving at the Paine residence in Irving, Texas, on September 24, 1963, Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald unloaded the station wagon placing the Oswald possessions in the attached garage at the Paine residence. There were two duffle bags which were too heavy for them to remove. They left these in the station wagon and Michael Paine, husband of Ruth Paine, moved them into the garage at a later time.

Sometime in October, 1963, after Lee Oswald had arrived in Dallas, Texas, and about the time he went to work for the Texas School Book Depository, Mrs. Paine first recalls seeing a package consisting of something in a green and rusty-brown camping-type blanket. This package was about forty-eight inches in length and about eight or nine inches in diameter. It was tied in three or four places with string so that it would not come unwrapped and was tucked in at the ends. When she first recalls it, this package was lying on the floor of the Paine garage near the workbench and band saw which was against the west wall in the garage. The package was lying flat on the floor and Mrs. Paine did not pick it up.

Mrs. Paine cannot definitely account for this package being in her garage but it is her opinion that it was probably with the household goods of the Oswald's which she brought from New Orleans in her station wagon. She does not believe that she handled this package and does not recall seeing it at the time of the move. She is rather definite that she did not pick up such a package and put it in her garage and if this package was in her station wagon, she believes that either Marina Oswald moved it into the garage or that it was in one of the duffle bags which were too heavy for her and Marina to move. She stated that there is a possibility that Lee Oswald might have brought the package into her garage after returning to Dallas in the early October, 1963, but if this were true, she does not know where he could have stored it prior to this time and knows that he did not bring this package with him when he first came out to the Paine residence after returning to Dallas.

Mrs. Paine advised that at no time did she ever have a discussion with Marina Oswald about Lee Oswald owning a gun, in fact, she recalls that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, when officers of the Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office contacted her at her home, they asked if Lee Oswald owned a gun. She told them no, but that most of Oswald's possessions were in her garage. By this time, they had moved into the garage area and Mrs. Paine translated the question about the gun in Russian to Marina Oswald, at which time Marina indicated that Oswald did own a gun. This was the first time that Mrs. Paine had heard anything about Oswald having a gun. Marina then indicated the blanket-wrapped package described above as having the package containing Lee Oswald's gun. At this point, Mrs. Paine was standing on this package in her garage. She moved off of it and the police picked the package up noting it was limp and contained no gun. The package was not unwrapped at the Paine residence but was taken by the police as evidence.

On February 10, 1964, Eddie Barker, News Editor, KRLD-TV, advised a representative of the FBI that he personally recalls that the date March 20, 1963, was the date Lee Harvey Oswald ordered the rifle used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as released in a news conference by Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, Dallas Police Department, in the early evening of November 23, 1963, and that this information was broadcast on KRLD-TV within a few minutes. Mr. Barker also stated that he recalls hearing this same information and the date March 20, 1963, as the date Oswald ordered the rifle, broadcast on KRLD-Radio around 7:30 or 8:00 PM, November 23, 1963.

On February 10, 1963, an examination of the file copies of editions of the "Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, by a representative of the FBI reflected the following paragraph in a front-page story of the Sunday, November 24, 1963, edition:

"Chief Curry said the FBI had compared the handwriting on the order of a rifle (dated last March 20) with that of the man accused of murdering the President".

This story indicates the information was furnished by Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, Dallas Police Department, in the final press conference of the night of Saturday, November 23, 1963.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: February 3, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - W. M. Gheesling

Dallas has determined that certain photographs seized by the Dallas Police Department during search of subject's residence and the Paine residence were taken of General Edwin A. Walker's residence, and it is recommended that Laboratory attempt to determine whether these photographs were made with subject's cameras.

In interview on 1-31-64, Marina Oswald stated subject told her that he had once photographed General Walker's residence in Dallas, Texas. Although she stated she had never seen the Walker residence or any photographs which subject may have made of that residence, she suggested the possibility that certain photographs seized by the Dallas Police Department might be of the Walker residence.

Agents of the Dallas Office have observed Walker's residence and have determined that Item 14, photograph 1, and Item 369 are photographs taken of the rear of General Walker's residence. No definite conclusion could be reached regarding Item No. 7, photograph 2.

These three photographs are enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the FBI Laboratory examine these photographs and attempt to ascertain whether they were made with either of subject's two cameras, both of which are currently in possession of the Laboratory (Laboratory Item No. 378).

WMG:hc
(9)
Enclosures (3)
105-82555

REC 7 105-82555-1699

2009

66 MAR 2 1964

22 FEB 19 1964

SEVEN

Memorandum

Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/11/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

In the memorandum from Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated February 3, 1964, the Laboratory was requested to examine photographs of General Edwin A. Walker's residence that were seized by the Dallas Police Department during search of subject's residence and the Paine residence, for the purpose of determining whether or not these photographs were taken with one of Oswald's cameras. The only photographs available for such a comparison are copies of the original photographic prints since the original pictures were previously delivered to the Commission and have been retained by them.

The identification of a photograph with a camera is based on the characteristics of the edges of the picture area. The negative is normally needed to make such a comparison unless this edge shows in the prints. The negatives of the photographs of Walker's house were not recovered with the photographs and therefore, a comparison of Oswald's camera with the negatives could not be made. Although the copies of the photographs available for examination are quite lacking in detail, there is no evidence of the edge characteristics in these prints. Since it is normal to mask out the edge of the picture area when making prints, it is highly unlikely that examination of the original prints retained by the Commission would show any edge characteristics not visible in the copies. When the original photographs are returned from the Commission, they will be examined for any characteristics of value.

The Domestic Intelligence Division may wish to consider having Dallas determine whether or not the original negatives can be located for comparison with Oswald's cameras.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division and the General Investigative Division for their information.

105-82555

REC 7 105-82555-4

FEB 19 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Branigan)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Gheesling)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
WGS:emh (10)

Conrad 1 - Bradigan
DeLoach 1 - Lenihan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
2-14-64

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 2010

REC 7

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 2-1-64 forwarding copies of photographs exhibited to Marina Oswald on 1-31-64.

Your particular attention is directed to photographs identified as Item 14, P-1 and Item 369 which Marina Oswald indicated might be photographs taken of General Walker's residence by Lee Harvey Oswald. Agents of your office corroborated that these two photographs are those of the rear entrance to General Walker's residence. Bureau desires to ascertain if these two photographs taken of General Walker's residence were taken by Oswald with one of the cameras that belonged to him which are now maintained as evidence in this case by the FBI Laboratory. The copies of such photographs do not contain sufficient detail to enable the Laboratory to arrive at a positive conclusion in this regard. In your next interview with Marina Oswald you should determine if she possesses any negatives of photographs taken by Lee Harvey Oswald and, in particular, negatives of these two photographs. If she does have such material, please obtain it and forward it to the Bureau for additional Laboratory examination.

In regard to the photographs forwarded to the Bureau by your office as enclosures to reairtel, please advise if you desire these photographs returned to your office.

NOTE: Dallas exhibited a number of photographs to Marina Oswald 1-31-64 for identification by her if possible. She picked out two as possibly being those of General Walker's residence and this was

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:mhw (11)

MAILED 11
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FBI

59 FEB 24 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE continued...

corroborated thru physical observation by Dallas agents. In order to add a further link to Oswald and General Walker, the Laboratory is attempting to determine if the photographs of Walker's residence shown to Marina Oswald were actually taken with one of the two cameras belonging to Oswald now in custody of the FBI Lab as evidence. Bureau has duplicated the photographs sent by Dallas to Bureau as enclosures in reairtel and desirable we determine if Dallas wants the original photographs back. Dallas may have a second copy of such photographs and it may not be necessary for Dallas to have the original enclosures back.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	2/11/64	11/23/63 - 2/7/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING — TYPED BY: gj

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, at Dallas, dated 1/22/64.

P

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS (INFORMATION):

One copy of this report is furnished New Orleans for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in that Division.

4/1/64 Copies Not Filed destroyed 12/20/72

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)

5 IN 645 RB

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105-82555-2027

REC 26

17 FEB 25 1964

REC-54

EX-103

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NOTATIONS

57 MAR 4 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	Office:	Dallas
Date:	2/11/64		
Field Office File No.:	100-10461	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Identity of individual resembling OSWALD depicted in several magazine and newspaper photographs as standing in doorway on the left at Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) at time of assassination established as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY, employee of TSBD. Additional assassination witnesses interviewed who heard shots but did not observe window at TSBD from which shots fired. Movie camera of ORVILLE O. NIX used by him in taking pictures of Presidential motorcade obtained for examination by FBI Laboratory. RICHARD RANDOLPH CARR reinterviewed to clarify alleged statement attributed to him that OSWALD had not assassinated President KENNEDY and he furnished signed statement that any statements made by him to this effect were merely expressions of his opinions. Additional efforts to trace ammunition and sling for assassination weapon negative. No general registration law pertaining to firearms in state of Texas and city of Dallas uses statutes of state with respect to sale, acquisition and registration of all types of firearms. Three 35 mm. slides depicting arrest of OSWALD at Texas Theater obtained. Two Russian language postcards and two photographs of unknown buildings found in Russian language book at residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, obtained. Significance of "no admittance" sign found in search at PAINE residence unknown to Mrs. PAINE. Two cameras taken in search identified as Cuera-2, serial number 627250, and Stereo Realist, serial number A60979. Minox light meter also taken in search.

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DL 100-10461

(Synopsis Continued)

Mrs. PAINE made available Minox III camera, serial number 27259, belonging to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. PAINE after viewing photographs state Stereo Realist camera and Minox light meter appeared to be property of MICHAEL PAINE. Mrs. PAINE unable to recall significance of "OCT 23" notation appearing on March page of calendar made available by her. States she made notation on March page of calendar concerning OSWALD's purchase of rifle after assassination when she learned he had purchased rifle March 20, 1963. States she and MARINA OSWALD had never had discussion about OSWALD having rifle. Typewriter specimens taken from Mrs. PAINE's Smith-Corona portable typewriter, serial number 4A 303942. FBI Laboratory examination of additional evidence fails to reflect any information indicating possible use in espionage. Articles of clothing belonging to OSWALD made available by his brother, ROBERT, examined. Two letters from Russia dated 9/9/63, and 10/28/63, written in English, addressed to OSWALD, obtained from Dallas PD. ALBERT GUY BOGARD advised he was positive he made demonstration ride of an automobile to an individual he believed to be OSWALD on 11/9/63, and states he is sure of date because car demonstrated available for his use only on that date. Previous interviews of Mrs. PAINE have indicated OSWALD did not leave PAINE residence for period of time long enough for him to have taken demonstration ride on 11/9/63. Two individuals positively identified photograph of OSWALD as person leaving area where Dallas Police officer J. D. TIPPIT was shot. Toll calls charged to BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, reflect only one call between this number and CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, during period 11/22-26/63, and this call was 11/22/63. LONNIE HUDKINS, reporter for the Houston Post, in Dallas latter part December, 1963, endeavoring to obtain information indicating OSWALD was informant of U. S. Government. HUDKINS's article appearing in Houston Post, 1/1/64, quoted in part in "The Nation" magazine article. Mrs. RUTH PAINE states she gave OSWALD name and office telephone number of SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., on 11/1/63, but did not give license number of automobile driven by SA HOSTY. She states license number could easily have been observed by MARINA OSWALD from her bedroom. "$150.00" reportedly found by Police according to "The Nation" article not seized by

DL 100-10461

(Synopsis Continued)

officers during search of PAINE residence as money belonged to MARINA OSWALD and represented savings. WILLIAM W. TURNER alleges in "Saga" magazine article that he was in Dallas on 11/22/63, few hours after assassination. Three Dallas Police officers quoted by him in article do not recall dates they were interviewed by TURNER, or specific details or their remarks to him. One such officer denies making statements attributed to him in the article to the effect the sniper was obviously a stranger. Numerous allegations indicating activities of OSWALD disproved. Additional allegations of acquaintanceship between OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY received and investigation concerning same fails to reflect any such association or acquaintanceship existed. Additional investigation to determine residence of subject during period 10/19-11/3/62, conducted with negative results. Subject determined to have been employed during this period at Dallas. All available clothing of OSWALD obtained from ROBERT OSWALD, brother. Additional data contained in subject's address book reflects name of SA JAMES P. HOSTY under date of 11/1/63. MARINA OSWALD identified handwriting in rough draft letter reflecting OSWALD had been in Mexico City as appearing to be OSWALD's, but denied seeing letter previously. MARINA stated she did not know subject intended to make trip to Mexico in September-October, 1963, nor did she know he had taken such a trip. MARINA stated she and subject owned two cameras; one a Russian camera purchased by subject in Minsk, September, 1961, and the other a U. S. made camera owned by subject prior to his entry into USMC. She identified photograph of two cameras seized in search of PAINE residence as appearing to be the two cameras she and OSWALD owned. Numerous photographs found in personal effects of subject exhibited to MARINA and identifications made on many. Two photographs believed by her to be of General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence in Dallas and physical observation by Agents determined this appears to be true. Mrs. PAINE states that on 11/10/63, she observed letter in English obviously written by subject reflecting he had been in Mexico City recently. She stated she never heard subject say anything about having been to Mexico and MARINA OSWALD never said anything to indicate she was aware of subject's trip to Mexico. This letter reflects information indicating OSWALD in contact with Russian Embassy in Mexico City.

P

He stated that no one with OSWALD's financial standing could go to and leave Russia after having married a Russian woman as easily as OSWALD had done. MAMANTOV stated he believed OSWALD had been sent to different schools while in Russia, including an "underground conspiracy school", in order that he could leave Russia as easily as he did. He described OSWALD as an agent waiting for an assignment in America after he had left Russia.

When queried concerning the benefit the Communists would derive from the assassination of former General WALKER, MAMANTOV stated that the assassination of WALKER, if they had succeeded, would have eliminated one more speaker against Communism. MAMANTOV stated that WALKER had spoken all over the United States, and was considered as an "unwilling element" by the Communists.

When asked about the developments arising from the assassination, MAMANTOV replied that the United States should henceforth be more careful in its political accusations, and careful as to the people they trust. It was his opinion that the assassination would bring the American people more closely together.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/4/64

1

On February 1, 1964, physical observation of the rear of the residence at 4011 Turtle Creek was made by SAs IVAN D. LEE and W. JAMES WOOD. It was noted that the rear of this residence appeared to be identical with photograph Item # 369 and photograph 1 of Item # 14.

Photographs were taken of the rear of the residence at 4011 Turtle Creek for comparison with Item # 369 and photograph 1, Item # 14.

Previous investigation by the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has ascertained that Major-General EDWIN A. WALKER (Retired), U. S. Army, resides at the residence located at 4011 Turtle Creek, Dallas, Texas.

Physical observation indicates the building in photograph # 5 of Item # 1 is not a photograph of the WALKER residence. It cannot be determined that photograph # 5 of Item # 6, or photograph # 1 of Item 70, which are scenes of a railroad track, are scenes near the WALKER residence.

---

on 2/1/64 at Dallas, Texas 313 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent s IVAN D. LEE and W. JAMES WOOD - LAC Date dictated 2/3/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/7/64

1

A comparison of photographs taken by SA IVAN D. LEE on February 1, 1964, of the rear of General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, with photograph Item # 369 and photograph 1, Item # 14, indicates that apparently they were taken of the same residence.

A comparison of photographs, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE on February 1, 1964, of the alley area behind WALKER's residence and photograph 2, Item # 7, indicates that apparently they are photographs of the same scene.

---

on 2/5/64 at Dallas, Texas 314 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE - LAC Date dictated 2/6/64

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FBI

Date: 2/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
(OO: DALLAS)

ReNYairtel 2/19/64, with LHM, captioned above, setting forth the proceedings of the "National Guardian" meeting held on 2/18/64, at The Town Hall, 123 West 43rd St., NYC, featuring MARK LANE, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, and others.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of the transcription of the recording of this meeting provided through the cooperation of [redacted] (protect by request)

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~~21 FEB 20 1973~~

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REC-6

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FEB 28 1964

Both copies noted in section FBI 12/21/76

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

In addition to that, the Justice Department said it is not true. This time, I am willing to accept their version of the facts.

Yes sir.

(Question from audience -inaudible).

OSWALD shot General WALKER. Well, that's an interesting one also. Oh, what about, I'm sorry. What about the charge that OSWALD shot at General WALKER? I talked with JOHN THORN (phonetic), who was the Secret Service appointed attorney for MARINA OSWALD about three weeks ago in Dallas. I had lunch with him and with MARINA's business agent, JIM MARTIN, both of Grand Prairie, Texas. At that time, THORN (phonetic) told me he talked to MARINA OSWALD thoroughly about that. There was a leak in the paper. I asked him how it got there. He said he didn't know. He discussed that thoroughly with MARINA. MARINA, when questioned by him, stated that LEE had never told her that he had shot at General WALKER. That was about three weeks before the testimony, and about six weeks after the assassination. In addition to this, this is a, you know, we're talking about an expert marksman, I mean there is no question, no one else in the world could have done this firing. The experts agree. In terms of the assassination, and the wounding of the Governor, here we have a man who, with WALKER in the window, sitting still, not moving, lit up by a bright lamp, was able to miss him by over ten yards, according to report in a French newspaper, does not sound like the same. Also, there was a 30 caliber bullet then. Now we're told it is a 6.5 Italian carbine.

Yes sir.

(Question from audience - inaudible).

Where do we? Where do I go? Oh, I'm glad you asked that question. I didn't plant him. He is no relative of mine. We're putting together citizens committees of inquiry in every city of this country. We have one functioning

the national office will function here, at this time, in New York City, and what we're gonna do is, we're gonna continue to raise the issues in this case. There are any number of ways of bringing this before the courts, I believe. We're exploring a number of those now. What we need now is as much help as we can get in every respect, and if you are, if you are sincerely interested in this case to the point where you, you would like to contribute your services, some time kindly, maybe you will find cards or something around here to fill out and leave them someplace in the auditorium.

Yes, in the back.

(Question from audience - inaudible).

Do I believe OSWALD was innocent? Well, I start out with the presumption that anyone charged with a crime is innocent unless he has been proven guilty. I don't--- There are about 180,000,000 people in this country, I don't know what they were all doing on November 22, but I will tell you this, I started out with this case with just the approach that I told you about this moment. Since that time, a study of all the documents, discussions with the witnesses, has led me to the conclusion that in all probability, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in no way connected with the assassination.

Yes sir.

(Question from audience - inaudible).

Without any information, I'd be moving to the area of speculation and conjecture. So, I'd rather not. No, I'm sorry. I'm not answering it anyway, so--.

Another question?

(Question from audience - inaudible).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Memphis, Tennessee	Dallas	2-27-64	2/17-19/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA GEORGE W. HYMERS	
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: Memphis tel to Dallas dated 2-18-64. (10)
Dallas tel to Memphis dated 2-18-64. (10)
Bureau tel to Charlotte, New Orleans dated 2-25-64.
Bureau air-tel to Memphis 2-25-64.

- P -

ENCLOSURE: TO DALLAS DIVISION

Pocket notebook of EULIS LEE ROBERSON of Selmer, Tennessee.

LEADS

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will interview ALBERT OSBIRNE pursuant to instructions of Bureau.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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68 MAR 27 1964

At this point, ROBERSON was advised that it was a violation of Section 1001, Title 18, USC, to make a false statement to a material fact. He was then told he did not have to make a statement, and any statement he made could be used in court against him and no promises could be made to him and he had the right to secure the services of an attorney.

ROBERSON was then asked as to whether he could not be mistaken in some of the comments contained in his notebook and he insisted that what he had said was true and correct, and that under no circumstances did he want to retract anything. The comments listed above from his notebook were read to him and he was questioned concerning each and he alleged what he had said was true.

ROBERSON said he had been arrested in Dallas by Police Officer TIPPIT on July 10, 1963, on a State Warrant issued at Selmer, Tennessee, charging him with taking his daughter from Tennessee to Texas without permission of the mother. He said when he was arrested, "they advised him if he knew Jack Ruby that possibly Ruby would let him have money to make bond."

ROBERSON was questioned as to who they were and he could only state that it was the police officers. He claimed he had seen JACK RUBY a time or two and that he was told that RUBY could take steps to see that he was released from jail. He said he was held a few days and then released.

ROBERSON was questioned as to how he could have seen General WALKER at his home sitting at a desk. He said in explaining this that the lights were on and the window was open and that he could see General WALKER. He was then questioned as to why he had not immediately reported this matter to authorities and he said he had written a letter to the FBI concerning his knowledge of General WALKER and the alleged attempted shooting of General WALKER, and that he had not mailed his letter to the FBI but that instead he had given it to some Internal Revenue Agent at Dallas, Texas and asked this Internal Revenue Agent to mail it to the FBI.

ROBERSON insisted that he did not actually know that OSWALD had fired at General WALKER.

ROBERSON was then questioned as to who could prove his comments in his notebook other than himself. He said said actually nobody could prove them and he doubted whether

his wife would admit that she had gone to the Western Union Office with him as alleged in his notes.

ROBERSON then stated that he was glad the notebook contents were not being published in Selmer, even though what he said was true.

The following description was obtained by observation and inquiry:

Name	EULIS LEE ROBERSON
Address	Route 3, Selmer, Tennessee
Born	10-13-27, Oxford, Mississippi
Height	5' 10"
Weight	165 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Glasses	None
Mustache	None
Teeth	False(was not wearing false teeth on 2-19-64)
Identification Record	Admits having been arrested four or five times for either no driver's license, speeding, etc.

Report Form
9-17-78 (5-12-55)

FO-72
5-12-55

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MINNEAPOLIS	DALLAS	3/3/64	2/23-2/28/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS	map

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Minneapolis airtel to the Bureau dated 2/25/64.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

No leads regarding this matter are being set forth by Minneapolis. This is being left to the office of origin who has full information as to what investigation may have previously been conducted relative to information furnished by REVEREND FOWLER.

Information copies of this report are being furnished Miami and New Orleans Offices in view of the possibility the Office of origin may request investigation regarding this matter within these divisions.

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-A*-
COVER PAGE

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105-82555-2302

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MAR 6 1964

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53 MAR 27 1964

AGENCY Secret Service
REC. DATE
DATE FORW. 3-24-64
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS
Date: 3/3/64

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Field Office File No.: 105-2564

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: REVEREND FOWLER, Duluth, Minnesota, attended an anti-communist meeting at Shreveport, Louisiana, 2/17 to 2/21/64 and learned from some of those in attendance, which included General EDWIN WALKER and Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD shot at and deliberately missed General WALKER and that the assassination of President KENNEDY arose from an agreement between President KENNEDY and Premier KHRUSHCHEV, involving the elimination of FIDEL CASTRO. CASTRO reportedly learned of this agreement and made his own plans for the elimination of President KENNEDY. OSWALD reportedly made a trip to Mexico prior to President KENNEDY's assassination and returned to the United States with $10,000.00 and the assignment of shooting President KENNEDY. OSWALD was later shot by JACK RUBY because he did not follow the escape plan after the shooting of President KENNEDY and to prevent him from revealing the assassination plot. REVEREND FOWLER was also told that OSWALD and RUBY were two of six members of a communist cell active in Dallas, Texas.

-RUC-

DETAILS: AT DULUTH, MINNESOTA

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On February 23, 1964, Special Agent MALFORD O. ELD learned that Reverend FREDERICK CURTIS FOWLER, Presbyterian Church, Duluth, Minnesota, during a speech at his church on the same date had played a tape recording of a debate between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and CARLOS BRINGUIERE at New Orleans, Louisiana, regarding the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

-- See appendix page for characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

During this speech, Reverend FOWLER stated LEE HARVEY OSWALD shot at and deliberately missed General EDWIN WALKER and that the assassination of President KENNEDY arose from an agreement between President KENNEDY and Premier KHRUSHCHEV involving the elimination of FIDEL CASTRO. Reverend FOWLER also made the statement that LEE OSWALD had made a trip to Mexico before President KENNEDY's assassination and had returned to the United States with $10,000 and the job of assassinating President KENNEDY. Reverend FOWLER said after the shooting of President KENNEDY, OSWALD did not follow the escape plan and because of this and to prevent him from revealing the assassination plot, he was shot by JACK RUBY.

On February 26, 1964, Reverend FOWLER advised Special Agent MALFORD O. ELD as follows:

The tape recording of a debate between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and CARLOS BRINGUIERE, which he played during his speech on February 23, 1964, had been obtained by him from the Christi Crusade, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The moderator of the tape recorded debate was BILLY JAMES HARGIS, Publisher of the "Weekly Crusade Tulsa, Oklahoma. Reverend FOWLER stated HARGIS was not the ori moderator. HARGIS' voice has been dubbed in to replace the original moderator, whose identity is not known to Reverend FOW

Reverend FOWLER related that he attended an Anti-Communist Faculty Meeting in Shreveport, Louisiana from Februar 17-21, 1964. Representatives from twenty-five states attended, among these were General EDWIN WALKER, BILLY JAMES HARGIS and Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, a newspaper reporter for the "Fort Lauder News", Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

One night during this four day meeting, these individuals and Reverend FOWLER spent several hours in General WALKER's room discussing various matters, which included the assassination of President KENNEDY. During this discussion, General WALKER stated LEE OSWALD had shot at him and deliberately missed as part of a prearranged plan by the Communists. He stated the Communists felt that if he, WALKER, a conservative, were also shot at, this would make his shooting and that of President KENNEDY appear as the work of a crank. Reverend FOWLER stated Dr. PENABAZ was in complete agreement with General WALKER's theory in this regard.

Reverend FOWLER stated that during the four day meeting in Shreveport, Louisiana, he had been told by Dr. PENABAZ that the assassination of President KENNEDY arose from an agreement between President KENNEDY and Premier KHRUSHCHEV for the elimination of FIDEL CASTRO with the provision that Cuba would remain Communistic. CASTRO reportedly learned of this agreement and then made his own plans for the elimination of President KENNEDY. Reverend FOWLER stated Dr. PENABAZ also informed him that LEE OSWALD went to Cuba before the shooting of President KENNEDY and returned to the United States with $10,000 and the assignment of shooting President KENNEDY.

Reverend FOWLER stated information pertaining to the agreement between Premier KHRUSHCHEV and President KENNEDY and LEE OSWALD's trip to Cuba and his return to the United States with $10,000 has appeared in an article in "National Review", a publication out of New York City. Reverend FOWLER stated the "National Review" article indicated that a "New York Times" reporter had obtained, from a very good source, the story about OSWALD's trip to Mexico and his subsequent return to the United States with $10,000. The reporter reportedly had called the story in to the "New York Times" and it was prepared for publication but was then mysteriously withheld and was never published. Reverend FOWLER stated he did not learn the reason for the withholding of this article.

Reverend FOWLER stated that OSWALD, on his return from Cuba, was accompanied by one QUENTIN PINO, a Cuban or Mexican who now resides in Texas, who was to take OSWALD to Cuba after the assassination.

After shooting President KENNEDY, OSWALD was to follow an escape plan which called for him to wear a jacket of a particular color and after the shooting he was to take a taxicab to a location near the home of JACK RUBY. Then while walking toward RUBY's home he was to be picked up by a representative of PINO and then be taken to Cuba. Reverend FOWLER stated he had been informed by Dr. PENABAZ that OSWALD did not wear a jacket of the prescribed color and therefore was not picked up by Pino's representative. OSWALD then panicked and when stopped by a policeman he shot the policeman and thereafter, JACK RUBY killed OSWALD for not following the escape plan and to prevent him from revealing the assassination plot.

Reverend FOWLER also stated the garage mechanic who furnished information regarding OSWALD entering the Dallas, Texas, theater after the assassination has since been mysteriously killed.

Reverend FOWLER stated that Dr. PENABAZ informed him he had received his information regarding the agreement between Premier KHRUSHCHEV and President KENNEDY, CASTRO's reaction and the trip by LEE OSWALD to Mexico and Cuba, and his subsequent return to the United States with $10,000 in the company of QUENTIN PINO from one of his good friends in Cuba.

Reverend FOWLER stated that during conversations in General WALKER's room in Shreveport, Louisiana, General WALKER informed the group that LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY were two of six members of a Communist Cell which was active in Dallas, Texas, at the time of President KENNEDY's assassination. Reverend FOWLER stated he was unable to recall definitely if QUENTIN PINO was also named as one of the six members.

(1)

MP 105-2564

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	3/10/64	11/23/63-3/7/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	ds
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 2/11/64, and 2/22/64, at Dallas, Texas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibits J-10, D-80, D-81, D-86, D-89, D-90, D-91, D-119, D-120, D-121, D-122, D-123, D-143, D-145 and D-146.

Two copies of these exhibits are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

3 COPIES DESTROYED

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 2/11/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, furnished the following information:

From an examination of a photograph of her calendar for 1963, previously made available to the FBI, she was able to place her visit with MARINA OSWALD as being on April 11, 1963, due to the notation on date of April 10 of MARINA's name spelled in Russian, followed by an arrow to April 11, 1963, indicating to Mrs. PAINE that the 11th was the date she and MARINA visited and that either the notation was originally put down by her on the wrong date, or that a tentative date for their visit was changed to a day later.

She advised that she does not recall MARINA being nervous on April 11, 1963, and does not recall anything indicating that MARINA was aware of any action by her husband, LEE OSWALD, such as firing a shot at General EDWIN A. WALKER. MARINA definitely did not discuss such an occurrence, or the purchase of a rifle by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on this date, or at any other time, with Mrs. PAINE.

Mrs. PAINE examined a photograph of her calendar for the month of March, 1963, and identified two notations at the top of the page as being entries made by her. One is a five pointed star followed by "LHO purchase of rifle" and the other in the left hand corner reads "OCT 23". The first indicates that LEE HARVEY OSWALD purchased a rifle, and the matching star on date of March 20 indicates that this was the date of purchase. Mrs. PAINE stated that she made this notation after the assassination and after she heard on television the statement that the rifle used to shoot President JOHN F. KENNEDY was purchased by OSWALD on March 20, 1963. Mrs. PAINE then went back to her calendar and put the notation on the calendar to determine where it fitted in her acquaintanceship with LEE and MARINA OSWALD. The word "MARINA" was already in the block for March 20, 1963, having been entered by Mrs. PAINE in March, 1963, denoting a date on which she saw MARINA OSWALD.

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on 2/10/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM - gj Date dictated 2/10/64

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DL 100-10461
AEC:LAC
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On February 7, 1964, Mr. KENNETH SMART, City Editor, "Dallas Times Herald," a Dallas daily newspaper, furnished the following described letter signed "MR. Z" to SA ARTHUR E. CARTER:

TEXAS

An Air Mail letter postmarked February 6, 1964, at Long Island City, New York, addressed to "Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, Exclusive for City Editor," which contained a carbon copy of a typewritten (all caps) letter. This letter is quoted as follows:

"IVE GOT TO TELL YOU THE FACTS IN BACK OF THE SHOOTING OF OSWALD.

"HERES HOW IT STARTED. WORD OF OSWALD TAKING POT-SHOTS AT GENERAL WALKER GOT BACK TO CUBA. HERE SAID CASTRO IS A GOOD BOY AND HE HATES THOSE RIGHTIST BASTARDS. CUBAN REDS WERE GETTING EDGY AS AS REPORTS OF RIGHTIST NUMBERS AND ACTIVITIES GREW STRONGER AND STRONGER. POLLS EVEN GAVE GOLDWATER AN EDGE OVER KENNEDY. SOME THING HAD TO BE DONE TO REVERSE THIS TREND OR ANOTHER INVASION WOULD KNOCK THE REDS OUT OF CUBA.

"SO THEY SENT SOME BOYS TO TALK TO OSWALD. TWO OF THESE GUYS WERE NOT CUBANS. THE ASSASSINATION JOB WAS SET UP. OSWALD WAS EAGER. NOW HE COULD BECOME THE BIG SHOT HE WANTED TO BE, IN CUBA AND SOMEWHERE ELSE. HE WAS TOLD HE HAD TO MAKE A CLEAN GETAWAY FROM THE BUILDING WHERE THE SHOTS WERE FIRED. THEN HE WOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF. TO HIM THAT MEANT A TRIP TO HAVANA. SURE HE WOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF. OSWALD WAS NOT TO LIVE AFTER HIS WORK WAS DONE. WITH HIM BUMPED OUT, NO EVIDENCE WOULD CONNECT THE PLOTTERS WITH THE KILLING.

"WHY KILL KENNEDY? THE BOYS HAD NOTHING AGAINST JFK. HE JUST HAPPENED TO BE OPPORTUNITY. HE WAS A CONVENIENT WAY OF DOING A NECESSARY JOB, HIS KILLING WOULD KILL THE DANGER TO COMRADE CASTRO BY WIPING OUT THE RIGHTISTS, THE BIRCHERS, THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADERS AND THE OTHER ANTI-REDS THAT WERE GROWING IN STRENGTH. THE MURDER WOULD BE PINNED ON THEM.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/5/64

WARREN REYNOLDS, part owner, Johnny Renolds Used Car Lot, 500 East Jefferson Boulevard, who was previously interviewed by FBI Agents on January 21, 1964, telephonically advised as follows:

After being interviewed by FBI Agents on January 21, 1964, concerning his having observed certain activities immediately after the shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. TIPPIT on November 22, 1963, he (REYNOLDS) was shot on the night of January 23, 1964.

REYNOLDS stated that he was contacting the FBI to determine if the FBI investigation had determined anything that would indicate that his being shot was connected in any way with the OSWALD case.

Mr. REYNOLDS was asked if he had any such information to indicate such was the case and he stated he did not, but wanted to advise the FBI that on the afternoon of March 2, 1964, General EDWIN A. WALKER had telephonically contacted him at his place of business, at which time General WALKER read an article from some Boston newspaper to him. According to REYNOLDS, this newspaper article was written by BOB CONSIDINE and indicated that it was unusual that REYNOLDS had been shot because he had "fingered" OSWALD. REYNOLDS stated that actually he did not "finger" OSWALD.

REYNOLDS stated that General WALKER asked REYNOLDS if he would come to see General WALKER because General WALKER did not want to talk on the telephone. REYNOLDS stated that he does not know whether he will contact General WALKER or not, but that in the event he does he will advise the FBI of the results of such contact.

REYNOLDS added that in connection with his having been shot, that a man known only as "DAGO" had been picked up by the Dallas Police Department as a suspect in the

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on 3/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461 DL 157-218

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/ds 269 Date dictated 3/4/64

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shooting, but was later released because of his alibi, which was provided by a woman by the name of NANCY J. MOORE, who recently hanged herself while in jail in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. REYNOLDS stated that he was merely making the above information known to the FBI for any use it might be, and that in the event he received any factual information indicating that his having been shot was related to the OSWALD case he would so advise.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/24/64

A physical check of the railroad right-of-way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad from the downtown area of Dallas to approximately four miles north of General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, failed to locate a field or open area where a person could target practice with either a rifle or pistol. It was noted that the entire route is composed of residential and commercial buildings to a close proximity of the railroad tracks.

This check also encompassed a three or four-mile radius of the railroad which would include the Love Field area.

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on 2/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

IVAN D. LEE and

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ds Date dictated 2/24/64

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DL 100-10461
RPD:tll
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On February 13, 1964 the Dallas Times Herald newspaper carried a UPI release "WALKER claims Communist Cell Active in Dallas" which release was datelined Shreveport, Louisiana.

This article stated that a radio interview was had with former General EDWIN A. WALKER by radio station KWKH on the evening of February 12, 1964. It stated that WALKER had remarked that there was a Communist cell in Dallas which government investigators knew about and that "it is perfectly clear" that LEE HARVEY OSWALD "was working with the Communist cell in Dallas."

This article stated that General WALKER had said he did not know if OSWALD was questioned or arrested in connection with an attempted shooting of WALKER.

According to the article, General WALKER stated in his radio interview that he had never been questioned by a federal officer in connection with the attempt on his life, and no other law enforcement agent had contacted him since he called them and had them remove a bullet from his home.

It should be noted that previous investigation has reflected that LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly shot at General WALKER at his home on April 10, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date February 20, 1964

General EDWIN A. WALKER was interviewed in the presence of his attorney, JOE MATTHEWS, at 812 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas. This interview was based on a United Press International Release captioned "WALKER Claims Communist Cell Active in Dallas", appearing in the February 13, 1964 issue of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper. In response to a question concerning the alleged Communist cell active in Dallas, WALKER stated that people's definition of Communism differs. He then mentioned the Fair Play for Cuba Committee as possible Communist activity. He stated there must be Communists in Dallas and stated people will know about Communism and indicated he will tell them about it. In connection with a question concerning the alleged Communist Party activity of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WALKER stated in substance that MRS. OSWALD was bound to be a Communist as she came from Russia but it would take a lot of investigation in Minsk, Russia to establish this.

WALKER mentioned that he had been unable to obtain any information regarding his case, meaning the attempt on his life and that he had had no report from the authorities regarding this matter. He said according to news accounts all of this information had been turned over to the FBI and the President's Commission. He said he had been unable to get information from the Dallas Police concerning their investigation of the matter as he had sent a representative there for this purpose. He said that since he could not get the information from the FBI, the Commission, or local authorities, he would have to conduct his own personal investigation of this matter. WALKER then mentioned three other deaths which he stated had occurred in Dallas since April, 1963, and said he would like to see someone investigate these deaths. He referred to one as a Southern Methodist University law professor name not recalled, a Dr. DEEN, a doctor at Timberlawn, and the owner of a used car lot in Dallas, not further identified. In connection with the used car lot owner, he stated a Mexican had been seen running away from the lot.

At this point during the interview, attorney JOE MATTHEWS interrupted the interview, and requested he be allowed to consult with his client before continuing the interview. After a brief consultation with WALKER, MATTHEWS advised that WALKER would review his files and papers and discuss the matter with CLYDE WATTS, his attorney in Oklahoma City and thereafter would contact the FBI if he was able to furnish any information.

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on 2/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents PAUL L. SCOTT and W. HARLAN BROWN/pc Date dictated 2/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date February 18, 1964

Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, with whom she is temporarily residing. Mrs. FORD is of Russian descent and speaks the Russian language and has been previously identified by MARINA as a close friend of hers.

MARINA was questioned concerning the photographs which LEE HARVEY OSWALD had taken at the General WALKER home at Dallas, which photographs appear in inventory item number 14 - photograph 1 and inventory item 369, and have been identified as being photographs of the WALKER home.

MARINA stated that she had originally seen these photographs about two or three days after the WALKER shooting. On this occasion, she smelled smoke in the house which they rented on Neely Street. She investigated and found LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the bathroom burning pages from a loose-leaf notebook. OSWALD identified the paper he was burning as being the plans for the shooting of General WALKER. MARINA stated these pages came from a loose-leaf notebook with a blue cover. She has seen this loose-leaf notebook about the house since the WALKER incident and knows that OSWALD did not destroy the notebook also. She also recalls seeing a bus time-table in the notebook at the time he was burning the pages. At this time, OSWALD had in his hand some photographs. She asked to see the photographs and then asked OSWALD what they were. He identified them as being photographs which he had taken of the WALKER home. MARINA is of the opinion that OSWALD developed and printed the photographs himself as he had available material for such work at his place of employment and because he did not trust anybody else to do the developing and printing.

MARINA is not sure with which camera OSWALD took the photographs of the WALKER house. She reiterated that OSWALD owned two cameras; one a Russian made camera with the trade name "Smena - 2", and the other a U. S. made camera. The "Smena - 2" camera was previously identified as the "Cuera - 2" camera. "Smena - 2" is the English translation of the Russian ~~trade name of this camera.~~

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on 2/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ANTOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN - gj Date dictated 2/18/64

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She was asked if there were other occasions when she knew that OSWALD had taken his rifle out to practice firing with it. She said that she could not recall any other occasions but there were times when OSWALD would walk from the house saying he would return soon. She thinks it entirely possible that he did practice firing with his rifle on some of these occasions.

MARINA said she did not know OSWALD had intended to attempt the assassination of General WALKER. She said she had not heard of General WALKER prior to his admission to her on the night of the attempted assassination nor did she know even then who WALKER was until he explained WALKER's identity to her. She said she had never discussed the WALKER incident with anyone until questioned about it by persons investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. She said she had never mentioned the incident to Mrs. RUTH PAINE.

MARINA was questioned further concerning OSWALD's trip to Mexico.

She stated that she had known about OSWALD's trip to Mexico about a week before he had taken the trip. She said she had been aware of the interest of the interviewing agents in the trip of OSWALD to Mexico because of the questioning done by the interviewing agents concerning this trip. She said she had not told the interviewing agents about the trip and had, in fact, stated that she did not know about the trip whereas in truth she had known because she did not like the FBI and she had wanted to save something to tell the Commission.

She said that when questioned concerning the OSWALD trip to Mexico by the Commission, she realized the interest of the Government in this trip and being under oath, told the truth about the trip whereas she previously had not.

MARINA stated she had not liked New Orleans and had told OSWALD she wanted to return to Dallas. She thereupon wrote RUTH PAINE requesting that Mrs. PAINE help her to return to Dallas. RUTH PAINE wrote that she would be in New Orleans to pick her up and return her to Dallas. MARINA stated it was OSWALD's intention at the

beginning to return to Dallas with her and Mrs. PAINE. Later, however, he conceived the idea of going to Mexico for the purpose of entering Cuba. He wanted to go to Cuba because he was interested in that country and because Cuba and Russia were friendly nations. He told her that the only way he could get to Cuba was through Mexico. MARINA did not want to go to Cuba but said she would probably have gone if OSWALD had been admitted and had later asked for her and JUNE to join him there. It was her opinion that OSWALD, if admitted to Cuba, would become disillusioned there as he had become in Russia and he would return to the United States and support his family in a normal way.

She advised she had not told RUTH PAINE or anyone else about OSWALD going to Mexico and she feels certain OSWALD did not tell RUTH PAINE or anyone else about his trip to Mexico. While he was in Mexico, he wrote her no letters because he did not want anyone to know he had gone to Mexico.

She said OSWALD had informed her he had traveled to Mexico from New Orleans by bus and had returned to Dallas from Mexico by bus. He mentioned that his return trip had cost him less than his trip to Mexico. He took with him somewhere between $160.00 and $180.00 and he returned to Dallas with about $70.00. She was questioned as to why she knew the amounts of money he took and returned with, when she had previously stated she knew nothing about money matters and OSWALD did not tell her anything about money matters. She said OSWALD had told her when she left New Orleans that he had about $160.00 to $180.00. He told her when he returned to Dallas that he had about $70.00. She said it is true that she did not handle the money and she could not spend money unless OSWALD gave her permission but she did know of these matters as above related. She was asked how much money she had in her possession at the time she returned to Dallas from New Orleans. She replied she had no more than $10.00.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date February 22, 1964

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the office of her attorney, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, Fidelity Union Life Building. MR. MC KENZIE was not present during the interview.

MARINA was questioned further concerning alleged target practice of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She advised she had been mistaken on February 17, 1964, when she said she recalled OSWALD cleaning his rifle at Neely Street, at which time he made the statement he had been practicing. She said she is now able to place the date that she saw OSWALD cleaning his rifle as being shortly before the WALKER incident, and at the time they resided on Neeley Street.

MARINA retraced at this time every incident she can recall concerning OSWALD's cleaning or practicing with his rifle. She said she can now recall that OSWALD cleaned his rifle on about four or five occasions during the short period of time which elapsed from the time he acquired the rifle in March, 1963, until his attempted assassination of General WALKER. She can recall that he cleaned the rifle at least one time after the General WALKER incident and before their trip to New Orleans.

At one of the four or five times that she observed OSWALD cleaning his rifle at their home on Neely Street, before the WALKER incident, he told her he had been practicing with the rifle but he did not say when he had practiced. On the other occasions of his cleaning the rifle before the WALKER incident he did not say he had been practicing. MARINA deduced that he might have been practicing with the rifle. She cannot recall now any incidents connected with the rifle cleaning which would indicate to her now that he might have practiced. She can recall nothing unusual in his routine at the time. She said this period between his purchase of the rifle and the WALKER incident was the period of time he was attending night school. She said it would have been entirely possible for him to have practiced on any of the times that he was away from the house ostensibly attending school and if he had practiced on such occasions, it would have been without her knowledge.

4/6

on 2/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/nc Date dictated 2/22/64

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MARINA said to her knowledge OSWALD had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the PAINE garage during her residence with MRS. PAINE and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail. At the time he received the rifle they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely. She is sure in her own mind that she did not see OSWALD with a rifle in January, 1963.

She recalls she first saw the rifle on a shelf in OSWALD's room on Neely Street. She estimates the first time she saw the rifle to be near the end of March, 1963. It was about seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle that she took the picture of OSWALD with the rifle and the pistol and the newspaper. She recalls she took this picture on a Sunday. It was following this, that she recalls seeing OSWALD cleaning the rifle as related above.

MARINA gave further information concerning the incident of OSWALD taking the rifle from the house in a raincoat for the purpose of practicing with it. She believes this incident occurred shortly before the attempt on WALKER's life, probably in March, 1963. She related she needed to go to the store and told OSWALD that she wanted to go to the store and take a walk. OSWALD told her to take JUNE in the carriage and begin walking toward the store and he would catch up with them. MARINA left the house with JUNE and began walking toward the store and shortly OSWALD caught up with them. He had his rifle wrapped up in a raincoat and told MARINA he was going to practice firing with the rifle. She remonstrated with him. She said the police would get him. He replied he was going anyway and it was none of her business. He did not say where he was going to practice firing the rifle, other than he was going to a vacant spot. She did not see any rifle shells in his possession.

They walked from their house on Neely Street to Elsbeth Street where they walked two blocks left and then a block or two to the right, arriving at a large artery, where buses travel, which she believes was Beckley Street. They crossed the street and waited for the bus to arrive. She and JUNE, her daughter, waited with OSWALD until the bus arrived. They saw him board the bus. She does not recall exactly what bus he boarded. She said during the interview of February 17, 1964, she said he had boarded the "Love Field" bus. She explained why she had said that. MARINA advised that the "Love Field" bus stopped at this particular bus stop. She can read the words "Love Field". OSWALD had, at one time, translated the words for her and she knew them to mean literally "field of love". He had also told her that he

had practiced in a "field". Through the association of these ideas she had concluded that it was the "Love Field" bus he boarded.

MARINA furnished further information concerning the photograph of OSWALD which she took and the camera with which she took it. She advised that she believed she took the photograph with the American camera which OSWALD owned. She repeated OSWALD owned two cameras- one an American camera and the other a Russian-made camera, which she has identified as the Smena 2. She said the American camera had a grayish color, somewhat like aluminum. It was a box-type camera. She is not completely sure however, as to whether the camera had an extending bellows. She can recall that she sighted the camera by looking down into a viewer at the top of the camera. She said she did not know where this camera is now. MARINA advised she could identify this camera.

MARINA advised she had jotted down the license number of the automobile used by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. on an occasion when he had called at the PAINE residence. She said she had jotted the number down on a piece of paper and given it to OSWALD. She had written the number because OSWALD had told her to jot down the license number of any FBI Agent who came to the house in order that he would know that it was a FBI car.

MARINA advised she had not informed MR. or MRS. PAINE that OSWALD owned a rifle nor had she informed either of the PAINEs of OSWALD's attempt on the life of General WALKER. She felt sure that OSWALD had not informed either of the PAINEs of these matters.

MARINA said she had not informed SAs BOGUSLAV and HEITMAN previous to December 3, 1963, of the WALKER note or the attempt on WALKER's life by OSWALD because in the first place she was OSWALD's wife, and in the second place, because OSWALD had not killed WALKER in the attempt, for which she was very happy.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/26/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest.

She was exhibited the photograph of one LYUDMILA NIKOLAYEVNA PRUSAKOVA, nee ISCHENKO, born February 8, 1932, citizen of the U.S.S.R., who was one of 28 Soviet students who visited England as tourists in May 1960. MARINA advised, after viewing the photograph, that she could not identify the person depicted in the photograph. She said this person is not related to her.

A camera described as an "Imperial Reflex", duo lens, size 620, metallic gray in color, was exhibited to MARINA. She immediately identified it as the American camera which she had previously referred to as being the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said this is the camera with which she had taken the picture of OSWALD holding the rifle and newspaper and wearing the pistol. She said this is the camera, she believes, with which OSWALD took the photographs of the WALKER house in Dallas, but she cannot be sure of this.

MARINA was questioned concerning OSWALD's reading habits while in Dallas, Texas. She said he had gone to the Dallas Public Library on many occasions and had brought back piles of books to their residence. She said that generally the books which he brought home to read were histories or biographies. She recalls that he read biographies of HITLER, KENNEDY and KHRUSHCHEV. She is not clear in her mind as to whether he read these books in New Orleans or in Dallas. She recalls he also read the book "Time to Live and Time to Die" by ERIC MARIA REMARQUE. She recalls he read a book about POWERS, the U-2 pilot. She cannot specifically recall what books he checked out of the Dallas Public Library.

MARINA was questioned concerning a previous statement made by her that following his return from Mexico, OSWALD

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on 2/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV/ds Date dictated 2/26/64

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had told her he would buy her a washing machine. MARINA said OSWALD had not purchased this washing maching and, in fact, not much had been done with a view to purchasing a machine except that she and Mrs. PAINE had checked the newspapers for private sales. She said to her knowledge no telephone calls had been made by either Mrs. PAINE or OSWALD with regard to the washing machine. Mrs. OSWALD said she, of course, had made no such calls as she could not speak enough English. MARINA OSWALD specifically stated that she does not recall that anyone called the Ridgewood Furniture Company in Garland, Texas, with regard to the purchase or rental of a washing machine for her.

MARINA was questioned concerning a notice of the Irving, Texas, Post Office of "Attempt to Deliver Mail" which was dated November 20, 1963, and concerned a parcel addressed to LEE OSWALD, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on which was due twelve cents postage. MARINA advised she recalls that a parcel had been delivered by the postman at the PAINE residence on about November 20, 1963, on which twelve cents postage was due. She paid the postage and accepted the parcel. The parcel contained, she believes, a magazine. She thinks this magazine was one to which they subscribed. This magazine is "Ogonek", a weekly Russian, news-type magazine.

MARINA was questioned concerning a letter written to her by Mrs. RUTH PAINE, which letter was dated May 16, 1963. In this letter Mrs. PAINE spoke of her displeasure with her husband and of her intention to travel to New York to find herself "a lover". MARINA said she recalled the letter. She believed this statement by Mrs. PAINE to have been a joke. She said Mrs. PAINE was not serious and that Mrs. PAINE was not that type of a woman. She added that Mrs. PAINE did not like LEE HARVEY OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not like Mrs. PAINE. She was sure that there was no illicit relationship between Mrs. PAINE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She can recall that on one occasion she discussed

with Mrs. PAINE her relationship with her husband, Mr. PAINE. She said she told Mrs. PAINE in a jocular way that if her husband would not live with her she would spit on him and find herself another one. She said that she was sure that Mrs. PAINE took this in the manner in which she had stated it, that is, that it was sort of a joke.

MARINA was questioned concerning the alleged fights engaged in by her and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she believed OSWALD had physically mistreated her about four times during their married life. She was asked what this mistreatment consisted of and she replied that it consisted of OSWALD hitting her in the face. She was asked if she had retaliated and she said that she had. MARINA said that she had thrown things at OSWALD. She recalled once throwing a radio at him and recalls that the radio had been broken when it hit the floor. MARINA was asked as to who had actually started the fights and she had replied that OSWALD had started the fights by hitting her. MARINA was questioned as to what had caused the fights. She said that generally the fights were started because she had criticized OSWALD and he had become angry and hit her. She was asked as to how she had criticized OSWALD. She replied she had criticized the books that he read. She said OSWALD was always reading books on history, biqraphies, and philosophy, and that she had told him he should read more fiction. She criticized his political ideas. She said OSWALD was always talking about political subjects and was critical of both the United States Government and the Russian government, and she did not like to talk about political things. She also recalls that once an argument had ensued because OSWALD did not want his mother to visit in their home and she thought it was proper that the mother should visit their home.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/64

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.

She was exhibited photographs of a number of items which were seized by the Dallas Police Department in their search of the MICHAEL and RUTH PAINE residence at 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and OSWALD's room at 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, and later turned over to the FBI at Dallas. MARINA OSWALD's comments concerning each of these items are noted herein below with the appropriate number designated and described:

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
6	Photograph No. 5. This photograph depicts a railroad track. MARINA said this could possibly be the railroad track near the WALKER home in Dallas as LEE HARVEY OSWALD had told her he had taken pictures of the WALKER home. He also mentioned to her there was a railroad track that ran near the WALKER house and she felt this might be a photograph of a portion of that track which ran near the WALKER house.
63	Photograph No. 1. This is a postcard to the OSWALDs in Russian from Mrs. OSWALD (front and back).
	Photograph No. 2. This is a postcard to MARINA OSWALD, c/o RUTH PAINE, at Irving, Texas, from LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was in New Orleans. OSWALD mentioned that everything was fine; that he was living with Aunt LILLIAN where he was received very well. He said he was looking for work. He said when he found work he would write MARINA. He closed with kisses to MARINA and JUNIE.
64	Photograph No. 1. This is from a postcard to the OSWALDs from LUDMILLA (nickname LUIDA) LARIONOVA SEMIONOVA, who resides at the address Zaozernaya Street No. 6, Apartment 4, Leningrad, Russia. She is in charge of a government import store in Leningrad.

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on 2/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV:vm Date dictated 2/26/64

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FD-529 (10-20-78)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FD-329 (10-20-78)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REC-135
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Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category X
Date of Declassification Indefinite

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b-1

Through sources available to your office you should attempt to obtain two copies each of the two articles which can be forwarded to the Bureau for translation and dissemination to the President's Commission.

[redacted] b-1

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JMSimac
(8)

[redacted]

NOTE:

[redacted] b-1

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 3 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

FD-329 (10-20-78)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

4:24 PM

February 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. EVANS
MR. DE LOACH

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mr. William Randolph Hearst called from New York City. He stated the new Life Magazine which comes out tomorrow has a black and white picture of Lee Harvey Oswald with a rifle and pistol in his pocket. Mr. Hearst stated the Knight papers, sparked by the Detroit Free Press, and Life are both claiming copyright. Mr. Hearst wanted to know if they have a copyright of something they may have stolen from the Bureau.

I told Mr. Hearst they did not steal it from us; that my recollection is that Oswald's wife had the picture and she may have sold it as she has a business manager and lawyer and whether she sold it or not or whether the Dallas Police Department got it, I did not know. Mr. Hearst stated the Dallas Police Department did have it as Johnny Harris, who is from that neck of the woods and was down there, said he saw it there. I stated they may have gotten it from her either before or after she sold a copy to the magazine. I stated Oswald's mother, who is in New York today I thought to make a speech tonight, claims to have a lot of pictures and evidence that will prove her son's innocence but which she did not give to the Warren Commission. I stated I had heard that the reason she would not present this to the Commission was because she could not get any assurance that they would not make it public as she wants to write a book. Mr. Hearst commented that if she wants to prove his innocence, she better give it to the Commission first. I commented that Oswald's wife admitted that she believes he committed the crime. Mr. Hearst stated that Oswald had shot at General Walker and the picture was supposed to have been taken right after that. I stated I understand the wife or Mrs. Paine, with whom the wife was living, had the photograph of him with his gun and revolver, the gun being the gun he used to shoot at General Walker and later used to shoot the President. Mr. Hearst stated that they better keep hands off then as it is a piece of private property. I stated it at least was; that there have been a lot of leaks come out of the Dallas Police Department before Oswald was killed. I stated after he was killed, the Dallas Police sent to us the gun and bullet which we examined in our

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Miss Holmes
JEH:edm (9)

MAR 26 1964

105-82555-2662

EX-114

19 MAR 24 1964

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February 17, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Evans, DeLoach

Laboratory here and made certain findings and then we sent the report back to our Dallas Office, who in turn turned it over to the local police, but, and this was for his, Mr. Hearst's, confidential information, the Chief of Police, who was trying to please everybody, was giving interviews on TV most of the time until I sent him word to keep his mouth shut, as he was going to hurt the case with the evidence being given out as we did not know what lawyers were going to be used.

I commented that there is a mess in Dallas now as to whether Ruby can get a fair trial in Dallas in view of the publicity. Mr. Hearst stated the defense will probably confuse the issue so Ruby will get off. I stated that, of course, we merely give findings, but in my own mind I am convinced that Oswald killed the President and that the Commission will ultimately reach that finding. I stated that in the meantime there are all these wild rumors going around such as the story that Oswald was an employee of the FBI, and just the other day his mother claimed he was an employee of CIA and John McCone had to issue a statement denying it. Mr. Hearst stated the European papers are the worst in this. I agreed and mentioned that our man in Rome sent in several wires about four papers which had that story on the front page. I stated I thought it was all a planned smear by the communists and Mr. Hearst stated he would not be surprised.

I stated Oswald was a communist and openly admitted it. I stated at the very beginning the communist press out of Moscow had a statement that the man who shot the President was of the extreme right, and when it was exposed that Oswald was a Marxist and tried to defect to Russia, then they began to swing it around the other way. Mr. Hearst stated the Russians are better at keeping their mouths shut, because if they say what they want and then get embarrassed, they never say another word. I stated they would like to prove Oswald was employed by us or CIA or the Government and then smear that branch and the one branch they hate the worst is the FBI.

Mr. Hearst thanked me.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:15
DATE 2-25-64
BY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	3/23/64	2/29-3/12/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed by
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	MILTON L. NEWSOM	ds

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 3/10/64, at Dallas.
Report of SA MILTON L. NEWSOM, 3/21/64, at Dallas.

- P -

DO NOT DISSEMINATE TO COMMISSION PER MEMO BRANIGAN TO SULLIVAN 3-7-64

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Based on instructions received from the Bureau on March 5, 1964, this report contains only information relating to coverage by [redacted] and [redacted]. For that reason, an overlap exists in the period dates of this report with previous reports submitted.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the U. S. Attorney or the local U. S. Secret Service or any other agency. Extra copies of this report have been made for Dallas in the event additional copies are needed in this

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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2 MAR 26 1964

REC-26

REC-54

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78 APR 20 1964

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DL T-1 advised that later on March 7, 1964, ROBERT OSWALD contacted MARINA to advise her that he would be over to see her about 1:30 or 2:00 P.M. on March 8, 1964. MARINA told ROBERT that she was getting along very well in her new residence and mentioned that Mrs. SMITH, a neighbor, had invited her to dinner for March 7, 1964.

DL T-2, on March 7, 1964, advised he received no pertinent information on that date.

DL T-1 stated that on March 8, 1964, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE contacted MARINA and warned her not to let anyone in her house that she does not know.

Later KATHERINE FORD contacted MARINA, requesting MARINA call her when ROBERT OSWALD left so she could come over to visit MARINA. MARINA advised KATHERINE FORD that two reporters came by but she would not open the door for them and told them to contact WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE. MARINA then mentioned that she saw JAMES HERBERT MARTIN in her dreams last night and, following that statement, asked Mrs. FORD to check on medication to help control sexual desire. MARINA said if MARTIN had not been sterilized she would never have been intimate with him. She described MARTIN as a strong male specimen and explained that is why she was attracted to him. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a weaker male specimen with a weaker nervous system, and indicated she was ashamed of her husband. MARINA asked Mrs. FORD if she thought GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a normal person, to which Mrs. FORD replied that she had never heard how GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was in bed. MARINA mentioned that WANDA MARTIN must have known something was going on between her and JIM MARTIN. MARINA said MARTIN acts now as if everything was a lie. Mrs. FORD said that if DECLAN FORD becomes MARINA's manager DECLAN FORD cannot use MC KENZIE as a personal attorney.

DL T-1 said MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD later on March 8, 1964, and advised that ROBERT OSWALD and his family had just left. MARINA told KATHERINE FORD that ROBERT OSWALD told her some new information had just come out that LEE HARVEY OSWALD

had been drinking Coca Cola ten minutes after the shots were fired that killed the President. MARINA expressed doubt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD could have been calm enough to be drinking Coca Cola if he were the person who fired the shots. MARINA also mentioned that ROBERT told her someone had seen a man other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD run across the yard of the building. MARINA then explained ROBERT's statements by adding that ROBERT is a relative of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and somehow wants to clear his brother. MARINA said it is hard to believe that it was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD who committed the crime and that she would not try to exonerate him, stating that, "If he is guilty, he is guilty". Mrs. FORD told MARINA she believes the Government is trying to find the truth of the matter and MARINA agreed. Mrs. FORD said DECLAN FORD thought there was more than one person doing the shooting and that there were possibly two people shooting at the same time. MARINA said she doubted that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had an accomplice. MARINA said she feels LEE did the shooting and, further, that he took a shot at General EDWIN WALKER, and further shooting on his part could have been expected. She said the main reason she feels this way is that he came to see her on Thursday before the shooting. She pointed out she did not see him take the rifle at that time. She then said she felt sure LEE did the shooting but wondered if someone else was shooting, also. She said the bullets should have been different if there was more than one and that she is sure the bullets will be compared. MARINA OSWALD also mentioned that "the boy" claimed LEE had a package but she did not see LEE carrying a package when he came to see her on Thursday. She said she thought he was always in view and could not have made the package during the time he was at the PAINE residence. MARINA again expressed doubt, wondering why LEE came to see her on Thursday. Mrs. FORD and MARINA both said, "Only God knows", and stated that if JACK RUBY had not shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, perhaps LEE would have told the story by now. Mrs. FORD warned MARINA not to put herself in the position of LEE's mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, as to LEE's innocence.

DL T-1 said that later on the same date Mrs. FORD indicated to MARINA that she thinks ROBERT probably told MARINA about the things they mentioned before as ROBERT is now sympathizing with his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD. MARINA advised

KATHERINE FORD that this is absolutely not the case, as ROBERT told her that MARGUERITE OSWALD would like to see her, MARINA, but that she should not meet with Mrs. OSWALD under any circumstances. MARINA said ROBERT OSWALD claims his mother is crazy. MARINA said ROBERT was LEE HARVEY OSWALD's brother and would naturally be happy to find some information in defense of LEE. She said she would like this, too. MARINA said she does not believe OSWALD would give her address to MARGUERITE OSWALD.

DL T-2 advised he received no pertinent information concerning MARINA on March 8, 1964.

DL T-1 advised on March 9, 1964, MARINA contacted KATHERINE FORD and discussed going to laundromat and the possibility of MARINA purchasing a clothes dryer. Mrs. FORD made arrangements with MARINA for MARINA to keep her child, GREGORY FORD, on March 10, 1964, and that on March 11, 1964, she and MARINA would go furniture shopping.

DL T-2 advised on March 9, 1964, no pertinent activity was noted at MARINA's residence.

On March 10, 1964, DL T-1 advised WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE contacted MARINA and advised her that he would visit her at her residence on that morning.

MARINA contacted DECLAN FORD and stated she would like to have Mrs. FORD present when MC KENZIE got there. FORD advised MARINA that Mrs. FORD was not home.

DL T-2 advised that MC KENZIE contacted MARINA on March 10, 1964, at her residence and warned MARINA that MARGUERITE OSWALD is in Dallas and may try to visit her. He told her that in the event MARGUERITE OSWALD appeared at her house with reporters, she should talk to Mrs. OSWALD but she should not say anything to the reporters and she should not let them in her house.

DL T-1 stated that later on March 10, 1964, MARINA discussed instructions MC KENZIE had given her relative to Mrs.

OSWALD with KATHERINE FORD. MARINA said she did not feel like talking to Mrs. OSWALD and would not open the door for her should she come to her residence. Later on the same date MARINA again contacted Mrs. FORD and stated she desired to purchase a birthday present for DECLAN FORD and requested Mrs. FORD to make the purchase.

DL T-2 advised that later on March 10, 1964, KATHERINE FORD visited MARINA at her residence and then indulged in general conversation concerning children, a birthday present for DECLAN and plans for MARINA to stay at the FORD house while the FORDS are in Washington.

DL T-1 advised that MARINA OSWALD was in contact with KATHERINE FORD on two occasions on March 11, 1964, at which time they discussed MARINA keeping Mrs. FORD's son, GREGORY, on March 11, 1964. MARINA also indicated she was trying to get in touch with ROBERT OSWALD.

DL T-2, on March 11, 1964, advised that two unknown females visited MARINA at her residence and extended an invitation to her for her to attend their church in Richardson, Texas.

At approximately 6:00 P.M. on March 11, 1964, MARINA and her children departed her residence to go to the FORD residence where they were to remain until March 14, 1964, while the FORDS were in Washington, D. C.

DL T-1 and DL T-2 advised no further information was obtained on March 11 and 12, 1964.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	DALLAS	MAR 30 1964	3/16-19/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES J. O'CONNOR JJO: | TYPED BY: plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCES: Report SA RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS, 3/3/64, Minneapolis.

- P -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

No further investigation is contemplated by Miami in the phase of this case covered in this report.

A.*
(COVER PAGE)

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Miami (105-8342)
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105-82555-2913 REC-53

2 APR 2 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Pres. Comm 2cc	CIA 1cc	
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	4/1/64	4/10/64	
HOW FWD.	Liaison	Liaison	
BY	BFR/ltr	CIA/ltr	

NOTATIONS

79 APR 13 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—75334-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR
Date: 3/30/64
Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 105-8342
Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, Cuban exile at Miami, Fla., stated he attended convention of "Christian Crusade" at Shreveport, La., during 2/64 and discussed assassination with persons there. He stated he possessed no first-hand information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD's activities, and any remarks made by him concerning OSWALD would have been qualified as speculation. Regarding alleged plan of Cuban named QUINTIN PINO to rescue OSWALD after assassination, Dr. PENABAZ said he had not stated this as a fact. He said he heard it from another Cuban at Miami. Tracing of the QUINTIN PINO story, as obtained by Dr. PENABAZ, resulted in explanation that it was rumor and commentary among Cuban exiles at Miami.

- P -

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MM 105-8342
JJO:plm
1
DETAILS:

The following investigation supplements that contained in the report of Special Agent RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS, dated March 3, 1964, at Minneapolis, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka; IS - R", concerning statements by the Reverend FREDERICK CURTIS FOWLER of Duluth, Minnesota, relating to alleged collusion between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

2.

Date 3/25/64

1

Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ, age 45, resident at 2805 Southwest Fourth Avenue, Miami, Florida, advised he had graduated from Duke University in 1939; subsequently attained his Law Degree from the University of Havana, and had practiced Law in Cuba, as well as being engaged in newspaper writing before coming to the United States as an exile from the CASTRO regime as of June, 1960.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he is currently active in preparation of radio programs broadcast over 110 radio stations in eleven Latin American countries. He said these programs are directed against the CASTRO regime. He said he has also been a writer for the "Fort Lauderdale News", published at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and for the "Jefferson City News Tribune", published at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he was invited to speak at the Third Annual National Anti-Communist Leadership School, sponsored by the Christian Crusade, which was held at the Captain Shreve Hotel, Shreveport, Louisiana, during February 10-14, 1964. He said the Christian Crusade has as its founder and director the Reverend BILLIE JAMES HARGIS.

Dr. PENABAZ stated that during the period of his visit at Shreveport, he recalled having a visit in the room of the Reverend HARGIS, at which General EDWIN WALKER was present, and also another individual, whom he did not specifically recall to be Reverend FREDERICK FOWLER, although he did not recall who else it might have been. He stated that during this visit, a discussion developed over the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On 3/16/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by SAs JAMES J. O'CONNOR and PETER J. NERO:plm Date dictated 3/28/64

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It was pointed out to Dr. PENABAZ that information had been received attributing to Dr. PENABAZ various statements regarding the assassination which made more specific details desirable.

With respect to information that the assassination arose from an agreement between President KENNEDY and Premier KHRUSHCHEV for the elimination of FIDEL CASTRO with a provision that Cuba remain communistic, Dr. PENABAZ said he would never make such a general remark that could not be logically proven. He said that while such a theory is not contradictory in itself, he would not have voiced it without making clear that it was pure speculation. He stated he has never observed so many pundits pour forth so many distorted remarks as have been made concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. Dr. PENABAZ stated he probably did say that one could argue in favor of the thesis that CASTRO may have had reasons to eliminate President KENNEDY, since it was evident that CASTRO seemed to realize that President KENNEDY wanted him deposed as the leader in Cuba. Dr. PENABAZ said that in a speech by CASTRO made at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana about the beginning of September, 1963, which speech was reported in the American press, CASTRO virtually threatened President KENNEDY by a statement to the effect that leaders threatening him (CASTRO) better be careful, because they, too, could suffer accidents. Dr. PENABAZ stated significant with this remark by CASTRO was information, unconfirmed, but received by the Cuban exile colony, that about three weeks prior to the speech of CASTRO at the Brazilian Embassy, an attempt had been made on CASTRO's life, with the result that someone was, in fact, killed. Dr. PENABAZ stated this may or may not be true.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he possessed no information concerning a trip to Cuba by OSWALD or the awarding of $10,000 to OSWALD as payment in the assignment to assassinate President KENNEDY.

Dr. PENABAZ stated that the most known concerning OSWALD's connection with Cuba was the fact that he had gone to Mexico prior to the assassination, and that the Mexican authorities took measures against a girl in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City with whom OSWALD had contact. As possible indication that the Cuban Government was interested in OSWALD, the CASTRO Government protested the detention of the girl assigned to the Cuban Embassy, although she was a Mexican citizen.

With respect to information that the "National Review", a publication at New York City with which writer WILLIAM BUCKLEY is associated, had reported that a "New York Times" reporter had obtained from a very good source the story of OSWALD's trip to Mexico and subsequent return to the United States with the sum of $10,000, but that the "New York Times" mysteriously withheld the story, Dr. PENABAZ stated as follows:

This was the first he had heard of this situation, and he highly doubted its accuracy, since he believes that if anyone had such facts concerning the assassination, nothing could prevent publication of the story over all the world.

With respect to information that OSWALD, on return from his alleged trip to Cuba, was accompanied by QUINTIN PINO,

who was to take OSWALD to Cuba after the assassination, Dr. PENABAZ stated he had not made such a statement to anyone as being fact. He stated he had heard of an alleged plot wherein QUINTIN PINO had crossed into Texas from Mexico for the purpose of rescuing OSWALD after the assassination, but that the plan failed because OSWALD was not wearing clothing of the prearranged color, whereby he would be readily recognized by PINO, and also, since OSWALD became involved in the shooting of Dallas Policeman TRIPPITT, OSWALD failed to reach the rendezvous at the time PINO would pick him up.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he had heard this story concerning PINO from MIGUEL DE LEON, whom he described as a former Cuban Congressman with contacts throughout Central America. He said that according to DE LEON, QUINTIN PINO was a strongman in the diplomatic service of FIDEL CASTRO, and had been sent by CASTRO to Nicaragua as of 1959 to organize anti-government guerrillas there.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he has never written any article in his news columns concerning the matter of QUINTIN PINO, because it is just the remark of one person to him, and may have no basis in fact. He said that for the same reason, he had not reported such information to government authorities.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he had made no such statement that OSWALD had been shot by JACK RUBY for failing to follow the escape plan after the assassination. Dr. PENABAZ stated he may have said that such a possibility existed, but he would definitely have qualified it as purely a possibility.

Dr. PENABAZ stated that although he could not recall speaking with Reverend FOWLER of Minnesota, he did do a lot of talking while in Shreveport, and much of it in the field of conjecture regarding the assassination. He said that the Reverend FOWLER is undoubtedly confusing what statements may have been made by Dr. PENABAZ with other statements or reading material known to Reverend FOWLER.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he had not heard any statement to the effect that the garage mechanic at Dallas, Texas who had observed OSWALD in the Dallas theater, following the assassination, had been mysteriously killed.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he had made no such statement, either to Reverend FOWLER or anyone else, that his information concerning the alleged agreement between President KENNEDY and Premier KHRUSHCHEV to depose CASTRO, or any of the other speculations on the assassination, had been received by him from a good friend in Cuba. He said that Reverend FOWLER was definitely confused in such a statement, and he believed Reverend FOWLER was possibly confusing the statements he had received from various individuals at Shreveport. He said that possibly Reverend FOWLER had also talked to CARLOS BRINGUIER, a resident of New Orleans, who was present at the meeting in the Captain Shreve Hotel.

Dr. PENABAZ stated he had never heard any statement or information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were members of a six-member communist cell active in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. PENABAZ stated all his information concerning OSWALD is hearsay, and he knows no one other than CARLOS BRINGUIER of New Orleans, Louisiana who had any personal contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/25/64

1

MIGUEL DE LEON ROJAS, resident at 17 Majorca, Coral Gables, Florida, advised he had been a Congressman in Cuba and also a Councilman in the city of Santiago de Cuba. He stated he was familiar with the fact that QUINTIN PINO MACHADO, during 1959, had been appointed by FIDEL CASTRO as Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua, and that PINO was subsequently declared persona non grata for teaching youth groups in Nicaragua methods of sabotage. He stated that in his travels and various contacts among Cuban exiles and Central American acquaintances, he was aware that QUINTIN PINO had served on a Cuban assignment in Mexico to investigate activities directed against the CASTRO regime.

With respect to the alleged plan wherein PINO would assist LEE HARVEY OSWALD in making an escape following the assassination, Mr. DE LEON stated he had learned this while visiting in the home of Cuban engineer SIXTO MESA. He said this visit occurred about a week after the assassination, and he did not recall who in the MESA home had related the episode involving QUINTIN PINO MACHADO.

On 3/18/64 at Miami, Florida 8 File # Miami 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:plm Date dictated 3/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/25/64

SIXTO MESA, 285 Shore Drive, Bay Heights, Miami, Florida, an engineer by profession, stated he recalled the occasion shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY wherein MIGUEL DE LEON and Dr. ADOLFO VILASUSO were present in his home and discussed the assassination. He said that with respect to the information that QUINTIN PINO MACHADO was involved in the plan on behalf of the Cuban Government to effect the escape of LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the assassination, he (MESA) possessed no authentic information. He stated it was Dr. VILASUSO who had related this story.

On 3/19/64 at Miami, Florida File Miami 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:plm Date dictated 3/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/25/64

1

ADOLFO VILASUSO, a medical doctor residing in exile at 8620 Southwest 21st Street, Miami, Florida, stated he recalled the visit to the home of SIXTO MESA wherein they discussed the assassination, and he mentioned the matter of QUINTIN PINO MACHADO allegedly being involved in the plan for OSWALD to escape from the United States. He stated it would be impossible for him to determine the origin of this allegation, inasmuch as to his knowledge, there was no particular source for the information, but rather it was a matter of rumor and commentary which passed through the Cuban exile colony at Miami.

Dr. VILASUSO stated he possessed no authentic information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any circumstance surrounding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On 3/19/64 at Miami, Florida 10 File # Miami 105-8342

by SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR:plm Date dictated 3/24/64

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/15/64

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Coakley

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy have recently appeared in the French newspaper "L'Express." Copies of past articles received from Legal Attache, Paris, have been furnished along with translations to the President's Commission. Buchanan worked for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter from 1946 to 1948 when he admitted Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper and was dismissed. He admitted CP membership to Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 but claimed in 1956 that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

Previous articles by Buchanan have been based on speculation and unfounded material, much of it previously published, to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an Agent of the FBI and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that the investigation of the assassination was covering up discrepancies which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt.

Buchanan's article "Struggle to the Death Between Wall Street and Texas," appearing in the 3/26/64 issue of "L'Express," has been received, translated and reviewed. This last article in the series by Buchanan continues the thesis that Oswald and Ruby were part of a plot to kill President Kennedy and implies that wealthy and influential men in Texas were behind the plot. Buchanan states that Oswald would not have been employed by the Texas School Book Depository without the permission of the city government and "without a decided willingness of the rulers of Dallas to use Oswald later on." Actually the Texas School Box Depository is a private concern not a city agency.

REC-6 105-82555-3315

The wealthy men mentioned in this article include H. L. Hunt, his son Lamar Hunt, and the brothers John D. and Clinton W. Murchison. He claims that these wealthy men of Texas are not "level headed rational businessmen" but are adventurers and gamblers in their operations of the petroleum industries and their spirit of gambling has carried over to other areas.

APR 22 1964

Buchanan states that there are three enemies of the Hunts, Murchisons and "other Texas billionaires": (1) Wall Street financiers; (2) Washington politicians; and (3) communists. Buchanan states that

Enclosure sent 4-16-64
105-82555
JHS:klw
(11)

XEROX

APR 22 1964

APR 21 1964

the wealthy Texans seek to dominate the United States by taking control of Wall Street. An example of this is the effort of the Murchison brothers, he claims, leading to their control of the Investor's Deversified Services (IDS), although a court judgment declared transfer of the IDS to their control illegal and they took a financial loss in relinquishing that control.

As to the political activity of the wealthy Texans, Buchanan says the Hunts and Murchisons provided the late Senator McCarthy with money and prevented the re-election of two critics of Senator McCarthy's in the United States Senate, William Benton of Connecticut and Millard Tydings of Maryland.

As to communism, Buchanan claims that the "Dallas billionaires" consider a communist to be any critic of their regime and their fiscal privileges.

Buchanan asks why the FBI took so long to reveal its knowledge of Oswald's attempt on 4/10/63 on General Edwin A. Walker's life. He, of course, implies that the Bureau knew Oswald was involved in that attempt; however, our first knowledge of his attempt on General Walker's life came from Marina Oswald on 12/3/63. The Dallas Police Department while investigating the attempt on Walker's life did not develop Oswald as a suspect.

Buchanan states that General Walker could have used Oswald to make an unsuccessful attempt on his life in order to gain publicity and to increase his (General Walker's) popularity. Buchanan also claims that an association between Walker and Oswald is proved by the fact that Oswald's address book contained Walker's name and telephone number and the name, private telephone number and license number of an FBI Agent, according to the "Dallas Morning Times." Special Agent James P. Hosty is the FBI Agent but it was the telephone number of the Dallas Office and not Hosty's private number which was found in Oswald's address book. The entry re Walker in the address book is "Walke LA 1-4115." LA 1-4115 is the telephone number of General Walker in Dallas. We have developed no information substantiating Buchanan's claim of association between Walker and Oswald.

Buchanan also parrots the communist propaganda line that the relaxation of "cold-war tensions" would hurt the extensive investments in oil and other industries of the wealthy Texan businessmen and, therefore, they oppose such relaxation.

All in all, the series of articles by Buchanan are based on speculation and preconceived notion that authorities are covering up matters in the investigation of the assassination. He persists throughout the series in ignoring or distorting numerous facts and items of evidence which point to the guilt of Oswald. By attached letter the President's Commission is being furnished a copy of the 3/26/64 "L'Express" article by Buchanan with two copies of a translation thereof.

This article by Buchanan closes with the announcement that a book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" will be published in French soon. Legal Attache, Paris, previously advised of this development and has been instructed by the Bureau to obtain copies of this book for comparison with Buchanan's articles. This matter will be followed and reported.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 4/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet to Bonn dated 3/30/64.

[redacted]

5 - Bureau
(1-Liaison)
(2-Dallas: 100-10461)
1 - Bonn
JCFM:eds (6)

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C/C Wick

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9-1-77

105-82555-3507

SOVIET SECTION

BONN 62-36

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

It is suggested that Dallas conduct investigation to determine if KUNERT has returned to West Germany and that Dallas interview him if he has not.

- Branigan
- Lenihan
- Sizoo

SECRET

Legat, Bonn (62-36) 4-29-64

SEC 20

Director, FBI (105-82555) 3507

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 4-21-64, same caption, relating to two articles appearing in the "Deutsche National-Zeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung" (DNZSZ) on 11-29-63 regarding former General Edwin A. Walker and the assassination of President Kennedy.

[redacted] C

[redacted] S

[redacted] C

2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

JMS:mlw (9)

MAILED 4
MAY 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 6 80 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET
Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-10-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

A highly critical, full page ad costing $1463 appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on the morning of 11-22-63 entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas" which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." This article brought great public indignation and was described as a vicious and cruel article which employed the type of verbiage which tends to incite fanatics.

The article was in the form of a public questionnaire to President Kennedy listing 12 questions principally concerning foreign policy matters.

Investigation revealed this article was prepared by Larrie Henry Schmidt, a Dallas, Texas, insurance salesman, and by Joseph P. Grinnan, a Dallas independent oil man, both of whom were members of the John Birch Society. The money for the ad, according to Schmidt, was solicited by Grinnan from approximately six prominent Dallas businessmen. We have interviewed Weissman concerning the article in great detail. We have not interviewed Joseph P. Grinnan who allegedly solicited the funds for the article from prominent Dallas businessmen.

By letter 4-7-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission requested this Bureau to investigate the source of the funds used to pay for this article. Mr. Rankin specifically requested that either Grinnan or Weissman be interviewed to learn the names of the contributors to the advertisement.

Inasmuch as Grinnan is the individual who allegedly made the solicitation for funds from prominent Dallas businessmen, it is felt we should go directly to him to obtain this information.

Bufiles show that Joseph P. Grinnan of Dallas, Texas, is an independent oil man and a member of the John Birch Society. Our files also show that at the time of the desegregation of the University of Mississippi Grinnan was reported to be a volunteer aide for former General Edwin A. Walker, a known organizer of the John Birch Society, and to keep arms in his automobile.

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-355

REL:mhw (8)

Enc. 105-82555

REC-40

10 MAY 5 1964

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

We have talked to Weissman in the past and he did not volunteer such details to us. It appears quite probable that Weissman would not know who contributed for the ad.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to the Dallas Office instructing that Joseph P. Grinnan be immediately interviewed in accordance with the Commission's request in an effort to determine the source of the funds used to pay for instant advertisement.

OK.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-28-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Liaison
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 4-10-64 (attached) which dealt with a highly critical, full page ad which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on the morning of November 22, 1963, entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." We learned the money for this ad was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At the request of the President's Commission, we interviewed Mr. Grinnan April 20, 1964, to determine the names of the contributors to this ad. Mr. Grinnan informed the Dallas Office he could think of approximately four individuals who contributed approximately $1500, "give or take a $100, which was used to pay for the ad in the Dallas newspaper. Mr. Grinnan stated he desired to contact each of these individuals prior to making these names available.

On April 23, 1964, Mr. Grinnan informed the Dallas Office he wanted to consult with his lawyer, Dr. Robert Morris, who is currently in the race for the Republican nomination for the U. S. Senate. He indicated Dr. Morris would probably be available April 24, 1964, after which time Grinnan would recontact the Dallas Office.

On April 24, 1964, Mr. Grinnan contacted the Dallas Office and stated the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement were as follows:

H. L. Bright, an independent oil operator with offices in the Mercantile Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas

Edgar Crissey, an insurance man with offices in the Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas

Nelson Bunker Hunt, an independent oil man with offices in the Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, who is the son of H. L. Hunt, a well-known Dallas oil man.

Enc.
REL:mhw (11)

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

5/3558

10 MAY 5 1964

58 MAY 7 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

Mr. Grinnan stated that all of the afore-mentioned persons reside in Dallas, Texas. He added he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund but felt that they had solicited funds from others for the purpose of paying for the ad. He also stated he at first thought he (Grinnan) had been a contributor to the fund, but had determined, upon checking, that he had not contributed anything towards the fund used for the payment of the ad in question.

ACTION:

(1) Attached is a letter to the President's Commission furnishing results of our contact with Grinnan in this matter.

OK.

(2) Attached are letters to the Attorney General and Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, also furnishing results of our inquiries in this matter in view of the nation-wide interest in the article in question.

OK. V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-17-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to an article on the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in the 3-15-64 issue of "The Councilor" (received 4-13-64) which identifies itself as having been published by the Citizens' Council of Louisiana, Inc., for Americans Everywhere.

The article with a date line of New Orleans claims that "The Councilor" was in New Orleans to make a fresh search into the assassination matter at the request of the Dallas District Attorney's Office. In addition, the article claims that the Dallas District Attorney's Office enlisted "The Councilor" to check reports that "Oswald and Rubenstein" (apparently Jack Ruby, convicted killer of Oswald) were connected in employment matters.

The article claims that in interviewing personnel directors and employment agency officials, "The Councilor" learned that agents from different Government bureaus have taken key documents concerning Oswald and have not coordinated their investigative efforts. "The Councilor" claims that the biggest feud in this connection exists between "Douglas Dillon's Treasury agents and Bobby Kennedy's FBI." The article also states that more people "are working to cover up the facts than are trying sincerely to unmask the assassination plot."

Ned Touchstone, editor of "The Councilor," has been identified by a confidential informant [redacted] as a member of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The source advised in December, 1963, that Touchstone claimed that the Klan had documented proof that President Johnson was formerly a member of the Klan in Texas during the early days of his political career.

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The source stated that it appeared Touchstone had received this information from General Edwin A. Walker whom Touchstone had recently visited in Dallas, Texas. This allegation against President Johnson has been checked out and no verification of it was developed during our inquiry.

The New Orleans Office has reported that Touchstone uses "The Councilor" to agitate and to condemn and embarrass the Federal Government whenever he has an opportunity. The confidential source advised that Touchstone has made numerous inaccurate and unproven claims and statements in the past.

OBSERVATION:

In view of the speculative and extremist nature of "The Councilor"; its hostility and efforts to embarrass the Bureau; and the unreliability of its editor, it is believed we should not contact "The Councilor" in connection with its allegations in the 3-15-64 issue.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 5 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is an article appearing in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

You will note that the article claims that in April 1963 a letter "signed by a high official of the Justice Department" was sent to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting. The article also alleges that "a high FBI official" had been asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

When Chief Curry testified before the Commission on April 22, 1964, he stated that the Dallas Police force had no record whatsoever of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination. Inasmuch as Chief Curry was not specifically asked about the allegations contained in the enclosed article, we request that your Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter. We also request that you advise the Commission as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or your Bureau concerning the allegations contained in this article.

Sincerely,

REC 10

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

105-82555-362

MAY 6 1964

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

MAY 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

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Compare Belmont to Sullivan 5/8/64
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Washington Insiders Are Talking

RUBY &

SHOCKED OFFICIAL

• Dallas Cops Linke
Murder Try in Ap
• U.S. Justice Dept.
Blocked Their Arr
Months Before JF

By JOHN HENSHAW — *ENQUIRER Washington Bureau Chief*

WASHINGTON — The hottest story making the rounds here is that the U.S. Justice Department prevented the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby BEFORE the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald and the man who killed him, Ruby, were suspected of being partners in crime seven months before the President's death.

The incredible details of the story are so explosive that officials won't even answer "no comment" when asked about it. But the story being discussed by top-level government officials reveals:

1. That the Justice Department deliberately kept Oswald and Ruby out of jail before the assassination.

2. That Dallas cops suspected Oswald of being the gunman and Ruby the paymaster in a plot to murder former Major General Edwin A. Walker — seven months before the President was assassinated.

EXCLUSIVE

There is a suspicion among the American public that there is more to the story behind the assassination of President Kennedy and his slayer, Lee Oswald, than has been disclosed.

The ENQUIRER prints this article in the hope it will lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding these tragic events.

3. That the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was using Ruby to recruit commandos for raids against Castro's Cuba. To prevent this explosive information from being disclosed, the CIA asked the Justice Dept. to step in and stop the Dallas police from arresting Jack Ruby, as well as Oswald.

A top-secret document — a letter signed by a high official of the Justice Dept. — was sent in April 1963 from the Justice Dept. to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas police NOT to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection

The ENQUIRER traced DeMar to an Evansville, Ind., night club and questioned him on April 11. He told our reporter that he

about the accuracy of their statements."

And the New York Times, in an article from Dallas dated

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Months Before JFI

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LEE OSWALD

JACK RUBY

After a sniper shot at, but missed, General Walker in Dallas, April 10, 1963, Dallas police suspected that Oswald was the sniper and Ruby the payoff man.

The cops were set to arrest the pair. But they never got the chance because of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Justice Dept. And so Oswald and Ruby were allowed to remain free. And seven months later, on last November 22 in Dallas, Oswald was able to kill the President of the United States.

The top-secret document — a copy of it is reportedly in the hands of the Presidential commission investigating the assassination — bares a web of intrigue that involves the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with the Justice Dept. and the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is so politically explosive that the Presidential commission, headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, has even withheld it from one of its own members, Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.).

It is feared that Senator Russell, who leads the South in the fight against the civil rights bill, might use the document as a weapon against the Justice Dept. and its chief, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, a leader in the fight for civil rights.

The document — requesting the cops not to arrest Ruby and Oswald — contradicts the FBI report on the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald.

According to the New York Times, the FBI report, which was turned over to the Justice Dept. on December 4 and then to the Presidential commission five days later, concludes "that there was no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby."

The Times added, in its issue of December 10:

"Speculation that Oswald and Ruby knew each other, or in some way were part of a prior vendetta or association, is completely discounted in the report."

The ENQUIRER learned, however, that on the day Ruby killed Oswald, a man named Bill DeMar told reporters he saw Oswald in Ruby's Carousel night club.

DeMar, under the stage name of Bill Crowe, was then master of ceremonies at the club.

The ENQUIRER traced DeMar to an Evansville, Ind., night club and questioned him on April 11. He told our reporter that he had seen Oswald sitting in the Carousel on the night of November 21 — the night before Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

DeMar said: "I gave the FBI a statement about seeing Oswald in the club and that was it. I told them the same thing I'm telling you.

"I signed it and have heard nothing more about the incident to this day."

And, on March 17, just three days after a jury voted the death penalty for Ruby, the Associated Press reported from Dallas:

"District Attorney Henry Wade has disclosed how prosecutors made the 'big decision' of the Jack Ruby murder trial.

"The decision: They would not call witnesses who swore they saw Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together before a sniper assassinated President Kennedy here.

"Testimony from these witnesses would have made world-wide headlines. And, if jurors had believed the testimony, it would have provided a motive for the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Wade said FBI agents and other investigators provided him with a list of witnesses who insisted they had seen Ruby and Oswald together at various times.

"The district attorney said he decided not to call these witnesses because he had doubts about the accuracy of their statements."

And the New York Times, in an article from Dallas dated March 15, reported:

"Some law enforcement officials in Dallas continued to believe that a connection (between Ruby and Oswald) was possible but, if so, that it was personal and did not necessarily involve the assassination."

The FBI became involved in the undercover maneuverings to stop the arrest of Oswald and Ruby shortly after the attempt to snuff out the life of Gen. Walker, who had been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany.

Walker then resigned from the Army.

GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

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RUBY & OSWA

HOCKED OFFICIALS HEAR:

Dallas Cops Linked Pair in Murder Try in April 1963

U.S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying

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A high FBI official was asked by a top official in the Justice Dept., after it was notified by the CIA of the potential-

got a job at the depository as an order filler.

And it was from a sixth-floor window of that depository that Oswald, last November 22, fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

Oswald escaped and was captured an hour and a half later, but not before he had shot Dallas policeman J.D. Tippitt to death.

Two days later, as a stunned world watched on television, Jack Ruby dashed up and shot Oswald to death as police were leading the handcuffed Oswald through a basement corridor of City Hall.

Ruby, the Dallas night club owner, went on trial for that killing on March 4. He was convicted of "murder with malice" on March 14.

But after the assassination of President Kennedy and the killing of Oswald the investigations came.

And [illegible] answers were really found, except that evidence was overwhelming that the President had been killed by Oswald.

The same Oswald who had gone to Russia in 1959, pledged allegiance to the Soviet Union

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Walker then resigned from the Army.

GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

A high FBI official was asked by a top official in the Justice Dept., after it was notified by the CIA of the potentially volatile situation in Dallas, to request Dallas police not to ar[redacted]t Oswald or Ruby.

The FBI official refused to do it, saying it would be obstructing justice and therefore would be a crime.

The FBI man said he would make the request only if he were officially directed to do so in a communication signed by the official.

The FBI official then received a signed directive. He contacted Dallas police and urged them not to arrest Oswald and Ruby.

But the Dallas police also wanted an official signed communication.

Thereupon the Justice Dept. sent the communication to Dallas Police Chief Curry asking that Oswald and Ruby be left strictly alone.

The department explained it didn't want Oswald and Ruby arrested because of "reasons of state."

The Justice Dept. was making the request on behalf of the CIA.

Because the CIA was deeply involved with Ruby — and probably Oswald, too!

CIA agents had been using Ruby to recruit men in the Dallas area to serve as commandos against Castro's government in Cuba.

And they didn't dare let Ruby be arrested and chance such information getting out.

There were also indications that Oswald himself might have been working both sides of the fence — as a double agent for both the Communists and the CIA.

EARL WARREN

So both Oswald and Ruby were left at liberty.

For the next few months Oswald took part in demonstrations in support of Castro, then went to Mexico City and tried to get a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Oswald's application for a visa was turned down.

Last October 3 he arrived back in Dallas. A week earlier it had been announced that President Kennedy would visit Dallas on November 22.

On October 14 Oswald got a room in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. The next day he

President Kennedy and the killing of Oswald the investigations came.

And no satisfying answers were really found, except that evidence was overwhelming that the President had been killed by Oswald.

The same Oswald who had gone to Russia in 1959, pledged allegiance to the Soviet Union and tried to become a Russian citizen.

The Russians supposedly, for whatever reason, turned him down and he finally came back to America with his Russian-born wife, Marina, and their baby daughter in June 1962.

From then on he tried to get mixed up in left-wing activities, ordering all kinds of Communist literature and eventually becoming a loud supporter for Castro's Cuba.

He and his family lived first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then moved to Dallas.

In addition to the apartment he had with his wife and child he rented a room under the name of "A. Hidell."

On March 20, 1963, he received a rifle under that name from a mail-order firm located in Chicago.

On April 10 a sniper fired a rifle bullet through a window of the Dallas home of Gen. Walker.

Gen. Walker was working at his desk on his income tax returns.

The bullet missed his head by scant inches, went through a 9-inch wall and came out in another room.

Dallas police investigation showed that the sniper shot from an alley 150 feet from the Walker home, using a telescope to steady the rifle.

Dallas police also had the report of a witness who was near

...about a fantastic story coming...

OSWALD PALS

HEAR:

Pair in 1963 Murder Seven Slaying

got a job at the depository as an order filler.

And it was from a sixth-floor window of that depository that Oswald, last November 22, fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

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JFK'S LAST RIDE: President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy ride in the rear seat of an open limousine in Dallas last November 22, just before the Chief Executive was assassinated.

the Walker home at the time of the slaying.

The witness told them shortly after the attempt on Walker's life that he saw two men, not one, run to an auto and make their getaway.

And within a few days after the shot was fired Dallas police felt they had a complete case.

on this news but said its investigation was continuing.

The New York Times reported, in a story datelined from Dallas on December 7, that "evidence developed this week showed that it (the rifle used to kill President Kennedy) was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker."

he was shot in the temple with a bullet fired from a .22-caliber rifle.

The Journal-American said that "a local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the shooting but was cleared."

And this resulted in the second startling revelation: Garner's girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped to clear him. And this same Betty McDonald had worked as a stripper in Jack Ruby's Carousel.

In early February, Betty was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with a roommate — and a week later she hanged herself in her cell.

Another person who has added to the deepening mystery of the Ruby-Oswald link is Mark Lane, a former New York Assemblyman, who claims to represent Oswald.

According to the New York Times of Thursday, March 5, Lane gave sensational evidence in Washington to the Warren commission.

The Times said that Lane, who has frequently challenged the view that Oswald was guilty of shooting Kennedy, had told the

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EARL WARREN

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Dallas police also had the report of a witness who was near the Walker home at the time of the slaying.

The witness told them shortly after the attempt on Walker's life that he saw two men, not one, run to an auto and make their getaway.

And within a few days after the shot was fired Dallas police felt they had a complete case.

Then came the fantastic series of maneuvers cloaked in secrecy which kept Oswald — the man who was to assassinate President Kennedy — a free man.

After the slaying, President Johnson appointed a seven-member commission, headed by Justice Warren, to inquire into the assassination.

Then, just after the commission began work, it was reported by United Press International on December 6 that Oswald's wife, Marina, had informed the FBI that her husband told her excitedly in April 1963 that he tried to kill Gen. Walker.

The FBI declined to comment

OFFICER J.D. TIPPITT

ber 22, just before the Chief Executive was assassinated.

on this news but said its investigation was continuing.

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On February 4, the day after Marina Oswald's first appearance before the Warren commission, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that Marina's testimony "may not be released in your lifetime."

The Chief Justice said that the testimony would be preserved for the public but that it may be suppressed for decades. He finished his statement to the press with: "I say this seriously."

J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren commission, also talked to reporters on that day. He said that Mrs. Oswald's testimony dealt with her husband's activities in the U.S. after he returned from Russia. Rankin also said that Mrs. Oswald offered the commission some "new evidence."

Later that same day Warren refused to confirm Rankin's reference to "new evidence."

Two fantastic turns in the Oswald-Ruby mystery were front-paged in the New York Journal-American of Sunday, February 23.

First, the paper revealed that one of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Oswald also had been shot.

The man, Warren Reynolds, said he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did, after officer Tippitt was shot to death.

Then, in January, Reynolds was closing up his office when

...Lane, a former New York Assemblyman, who claims to represent Oswald.

According to the New York Times of Thursday, March 5, Lane gave sensational evidence in Washington to the Warren commission.

The Times said that Lane, who has frequently challenged the view that Oswald was guilty of shooting Kennedy, had told the commission he'd heard of a secret meeting in a Dallas night club eight days before the President was killed.

Lane told the commission that at the secret meeting November 14 were J.D. Tippitt, the Dallas patrolman who was slain while trying to arrest Oswald; Bernard Weissman, a New York resident who had placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper the day the President was shot, and a third person.

The mystery deepened even further when Lane would not state publicly who this third person was.

But the commission knows the identity of the Mystery Man because Lane told it to them after the hearing room was cleared of newsmen and spectators.

Lane had said that the secret November 14 meeting was held in Ruby's Carousel Club, and when the public hearing of the commission resumed, Justice Warren asked a question loaded with dynamite:

"Mr. Lane, what was the PURPOSE of this meeting in Dallas?"

But the purpose remains a secret, because Lane answered that his information did not indicate what they were talking about.

But, Lane said, Tippitt, Weissman and the Mystery Man...

(Continued on next page)

several weeks, he later said: "She's the only one who cared about me. There's no reason for me to live anymore."

Last November 6, while his stepfather was at work and his mother was out shopping, Morris turned from brooding to deadly action.

In any event, as he looked out the window of his home, he spotted Beebe.

Beebe was shoveling dirt from a shallow trench across the way. He was one of an eight-man crew, of which his father was foreman, digging a pipe trench

But when he looked out the window and saw him over there, I just aimed the rifle and fired."

The shot hit Beebe in the left shoulder, knocking him down.

Terrified and unaware of where the shot had come from, Beebe staggered to his feet and

Neighbors heard the shots and called police.

A dozen police raced to the scene and surrounded the Morris home.

They called to the boy to come out but he refused. So police crept through the base-

"I just wanted to be put of the way, that's all."

Last February 12 Mo pleaded guilty to second-de murder.

And on March 18 Judge P Pratt put him out of the wa but with a life sentence.

Washington Insiders Are Talking About Story Calling...

Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald Pals

(Continued from preceding page)

spent more than two hours conferring.

According to the Times, Weissman had been asked by one reporter to comment on Lane's statement.

Weissman said that he had never met Tippitt or Ruby or Oswald.

And Weissman also said he had never been in Ruby's Carousel Club.

Then columnist Dorothy Kilgallen raised this "important question" in her nationally syndicated column on April 14:

"Why did Lee Harvey Oswald, presumably fleeing from the police after the assassination, approach Patrolman J.D. Tippitt's car — in broad daylight, with witnesses standing by — and shoot the policeman three times, although Officer Tippitt had not said a word to Oswald?

"A man who knows he is

HENRY WADE

wanted by the authorities after a spectacular crime does not seek out a policeman, usually, unless he has decided to give himself up, and certainly Oswald was not doing that.

"By shooting Officer Tippitt, instead of trying to make himself inconspicuous, Oswald put himself in double jeopardy. His act almost guaranteed his arrest.

"Why?

"A whodunit fan would infer that the policeman knew something about Oswald that was so dangerous he had to be silenced at any cost, even Oswald's chance of escape and freedom."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, pointed to still another possible explanation for the murder of Tippitt.

When Mrs. Oswald was asked, "Who killed Tippitt?" by Bob Considine of the Journal-American, she replied in his column of March 13:

" 'Nobody seems interested in how Lee got out of the Book Depository the day of the assassination. The place was surrounded by police, absolutely surrounded. Yet Lee walked right by them.

" 'You know how?

" 'Because Tippitt took him out.

" 'Then the higher-ups in the conspiracy ordered somebody to kill Tippitt. Part of the master plan, the way I figure it. Marina's (Oswald's widow) part of it, too. CIA or one of those agencies.' "

Speculation that Oswald was not working alone was also voiced in a United Press International dispatch from London which was printed in the Newark, N.J., Star-Ledger on April 19.

"Millions of Europeans refuse to believe that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was not part of a larger conspiracy that has still not been exposed," the dispatch said.

"The most respectable newspapers and radio and television stations in western Europe feed this viewpoint by giving prominence to reports that insist that the late President was slain as part of a left-wing or a right-wing plot.

"On both sides of the Iron Curtain, the belief is widespread that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a psychopath who acted alone.

Many think he was the agent a ring which most definit included Jack Ruby as one the conspirators."

The UPI report also no that Serge Grussard, "one France's best known journ ists," wrote from Dallas:

" 'Very probably Ruby kil him to shut his mouth forev for Oswald could not have ac alone.' "

In the United States, the W ren commission continues listen to testimony from many people concerned in case.

But the most fantastic rev tion to come to the commis was the communication fr the Justice Dept. to the Dal Police Department.

If this document exists, T ENQUIRER feels it is the ri of the American public to kn of it.

Is the Warren commission and all other interested agenc officials — keeping the lid this shocking secret?

Only time will tell.

105-82555-3627

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

The Deputy Attorney General

May 8, 1964

Director, FBI

REC. 10 105-82555-3627

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The "National Enquirer" for May 17, 1964, issue contained an article alleging that there was a link between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. The article, which is enclosed, also claimed that in April, 1963, a letter "signed by a high official of the Justice Department" was sent to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting. The article also alleged that "a high FBI official" had been asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

For your information, by letter dated May 5, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy advised that when Chief Curry testified before the Commission on April 22, 1964, he stated that the Dallas Police Force had no record whatsoever of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination. The Commission also stated that inasmuch as Chief Curry was not specifically asked about the allegations contained in the enclosed article, it desired that this Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter. The Commission also requested that we advise the Commission as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or this Bureau concerning the allegations contained in this article.

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MAY - 3 1964
COMM-FBI

For your information, a check of our files disclosed no reference to such an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry, nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

On May 7, 1964, Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was contacted concerning the allegations contained in this article. Chief Curry advised that he had never received or heard of a letter to his department from the Justice Department and stated that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

We would appreciate being advised whether Department of Justice files contain any information concerning the allegations in the enclosed "National Enquirer" article. Upon receipt of your reply to this request, we will immediately furnish the results to the President's Commission.

Enclosure
105-82555

RKL:hc:pah (11)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

64 MAY 13 1964

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94-8-1-2127-

BUREAU NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5-8-64, captioned same, WAB:hrt.

Memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5-4-64 set forth concise analysis of instant article in the "National Enquirer." This is a wild story alleging that the Dallas Police knew in April, 1963, that Oswald and Ruby were linked in the assassination attempt against General Walker; that they were about to arrest Oswald and Ruby but were dissuaded from this action by a "top secret" letter sent to Chief Curry by the Department of Justice at the behest of the CIA. It was alleged that a high Bureau official at the Department's request interceded with Chief Curry, asking that Oswald and Ruby not be arrested but that the Dallas Police desired this request in writing which resulted in t[illegible] Departmental letter "signed by a high official of the Justice Department." Our files contain nothing to support this wild allegation.

1837 El Camino de la Luz
Santa Barbara, California
May 1, 1964

8328

Mr. Lee Rankin, Counsel
Special Commission for
Investigation of the
Kennedy Assassination
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Briefly and directly, I want to suggest a possible factor in the terrible events of last November which, to the best of my knowledge, has not been previously discussed, at least not in the open literature. I want to apologize at the outset for what may strike you or any member of your staff who might read this as "crackpot." Frankly, I cannot weigh the extent to which my thinking here reflects my professional background (I am a psychologist) or my interests and possible biases as a private citizen. I can only note in advance that my writing is sincere and not capricious nor whimsical, whatever its other merit might be.

The notion of interest occurred to me when I first heard of the alleged attempt of Oswald to assassinate General Walker early last year. My question then and now is: To what extent has the complicity of General Walker in the Kennedy murder been ruled out? I recognize that, at first blush, my question must appear as an extraordinary non sequitur. Please let me suggest the following set of possibilities:

1. The so-called "attempt" on Walker's life was a sham job designed by Walker himself. Does it seem reasonable that Oswald, the sharp-shooting and persistent gunman of the President, could have been so easily deterred by a momentary movement of Walker's head? Or, in view of the probable mental condition of Walker, especially his paranoid "need" to be a persecuted, heroic figure, is it equally, if not more, likely that Walker was not sitting at his desk that evening, that Oswald fired at a blank wall, and that the shot was the signal to Walker to feign his near-martyrdom? What, after all, is the evidence that Oswald made a genuine attempt on Walker? Is there anything more convincing than the easily misunderstood or distortable testimony of Oswald's pitiable widow? Have eyewitnesses to the Walker incident testified before the

8329

Warren Commission?

2. Walker had a clear-cut motive, particularly in view of his mental state, to want Kennedy dead. Can anyone doubt that Walker sought revenge for what must surely have appeared to him to be a series of abject indignities at Kennedy's hand, i.e., the forced resignation from army service, followed by his hospitalization after his vile and mad exhibition in Mississippi?

3. Nothing could have served Walker's various needs better than to have Kennedy killed by a "communist," no matter how petty or perverse, especially the same man who "tried" to kill him! Obviously, this could only be a triumph of the first magnitude for Walker.

There are a number of ways that this "plot" could have been brought to fruition. Oswald, fancying himself a double or triple agent, could have volunteered his services to Walker. Or, Walker could have sought out Oswald, perhaps on a blackmail basis, perhaps offering other favors. Then, when the Kennedy trip to Dallas was known, Walker would have encouraged and supported a mind at least as sick as his own to do the assassination. What a curious coincidence, that Walker should be out of town on November 22nd. I cannot envision beyond this but that, in itself, should not obviate the general idea.

Once again, I fully recognize that the foregoing may be nothing more than pure fantasy. Yet, because the notion has occurred to me so frequently in the past few months, and because I read recently that the Commission is pushing for a July 1 report date, I wanted to communicate it to you as responsibly as I know how. I would most particularly appreciate assurance from you or your staff that this idea is thoroughly unfounded, for example, on the basis of unambiguous contrary evidence that has not yet been divulged or well-publicized. Other than that, I think the possibilities raised above could be checked out empirically, if that is a facet of the Commission's activities not yet undertaken or completed.

Very truly yours,

Martin B. Miller, Ph. D

cc: Attorney General
Robert F. Kennedy,
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 5-8-64

FROM : Legat, Bonn (62-36) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bonnlet 4-21-64.

[redacted]

5 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)

1 - Bonn

GAV:kmm
(6)

Classified by 3460 7/13/77
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-33 3686

MAY 13 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOVIET SECTION

59 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 11, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 5/8/64 the President's Commission furnished the Bureau with the transcript of testimony covering former SA John W. Fain, SA Robert L. Quigley and SA James P. Hosty, Jr. By and large, the testimony was accurate and to the point and effectively presented the nature of the Bureau's investigation and findings of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of the President. There is attached a reproduction of the testimony on which minor corrections have been noted in red pencil. There follows a listing of these corrections and other points which are noted concerning the testimony given.

Page 5931, line 2, 4th word should be "help" instead of "have."

Page 5932, line 4, the Bureau Form FD-302 is incorrectly referred to as an FB-302.

Page 5949, lines 9, 10, 11, the initials for the Soviet Security Service should be MVD, not NVD.

Page 5971, line 13, Ed Dalyrimple should be Ed Dalrymple.
line 16 - It would appear that a phrase has been deleted by the stenographer following the statement "...he had had an inquiry concerning whether or not..." The phrase deleted probably should be to the effect whether or not Oswald was an informant of the Bureau.

Page 5980, line 18, the word "your" should be "you."

Page 5993, paragraph 3, line 5, the word "he" should be "I."

REC-24 C-42

105-82555 — 3769

MAY 18 1964

Enclosure

ENCLO BEHIND FILE

WAB:mhw
(6)

XEROX
MAY 28 1964

5-14-64

3 DEC FILE

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Page 6030, line 1, the word "School" is misspelled "schoole."

Page 6060, line 14, the word "Kaack," who is a former Special Agent, should be "Oswald."

Page 6063, lines 5 and 13, the name of SAC Shanklin is incorrectly spelled in three places as Schanklin.

Page 6069, line 11, the word "working" should be "waiting."

Page 6071, line 5, the word "car" is misspelled as "carr."

Pages 6071, 6072, 6073, both 6075, 6076 and 6078 Lieutenant Revill is misspelled Ravill.

Page 6076, line 2, the word "reviewed" is misspelled "revieeed."

Page 6076, midway through the page begins a conversation between the Chairman and Mr. Rankin concerning testimony of Lieutenant Ravill. On Page 6077, first line, it is noted that Mr. Hosty stated "He was talked to in Dallas." Since Hosty was not competent to make this statement, it is probably a continuation of Rankin's statement and incorrectly attributed to Hosty.

Page 6083, line 3, the word "call" should be "calm."

Page 6090, penultimate line, the word "informed" should be "informant."

Page 6096-A, lines 16 and 23, Shanklin is misspelled Schanklin."

ACTION:

If you approve, the above will be discussed with a representative of the Commission so that these minor errors might be corrected if the Commission so desires.

ADDENDUM: I have looked this testimony over and it appears to me that Agents Hosty and Quigley did a good job, testifying clearly and concisely, and using good language. Former Agent Fain's testimony is acceptable, but his language leaves something to be desired, and he is not as direct and decisive in his testimony.

AHB

7

Mr. Hosty. No, sir, it wouldn't have been any different.

Mr. McCloy. Even though you knew that he was located there?

Mr. Hosty. Right.

Mr. McCloy. And that he was a defector?

Mr. Hosty. Right.

The Chairman. Senator.

Sen. Cooper. Have you received any evidence that any person other than Lee Oswald was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. Hosty. No, sir, I have no knowledge of anyone else.

Sen. Cooper. Did you know anything about the attempt on General Walker's life?

Mr. Hosty. I have read in the newspapers about the attempt on General Walker's life, yes.

Sen. Cooper. Your office was not connected with any investigation of that?

Mr. Hosty. No, this was not a matter under the jurisdiction of the FBI. It was under the jurisdiction of the Dallas police department.

The Chairman. Mr. Hosty, you told us what your instructions were concerning dangerous persons as of the 22nd of November. Have they been changed?

Mr. Hosty. I think Mr. Belmont will bring that up tomorrow if it be all right. Yes, they have been.

The Chairman. You will be sure to ask him that to get

that from him.

Are there any other questions, gentlemen?

Mr. McCloy. Mr. Hosty, are you still engaged in any aspects of the assassination?

Mr. Hosty. Oh, yes. I am still involved in the investigatic of it, what investigation we still have.

Mr. McCloy. And any odds and ends that come up?

Mr. Hosty. Right.

Mr. McCloy. You are still in the process of investigating?

Mr. Hosty. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. I would like to ask Professor Redlich, did you find anything in the deposition of Lieutenant, what was his name?

Mr. Redlich. Revill.

The Chairman. Revill, on this subject?

Mr. Redlich. No, sir.

Lt. Revill was deposed on Tuesday, March 31st, by Mr. Hubert of the Commission's staff.

The Chairman. What date?

Mr. Redlich. March 31, 1964. The deposition consisted almost entirely of questions relating to Mr. Revill's responsibilities in connection with the investigation of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, and during the course of that interrogation there is nothing at all on the matter which was the subject of Commission Exhibit No. ~~190.~~ 709

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 5/11/64, Mr. Stern of the Commission staff and I went over the transcript of my testimony before the Commission on 5/6/64.

Mr. Stern accepted the changes which we had recommended, involving typographical errors, et cetera. Mr. Stern had several other suggested changes, for clarification purposes, which were insignificant and have been noted, in red, on pages 6142, 6155, 6162, 6175, 6178, 6194 and 6197.

Mr. Stern advised that the Bureau should keep the attached copy of my testimony.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

REC 37 105-82555-3802

15 MAY 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCL BEHIND FILE

REC 24

ST-112

MAY 27 1964 XEROX

04 JUN 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

26 any information whatever that would cause you to believe that Oswald was or could have been an agent or an informant of the FBI?

Mr. Belmont. I have covered that in some considerable detail, Mr. McCloy, and I will make a positive statement that Oswald was not, never was, an agent or an informant of the FBI.

Mr. McCloy. In the course of your investigation do you have any reason to make you believe that he was an agent of any other country?

Mr. Belmont. No, sir. We have no reason to believe that he was an agent of any other country.

Mr. McCloy. Or any other agency of the United States?

Mr. Belmont. Or any other agency of the United States.

Mr. McCloy. You said this morning, I believe, or at least I guess Mr. Hosty said, that the assassination of the President and any leads in connection with it are still of constant concern of the FBI.

Do you feel there are any areas as of the present time that you feel at the present time require or justify further investigation other than routine check-ups that have not already been undertaken?

Mr. Belmont. No, sir. Frankly, I don't. I will say that from the requests we have received from the Commission, you have explored this most thoroughly. We do not have any unexplored areas in this investigation that [redacted] should be explored. There

27 are some pend... requests that you have ..., and we are running them out as rapidly as we can.

Mr. McCloy. Maybe this isn't a fair question to ask you, but, after all, you have had a long record of criminal investigation, and you have had a long exposure to investigation in this case.

As a result of your investigation do you feel that there is any credible evidence thus far which would support a conclusion or an opinion that the death of the President was the result of a conspiracy or anything other than the act of a single individual?

Mr. Belmont. No, sir. We have no evidence, and I could support no conclusion that this was other than an act of Oswald.

Mr. McCloy. Now, the investigation does lead you to the conclusion that he was the President's assassin?

Mr. Belmont. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCloy. Did you have anything to do in connection with -- did you ever at any time have any connection whatever, you or the agency, have anything to do with the Walker, General Walker, case? Texas

Mr. Belmont. No, sir. That was a matter handled by the Dallas police. I am drawing on my recollection of it now, but, as I recall it, after the incident, we offered to examine the bullets that were recovered --

Mr. McCoy. Bullets.

Mr. Belmont. -- and the police apparently wanted to retain

them
[redacted], so that we did not conduct the examination of the bullets until subsequent to the assassination itself.

Mr. McCloy. Until recently.

Mr. Belmont. No, we had no connection with it, with that investigation.

Mr. McCloy. In your investigation of the President's assassination, did you have occasion to, after the event, make an investigation of Ruby's background or Ruby's relationship to Oswald?

Mr. Belmont. Yes, sir; we went into that very thoroughly.

Mr. McCloy. Have we got all your reports on that?

Mr. Belmont. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCloy. Have you come to any conclusions or opinions in regard to Ruby and his connection with Oswald, if any?

Mr. Belmont. The reports, of course, speak for themselves. But in summation, we did not come up with anything of a solid nature, that is anything that would stand up to indicate that there was any association between Ruby and Oswald. We had numerous allegations which we ran out extensively and carefully, but there is nothing, no information, that would stand up to show there was an association between them.

Mr. McCloy. Maybe this is in the record, but do you, by reason of your very close association with this investigation, I venture to ask this question, do you, from your knowledge of the investigation find, was there any evidence in regard to

Mr. Belmont. Very good, sir.

The Chairman. There is no date on this paper, and I am told it appeared in three different days in three different formats with different headlines, but the same item. It is said to be by John Kenshaw, Inquirer Washington Bureau Chief. D.C

"Washington -- The hottest story making the rounds here is that the U.S. Justice Department prevented the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby BEFORE the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald and the man who killed him, Ruby, were suspected of being partners in crime seven months before the President's death.

"The incredible details of the story are so explosive that officials won't even answer 'no comment' when queried about it. But the story being discussed by top-level Government officials reveals:

"1. That the Justice Department deliberately kept Oswald and Ruby out of jail before the assassination.

"2. That Dallas cops suspected Oswald of being the gunman and Ruby the paymaster in a plot to murder former Major General Edwin A. Walker -- seven months before the President was assassinated.

"3. That the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was using Ruby to recruit commandoes for raids against Castro's Cuba. To prevent this explosive information

from being disclosed, the CIA asked the Justice Dept. to step in and stop the Dallas police from arresting Jack Ruby, as well as Oswald.

"A top-secret document -- a letter signed by a high official of the Justice Dept. -- was sent in April 1963 from the Dallas Police Dept. to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas police NOT to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted slaying of General Walker.

"After a sniper shot at, but missed, General Walker in Dallas, April 10, 1963, Dallas police suspected that Oswald was the sniper and Ruby the pay-off man.

"The cops were set to arrest the pair. But they never got the chance because of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Justice Dept. And so Oswald and Ruby were allowed to remain free. And seven months later, on last November 22 in Dallas, Oswald was able to kill the President of the United States.

"The top-secret document -- a copy of it is reportedly in the hands of the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination -- bares a web of intrigue that involves the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with the Justice Dept. And the Central

(7) Intelligence Agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	5/28/64	11/22/63 - 5/28/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
"CHANGED" LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka H. O. Lee, etc.	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	eah

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-R-CUBA

Classified by 2040 Rvl. 7/14/72
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

The title of this case is marked "Changed" to include in the title the alias H. O. LEE, by which name OSWALD is reflected as having traveled on his return from Mexico in October, 1963.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 4/15/64, at Dallas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs each of Exhibits C-306, C-308, C-309, C-310, C-315, C-316, C-317, C-318, and C-319, and one photograph each of Exhibits C-311, C-312, C-313 and C-314.

Two photographs each of Exhibits C-311, C-312, C-313 and C-314 have been previously furnished the President's Commission by the Bureau. Two photographs each of Exhibits C-306, C-308, C-309, C-310, C-315, C-316, C-317, C-318 and C-319 are listed as

APPROVED / SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
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1 - DALLAS (100-10461)
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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-3899 REC-6

17 JUN 1 1964

Secret

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

	Pres. Comm.	CIA
	ACC	
	6/10/64	6/9/64
	Liaison	Liaison
29 JUN 24 1964	Ref/Ltr	Ref/Ltr

NOTATIONS: ICC - Foggy 6-1-64 Bc & Rally 9H/64

SOVIET

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU: (cont'd)

enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report, with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

In this regard, the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure pages of this report that are disseminated to those agencies other than the President's Commission.

LEADS

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information, in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
Dallas T-1: [redacted]	Instant report, pages 270 and 271
Dallas T-2: [redacted] Dallas, Texas	Instant report, page 334

COVER PAGE

DL 100-10461

INFORMANTS: (cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
Dallas T-3: [redacted] (Requested)	Instant report, page 390
Dallas T-4: [redacted]	Page 401
San Francisco, California (Requested)	

- C -

COVER PAGE

DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

On November 22-23, 1963, the following Security Informants and Potential Security Informants of the New York Division were contacted by the listed Agents but were unable to furnish any information pertinent to this case:

Informant	Date	Agent Contacting
	11/23/63	SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
	11/23/63	SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
	11/22/63	SA A. LEWIS BARNETT
	11/23/63	SA A. LEWIS BARNETT
	11/23/63	SA A. LEWIS BARNETT
	11/23/63	SA JOHN J. POVLITZ, Jr.
	11/23/63	SA SEBASTIAN S. MIGNOSA
	11/23/63	SA SEBASTIAN S. MIGNOSA
	11/23/63	SA SEBASTIAN S. MIGNOSA
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA PAUL THOMAS BAKER
	11/23/63	SA CHARLES O. DAVIS
	11/23/63	SA CHARLES O. DAVIS
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA JOHN A. HAAG
	11/23/63	SA ALESIO SAVIOLA
	11/23/63	SA ALESIO SAVIOLA
	11/23/63	SA ALESIO SAVIOLA
	11/23/63	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	11/23/63	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	11/23/63	SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN W. ROBINSON
	11/23/63	SA GEORGE BAXTRUM
	11/23/63	SA GEORGE BAXTRUM

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

Informant	Date	Agent Contacting
[redacted]	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOSEPH M. MULVANEY
	11/22/63	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	11/22/63	SA JAMES P. HALLERON
	11/22/63	SA JOHN J. ELLIOTT
	11/22/63	SA PETER J. LEIGHTON
	11/22/63	SA PETER J. LEIGHTON
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/23/63	SA HENRY P. LATINI
	11/22/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, Jr.
	11/22/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, Jr.
	11/22/63	SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, Jr.
	11/22/63	SA ROBERT K. STONER
	11/22/63	SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN
	11/23/63	SA FRANCIS E. MURPHY
	11/23/63	SA JOHN F. MALLEY
	11/23/63	SA BERNARD MC CABE
	11/23/63	SA JOHN F. MAHER
	11/23/63	SA JOHN F. LANGTRY
	11/23/63	SA JOHN V. GRIFFIN
	11/23/63	SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN
	11/23/63	SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN
	11/22/63	SA EDWARD H. MADDEN
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON
	11/23/63	SA JOHN E. GORDON

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

The Omaha Office advised on November 23, 1963, that former [redacted] had telephonically contacted SA JOHN R. ANDERSON from Chicago and advised as follows:

He had in the recent past been associated with an INA or ENA (LNU), who he described as a very active and fanatic member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This girl traveled to California and Texas in connection with FPCC activities. The girl had worked as a barmaid at the Seville Bar, 71st Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City, and had regularly met with other FPCC members at the Crystal Bar, 71st Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City. He furnished a description of this individual and advised that he did not know of her whereabouts or activities for the past two weeks, or if she had any connection with the assassination of the President.

Investigation was conducted to identify INA or ENA and informants contacted in the New York area familiar with FPCC activities were unable to furnish any information.

The possibility existed that she was identical with ADA MARIE [illegible] born October 22, 1936, New York, [redacted] believed in Havana, Cuba. No active investigation was contucted at the Seville and Crystal Bars, New York City, inasmuch as there appeared no need to determine the whereabouts of all FPCC speakers at that time.

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75

The following informants in the New York area were contacted in reference to this matter on 11/23/63:

[redacted] by SA JOHN E. HEGARTY

[redacted] by MAURICE H. LAUZIERE

[redacted] by SA C. DALE SCHWANTZ

Also contacted was SA SABASTIAN S. MIGNOSA, who was familiar with the West Side for Cuba Committee

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] New York, furnished the following information which he requested be kept confidential:

He advised that one JAMES O. MURRAY is a person who comes to his mind and might be involved in the assassination of the President. He stated that MURRAY is a member of the NSRP and that his only known address is 4800 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., where he resides with his mother. Mr. HOFF stated he is of the impression that MURRAY is a Ku Klux Klan member in the State of Alabama and that he believes MURRAY is presently somewhere in the south. HOFF furnished the following description of MURRAY:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'7"
Weight	145 lbs.
Build	Slim
Hair	Brown

This information was furnished to WFO by teletype dated 11/23/63.

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ADMINISTRATIVE: (cont'd)

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS," Dallas file 44-1639, Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING," Dallas file 89-43, Bufile 62-109060.

Communications are still being received under this Assassination caption which, upon review, are found to contain information pertaining to OSWALD or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in instant case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Also, numerous communications are being received carrying the OSWALD caption, which contain no information concerning OSWALD or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the Assassination caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the Assassination are being reported in Dallas file 89-43 and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence having a direct bearing on the Assassination or concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

In some instances, inserts and FD-302's contained in instant report may reflect Dallas file number as 89-43, which was occasioned by other offices having submitted such inserts or FD-302's believing same would be reported under the Assassination caption.

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DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE: (cont'd):

The information from the records of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Phoenix, Arizona, reflected on page 406 of this report, was furnished by [redacted]

The information from the records of the Southwestern States Telephone Company, Irving, Texas, reflected on page 422 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, obtained on 4/14/64, and reflected on page 502 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the North Dallas Bank & Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, obtained on 4/14/64, and reflected on page 509 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, obtained on 4/15/64, and reflected on page 511 of instant report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, obtained on 4/15/64, and reflected on pages 512 and 513 of this report, was made available by Mr. [redacted]

The information from the records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, obtained on 5/1/64, and reflected on page 519 of instant report, was made available by [redacted]

III. INVESTIGATION RELATING TO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND CRIME SCENES, INCLUDING FBI LABORATORY AND RELATED EXAMINATION

A. Listing by Item Number and Description of Additional Exhibits

B. Efforts to Identify Visible Laundry Mark "30 030" in the Collar of Gray Cotton Jacket Identified as Belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

C. Investigation to Locate Source of Identification Bracelets of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD

D. Traveling Bags of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

E. Repair Tag for Gun in Name "OSWALD" at Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas

F. Photograph of House of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, Commission Exhibit No. 5 and FBI Inventory No. 369, and Related Photographs

G. Piece of Wood Removed From Bottom Window Sill of Window at Texas School Book Depository

H. Application for Rental of Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas

I. FBI Laboratory Examinations, Including Translation of Foreign Language Material

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
C 238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers (Q 464).
C 239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers (Q 465).
C 240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two U. S. Marine Corps collar insignias (Q 466).
C 241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt (Q 467).
C 242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt (Q 468).
C 243	Khaki long-sleeved shirt (Q 469).
C 244	Khaki long-sleeved shirt (Q 470).
C 245 and C 246	Pair high-topped shoes (Q 471 - Q 472).
C 247 and C 248	Pair of black Russian boots (Q 473 - Q 474).
D 73	Hand printed application for Commercial Employment Service dated June 26, 1962, signed by LEE H. OSWALD (Q 448).
D 74	Russian book on cooking and other useful information in which was found the WALKER note written in Russian by OSWALD (Q 348).
D 75	Bracelet, silver-colored, engraved "MARINA." (Q 452).
D 76	Envelope and Mexican typewritten letter to Attorney General signed ERNESTO FLORES LUNA (Q 475 - Q 476).
D 77	Reel of microfilm of transactions of Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, including order blank for Italian carbine, Serial No. C2766, and envelope from A. HIDELL. (From this film were made the J 1 photographs.)

F. Photograph of House of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, Commission Exhibit No. 5 and FBI Inventory No. 369, and Related Photographs

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

JAMES M. ENGLISH, Captain, Property Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he recalled a transfer of the material from the Dallas Police Department to the FBI Office on November 26, 1963, but he did not physically observe any of the evidence or material contained in the boxes. He advised he was told the evidence was obtained from the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas, and from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at Irving, Texas.

Captain ENGLISH related that he remained at the FBI Office during the time the inventory was taken of the evidence but he does not recall observing the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. HERMAN W. HILL, Clerk, Property Room Section, Dallas Police Department, advised he accompanied the evidence from the Dallas Police Department to the FBI Office on November 26, 1963, but he did not physically touch any of the material contained in the several boxes nor did he actually assist in the inventory of the material.

After viewing the photograph of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he had never observed this photograph previously. HILL related that inasmuch as the photograph is contained in the inventory taken on November 26, 1963, it must have been present in the material that the Police Department released to the FBI on November 26, 1963.

on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas 250 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Captain JOHN W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he did not personally review all of the material and evidence that was seized by his officers from the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD located at 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, or the material recovered from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas, in that it was only in his possession approximately two or three days.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, Captain FRITZ stated he does not recall this photograph among the material he reviewed prior to turning it over to the FBI on November 26, 1963.

on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas 251 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. RICHARD S. STOVALL, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the four officers who searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas, for material that belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he was assisted in this search by Detectives GUY F. ROSE, JOHN P. ADAMCIK, and HENRY M. MOORE.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he recalled observing this photograph on November 23, 1963. He stated this photograph had been found in a cardboard box along with several other photographs which was allegedly the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He stated at the time he observed this particular photograph he surmised that OSWALD had evidently taken the license plate number area out of the photograph to keep anyone from identifying the owner of that automobile. STOVALL stated he does not recognize the residence in the background of the photograph and he has not conducted any investigation to identify the owner of the automobile. He advised he is positive the photograph was mutilated as shown in Commission exhibit No. 5 at the time they recovered it at the PAINE residence. STOVALL stated he did not participate in the search of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's residence located at 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. GUY F. ROSE, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he had been present and assisted in the search of the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 W. 5th Street in Irving, Texas, for property and evidence belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated Detectives JOHN P. ADAMCIK, HENRY M. MOORE, and RICHARD S. STOVALL were the other officers present during the search. He advised he recalls finding a box containing photographs at the residence and taking it to the police station.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, ROSE stated he recalls observing this photograph at the time they had seized OSWALD's material from the PAINE residence. He advised at the time he had noted that someone had torn out a section on the automobile which area contains the license plate for the 1957 Chevrolet. He advised he did not recognize the residence in the background and that he has done no investigation to determine the owner of the vehicle. He stated he definitely recalls that this photograph, marked as Commission exhibit No. 5, was one of the photographs recovered from the PAINE residence and that it had been mutilated at the time they had recovered the box containing the photographs.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. JOHN P. ADAMCIK, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the officers that searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE located at 2515 W. 5th Street in Irving, Texas. He stated as he recalled, he was assisted by Detectives GUY F. ROSE, HENRY M. MOORE, and RICHARD S. STOVALL. He stated they gathered up a considerable amount of material from this residence but he does not personally recall any of the photographs that were obtained from this residence.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he did not recall this particular photograph. He stated he is positive that if he had handled this photograph and noted that the license plate number area on the automobile had been ripped out he would recall seeing this particular photograph.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

HENRY M. MOORE, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the detectives who searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 W. 5th Street in Irving, Texas, to recover the material at that residence belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he assisted three other officers, Detectives GUY F. ROSE, RICHARD S. STOVALL, and JOHN P. ADAMCIK, in the search but that he does not recall any particular photograph recovered from that address.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he had never seen this particular picture prior to May 18, 1964.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST[illegible]

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. FAY M. TURNER, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was one of the officers who searched the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which was located at 1026 N. Beckley in Dallas. TURNER stated he vaguely recalls recovering several photographs from this residence. After viewing the photograph of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he stated he does not recall this photograph being among the material taken from the Beckley Street address.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Mr. WALTER E. POTTS, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he assisted in the search of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's residence at 1026 N. Beckley but does not recall recovering any photographs at this address. After viewing the photograph of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence which has been marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, he advised he had never seen this photograph before.

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1L 1

TEXAS

Physical observation of the rear of the residence of Major GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, was made by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE on May 18, 1964. It was determined from this observation that the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, marked as Commission exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, is identical with the rear of WALKER's residence.

Physical observation on May 18, 1964, of the alley behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and comparing the photograph taken by SA IVAN D. LEE on February 1, 1964, determined that the photograph listed as photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, was taken in the alley at the northeast edge of the property line of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence looking to the southwest.

On May 18, 1964, physical observation of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad tracks which are located in the vicinity of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER was made by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE. It was determined that photograph No. 5, Item No. 6, was taken with the individual taking the photograph facing south by southeast approximately 67 yards from where the curb line of Newman Street if extended would cross the railroad tracks. It is noted that Newman Street runs in a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction and it would intersect the railroad at a point almost due east of the Dallas Theater Center.

In the photograph marked as photograph No. 5, Item No. 6, the bridge railing observed in the middle of the picture is identical with the one which crosses over Lemmon Avenue East. The building in the left center of the photograph is identical with the Stoneleigh Hotel. What appears to be a building or structure to the left of the Stoneleigh Hotel and just to the right of the metal utility pole (which is on the left-hand side of photograph) is a large air conditioning water cooler. To the left of the metal utility pole is a dark object which appears to be a building. This is identical to the apartment house roof line of the Turtle Creek Apartments. In the middle of the photograph and just to the right of the railroad

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on 5/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 5/19/64

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bridge railing an electric utility pole with a transformer can be observed extending above the trees. Also observed on the right-hand edge of the photograph are telephone poles with a heavy telephone cable running between the poles. In the physical observation of the area all of the above items were noted by SAs BARRETT and LEE.

By automobile mileage from the parking lot at the Dallas Theater Center which is located approximately 200 feet from where the photograph was taken it is 0.7 mile from Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence.

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DL 100-10461
[redacted]esh

It has been determined from examination that the picture identified as Photograph No. 2, Item No. 7, depicts the alley behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. On the right side of this photograph in the background there is depicted a multi-story building that is under construction, which building has been identified as 21 Turtle Creek Square, 3883 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

[redacted]

by Special Agent [redacted]

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In one of the photographs depicting the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence and marked on the back of the photograph as DL 36, a 1954 Ford bearing 1963 Texas license PL 9139 is observed on the right-hand side of the photograph.

On May 21, 1964, Mrs. JOE MOBLEY, Clerk, Dallas County Tax Office, advised 1963 Texas license plate PL 9139 was issued to a 1954 Ford two-door, owned by JOSEPH R. DRAKE, 11720 Alston Lane, Dallas, Texas.

The Dallas, Texas City Directory for 1963 does not contain the name of JOSEPH R. DRAKE under the alphabetical listing and numerical listing by street.

Dallas indices are negative concerning the name JOSEPH R. DRAKE.

In connection with the photograph listed as President's Commission Exhibit No. 5 and as FBI inventory No. 369, it is noted a 1957 Chevrolet is sitting in the driveway and that the area containing the license number has been mutilated. In an effort to identify the owner of this vehicle, Detective H. M. HART, Dallas Police Department, was contacted on May 21, 1964, and advised as follows:

HART stated in investigation he has conducted concerning visitors to the WALKER residence, he has ascertained that CHARLES F. KLIHR of 2046 Rosebud Street, Irving, Texas, has frequented the WALKER residence. HART stated KLIHR is the owner of a 1957 Chevrolet two-door, bearing 1964 Texas license plate NM 2893.

Dallas indices are negative concerning the name CHARLES KLIHR.

DL 100-10461
EJR:les
1

In response to a telephone call to the Dallas FBI Office requesting that a Special Agent contact him, Mr. JIM COLEMAN was contacted at his office, 2646 Andjon Street, Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1964, by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON. Mr. COLEMAN operates the Coleman Advertising Service at this address, which is engaged in religious advertising.

Mrs. COLEMAN received a letter postmarked Dallas, Texas, April 7, 1964, containing a letter from VERA EDENS, 1509 Gaston Avenue, Plano, Texas, with four mimeograph sheets enclosed. A review of this material reflects that it is anti-Jewish in nature and contains the following paragraph:

> "Lee Oswald did not kill John Kennedy. He only shot at General Walker to try to show he MEANT TO KILL HIM when he agreed with the C. I. A. & the Kennedys to do so. He ne ver meant to kill him. Marina Oswald told that Lee told her he shot at Gen. Walker...this to The World, to vindicate her husband's honor THE BEST SHE KNEW HOW. She wanted the C. I. A. to know Lee kept his word to kill Walker. . . Oh, what's the use in opening your mouth....THE WHOLE DAMN WORLD is gone crazy. Minds are as blank as the day it is born. "

Review of the files of the Dallas FBI Office reflect that VERA EDENS has been publishing a mimeographed form, anti-Jewish and anti-United Nations in nature, since September, 1950.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/8/64

1

Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was contacted and shown an article appearing in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer." This article was captioned "Washington Insiders Rocked By Report of a Fantastic Letter Link Ruby & Oswald Shocked Officials Hear: U. S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying. Washington Insiders Are Talking About a Fantastic Story Calling...Ruby & Oswald Pals." This article was written by JOHN HENSHAW, Enquirer Washington Bureau Chief. This article was datelined Washington. Chief CURRY read this article in its entirety and stated that (1) he and his Department had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963; (2) that the Dallas Police Department had conducted a thorough investigation concerning the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER but that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been considered as a suspect. (3) Chief CURRY stated he had no information linking RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the plot to assassinate General EDWIN A. WALKER. (4) Chief CURRY very emphatically and categorically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his Department from the Department of Justice regarding a request not to arrest LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. (5) He stated he had never been requested by any official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation not to arrest LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

Chief CURRY concluded by stating there was absolutely no truth whatsoever in the allegations made in the article and termed them sheer fantasy and a figment of somebody's imagination.

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on 5/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN:vm Date dictated 5/8/64

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DL 100-10461
WHB:eah
1

On April 10, 1964, Detective H. M. HART, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available a letter, dated January 7, 1964, directed to L. M. "TEX" EDMUNDS, 713 Sabine Street, Dallas 3, Texas, postmarked at Tracy, California, on January 7, 1964, from EWING E. CLEMONS, 225-C West Carlton, Tracy, California. This letter stated:

"Dear Tex;

Re) the Oswald Case;;; Its very probable that when Oswald secured rooms away from his wife, that it was because he had a 'girl' he was dateing...Also its very probale this, 'GIRL', was one of Ruby's GANG...Also its probable this, 'GIRL', may have also Roomed in this same house, and that Rubenstien made the DEALS with OSWALD through this GIRL... And its very probable this GIRL may NOT now be around, because she may have been disposed of ... Silenced Jew style (last three words written in longhand).

"If you know any State Operators working on this case, which can be DEPENDED ON, check this out with them, so they can work from this angle...It may require private investigation, that is some one to seek rooms at this house, live there and get acquainted, even with neighbors, who may have seen a GIRL come there with OSWALD or leave with OSWALD, and perhaps it can be learned WHO the GIRL is, and her connections with Rubenstien... It is unlikely Rubenstien made a direct deal with Oswald, but went through some one else, had some one else make the pay off, which could have been the 150 dollars reported FOUND in HIS Apt... Probaly thirty 5.00 bills, (30 Fakes)

"Its generally beleived now throughout the Nation, that this Rubenstien was the MAN behind this killing, but its for SURE this so-called INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, is NOT going to even TRY to get the FACTS about it, but rather do all it can to COVER UP FACTS...The GIRL angle fits, the known

"evidence even points to it, Oswald with this Apt. AWAY from his WIFE and Baby, indicates Oswald had a REASON to want another place, so as to MEET some_one, probaly a GIRL...I am much inclined to beleive there IS a GIRL involved, and this will be the KEY to it all, but naturally they will SILENCE HER if there is any suspicion shown, but in this case, this GIRL has a FRIEND, she has FOLKS, she has a HISTORY and this is VIP...All question have answers but the X has to be FOUND, and in this case, its very probale even very likely the X is a GIRL, that is the GO BETWEEN, Rubenstien and OSWALD...

"Personally I do NOT have any confidence any more in any PUBLIC INVESTIGATOR connected with either Federal or State Cases. I know some of the OLDER FBI boys, were as straight as they come, and I also know how their hands have long been tied, that if they did uncover anything, it was useless to report it...You know this too, and perhaps know some of these OLDER BOYS, many of whom have been weeded out some time ago...But there ARE some of them, that is still around, and still able to DIG OUT FACTS...

"I myself beleive this TIPPITS, who was killed was placed or Stationed near the WARE HOUSE to GET Oswald the minute he ran out the door, whether he knew it or not, probale he did not even know!!! I also beleive Oswald did NOT go out of this Building where he usually went out, but via another door...But I do beleive TIPPITS knew OSWALD on SIGHT... Its for SURE this KKKE had CONNECTIONS with the DALLAS POLICE DEPT, else he could not have operated like he owned the Police Station, and its very likely there was either some_one or some few, who knew what the score was ... connected with the POLICE DEPT...of DALLAS, TEXAS... Even with a GRAND JURY investigation these DAYS, with HAND or JEW PICKED JURYMEN, there

is not much hope in this...

"Even if the LADY who runs the rooming house TOLD these so-called INVESTIGATORS that Oswald had a GIRL they would never disclose it...But its for/SURE that OSWALD did NOT have this ROOM, simply to get away from his wife and be ALONE by himself...

"If the SHERIFF'S DEPT there, wanted to see some re-action, some SWEAT out on RUBENSTIEN'S MUG,,,if they arrested some of RUBY's GIRLS, and be SURE that RUBY knew about it, this KIKE would start squirming like any SNAKE does... If it COULD be the GIRL that OSWALD was tied up with, then the KIKE would, that is IF they are NOT in Control also of Sheriffs Dept., the KIKE RUBY would probably go into spasms and fits..."

Detective HART also made available a Photostatic copy of what is believed to be the reply of EDMUNDS to this letter which, in part, stated as follows:

"Refering to your suggestions re Oswald-Rubenstein investigations,, You may rest assured all points you mentioned have been covered, recovered and are still under investigation by competent, honest Dallas officers, Sheriffs Officers and a special contingent from the State Dept. of Public Safety..There is probably quite a bit that will come out when Rubenstein's bail hearing comes up Jan. 20 and far more in reserve for his trial. I know of NO TEXAS LAWMAN IN THE GROUPS MENTIONED WHO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE TRUTH BEING MADE PUBLIC BY THE SPECIAL WARREN COMMITTEE or any other Johnson may appoint.. However, this may not bottle up all information permanently since 'leaks' similiar to the 'note Oswald wrote on the attempt he made to kill Maj. Gen. Walker are sure

"to occur...AT THE PRESENT TIME INFORMATION IS NOT BEING RELEASED THAT MIGHT HAVE ANY BEARING ON RUBY'S TRIALS..MIGHT ALSO ADD NONE WILL BE RELEASED BY DALLAS POLICE, SHERIFF OR DEPT. OF SAFETY UNTIL IT IS USED IN COURT."

Another letter was produced by Detective HART dated January 16, 1964, to EDMUNDS, which Detective HART believed was from EWING E. CLEMONS, which stated as follows:

"Dear Tex;

"I have this date received a very interesting REPORT re. the DALLAS INCIDENT, as <u>its</u> now being called, and feel I should inform you of some of the high points in it...

"The Rooming House where Oswald roomed was at 1026 North Beckly Street...

"Oswald and Wife were taken in by a Mr. Mrs. Paine, an ENGINEER, and Mrs. Paine had a Station Wagon, which evidently was used to take Oswald to Old Mexico.. and other Places (last three words written in longhand)

"Bernard Weissman and another New York jew drove from New York City to Dallas to place an AD, FULL PAGE in DALLAS Papers...

"The Paines were evidently members of the 'American Civil Liberties Union,' and took Oswald to meetings with them.

"Mr. Truly, is the Manager of the Texas School Book Depository, and Mrs. Paine, called Mr. TRULY and got Oswald the job there... Evidently TRULY was <u>IN</u> on this...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

QBFBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

10-29 AM CST URGENT 6-1-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN FBI LABORATORY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST, ENCLOSING COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, DATED MAY TWENTY, SIXTYFOUR, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION RE POSSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKER'S RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION. BULLET OBTAINED FROM DALLAS PD, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA BARDWELL D. ODUM AND FORWARDED TO FBI LAB SAME DATE. BY LETTER DECEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE, IN BUFILE SIXTY-TWO DASH ONE ZERO NINE ZERO SIX ZERO, FBI LAB ADVISED BULLET (Q ONE EIGHT EIGHT) BEING RETAINED TEMPORARLY BY LAB. BULLET IS ITEM NUMBER C ONE FOUR EIGHT.

105-82555-3963

REC-13

FBI LAB REQUESTED TO ADVISE DALLAS DISPOSITION OF BULLET FROM TIME IT RECEIVED AT LAB. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE DATE BULLET TURNED OVER TO COMMISSION.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

CALLED:

By Time 12

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
6/1/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461) 105-82555-3963
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) ~~3HL~~ REC 13

REURTEL JUNE ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

WALKER BULLET, ITEM C ONE FOUR EIGHT, RECEIVED IN LABORATORY DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, FROM YOUR OFFICE BY LETTER DATED DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. BULLET DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MARCH TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. BULLET RETURNED LABORATORY BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MAY ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AND IS PRESENTLY RETAINED IN LABORATORY.

CC:BSM (4)

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 5 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

64 JUN 5 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

2-00 CST URGENT 6-1-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST ENCLOSING COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED MAY TWENTY LAST, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFO RE POSSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKER'S RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION.

DALLAS PD OFFICER DON E. MC ELROY ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST STATED HE ORIGINALLY FOUND BULLET IN WALKER RESIDENCE NIGHT OF APRIL TEN SIXTYTHREE AND TURNED IT OVER TO DALLAS PD LAB MAN G. B. BROWN. ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST, OFFICER BROWN STATED HE ORIGINALLY OBTAINED BULLET FROM PATROLMAN B. G. NORVELL AND PRODUCED COPY OF PD REPORT WHICH STATES "OFFICER NORVELL FOUND THE BULLET."

Bobby Gene

NORVELL RESIGNED FROM PD MAY FOUR, SIXTYTHREE, AND DALLAS CREDIT BUREAU RECORDS SHOW NORVELL ENTERED USAF. LAST KNOWN TO BE ASSIGNED

REC-11

4036

61 JUN 15 1964

AS OF JUNE SEVENTEEN SIXTYTHREE, AT MOODY AFB, VALDOSTA, GA.

SAN ANTONIO, AT RANDOLPH AFB, ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION OF NORVELL, WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS BOBBY GENE NORVELL, AND SET OUT LEAD TO HAVE NORVELL INTERVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN IF HE ACTUALLY AND ORIGINALLY FOUND BULLET IN RESIDENCE OF GENERAL WALKER NIGHT OF APRIL TEN, SIXTY-THREE, WHILE ON OFFICIAL DUTY AS POLICE OFFICER. NORVELL SHOULD ALSO ADVISE WHAT DISPOSITION HE MADE OF THE BULLET AND WHETHER OR NOT HE PLACED ANY IDENTIFYING MARKS ON SAME.

FOR CONTINUITY IN THIS PARTICULAR PHASE OF INVESTIGATION, OFFICE CONDUCTING INTERVIEW OF NORVELL SUBMIT TWENTYFIVE COPIES OF FD THREE ZERO TWO TO DALLAS. INTERVIEWING OFFICE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, ALSO FURNISH LHM TO BUREAU SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. FURNISH COPY OF LHM TO DALLAS.

LEAD NOT BEING SET OUT FOR ATLANTA AT VALDOSTA, IN VIEW OF FACT NORVELL'S LAST KNOWN ADDRESS IS ALMOST A YEAR AGO. EXPEDITE.

END

SA ADVISED

FBI WASH DC

FD-263 (Rev. 8-1-60)

REC-34

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	DALLAS	6/18/64	6/16 - 17/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR.	bss

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to New York, 6/5/64;
New York airtel to Bureau, 6/12/64;
New York tel call to New Haven, 6/17/64.

R U C

ENCLOSURE TO DALLAS (1):

Original letter and envelope from ROBERT C. ROSE, 6404-2 Airline, Dallas 5, Texas, to Mrs. R. L. ROSE, 2 Victory Drive, New Haven 15, Connecticut, dated 11/19/63, and signed "Love, Butch".

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] who furnished information as set forth in this report, is employed as [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. He was previously investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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4174 REC-34

JUN 22 1964

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3 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc-1)(RM)

1 - New Haven (100-18158)

11 ENCLOSURE

100-645RB

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Pres. Comm. CIA			
REQUEST RECD.	2cc			
DATE FWD.	7/2/64	7/1/64		
HOW FWD.	[illegible]	RLS		
BY	REL 4	REL 18		

79 JUL 6 1964

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CLASSIFIED BY 2 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

the [redacted] caption, Bufile [redacted] New Haven file [redacted]

[redacted] resided in Russia until 1944 and came to the United States during [redacted] at which time he joined the staff at [redacted]. He attended the first civil engineering college, Moscow, Russia, and spent six years in a Siberian prison camp at Kolyma, Siberia, from 1936 until 1941. He is the author of [redacted] and he is the author of [redacted] From 1955 until 1957, he was [redacted] of the [redacted] at Munich, Germany.

[redacted] stated that approximately one month [redacted] visited New York City where he spoke with [redacted] of the "National Review", 150 East 35th Street, New York City. During this conversation with [redacted] discussed his theory regarding the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was an agent of the Soviets. Apparently, [redacted] included the information discussed by [redacted] in an article set forth in the June 9, 1964, edition of "National Review Bulletin".

[redacted] stated that information pertaining to the interview between ISAAC DON LEVINE and MARINA OSWALD was made available by LEVINE to [redacted] who is now residing at Washington, D.C., and who is a member of the staff of the weekly magazine "U. S. News and World Report".

[redacted]

[redacted] emphatically requested that his identity be protected and he pointed out that he would willingly discuss this matter with representatives of the FBI; however, he had no confidence whatsoever in the Warren Commission and he requested that his identity be protected.

FD-302 (Rev. 7-31-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 15, 1964

ROBERT CLINTON ROSE, [redacted] Connecticut, advised that he is [redacted] years of age, graduated from Hillhouse High School, New Haven, [redacted] during 1963 and that he was a freshman at [redacted] University from September, 1963, until [redacted] 1964. He is presently enrolled as a student at Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut. ROBERT ROSE stated that as a student at Southern Methodist University he resided at Dallas, Texas, during the aforementioned dates and was at Dallas prior to and immediately following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

ROSE said that approximately three weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, Ambassador ADLAI STEVENSON visited Dallas, Texas, and during the course of this visit he was subjected to physical attack and abuse by local Dallas residents. He said that this incident received widespread publicity in the Dallas press and had come to his attention prior to the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, Texas, which visit led to the death of the President.

ROSE said that while at Dallas [redacted] had observed an automobile reportedly belonging to General EDWIN WALKER cruising through the streets of Dallas. This automobile, a 1962 white Ford Country Squire station wagon, bore signs on the sides saying in effect "Get the United States Out of the UN". During this period ROSE also observed an airplane flying over the city of Dallas and towing a streamer pointing out "Get the United States Out of the UN".

He stated that while in Dallas, Texas, he observed individuals believed by him to be affiliated with unknown "right wing" organizations haranguing crowds on the sidewalk. He recalled that one of these individuals told his listeners on the street that the ills of this country were directly due to the fact that the Catholics were attempting to take over the nation and that the Catholics should be prevented from accomplishing this take over.

8/27/64 at New Haven, [redacted] File #

BY [redacted]

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ROSE said that the observations made by him of "[illegible]" reaction to national events, the openly expressed dislike of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and the abuse suffered by ADLAI STEVENSON upon his visit to Dallas, Texas, prompted him to comment to his mother in a letter dated November 19, 1963, that he feared for the safety of President JOHN F. KENNEDY when the latter visited Dallas, Texas. He said that this opinion on his part was brought about by the fact that he was born and raised in the state of Connecticut and had never observed at first hand incidents revealing extreme hate on the part of one group for another. These observations by him, particularly of the activity of General Edwin Walker, in advocating that the United States disassociate itself from the UN and the other incidents mentioned above, came as a complete shock to him and caused him to believe that the atmosphere at Dallas was probably unsafe for the President, particularly since ADLAI STEVENSON, Ambassador to the UN, had been openly attacked and insulted by Dallas residents.

ROSE said that the comment expressed by him in his letter to his mother was primarily predicated by the above-mentioned observations and had not been caused by any other specific statement or fact situation which had previously come to his attention.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	7/2/64	3/2 - 6/30/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	eah

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R-CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 5/28/64, at Dallas.

-P-

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibit D-218 and one photograph of Exhibit C-320.

Two photographs of Exhibit D-218 are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report, with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies. Two photographs of Exhibit C-320 have been previously furnished the President's Commission by the Bureau.

105-82555-4354X

The Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page from any copies of this report that are disseminated to agencies other than the

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1 - SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (INFO)
(REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - DALLAS (100-10461)

105-82555-4354X

REC 5

ST-105

REC 5

ST-103

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

Bufiles destroyed 12/17/74

SOVIET SECTION

DL 100-10461

President's Commission.

[redacted]

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information, in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
DL T-1: [SA WADE E. KNAPP, Legat, Mexico City]	Instant report, pages 233 through 237
DL T-2: [redacted] (Request)	Instant report, page 235
DL T-3: [redacted]	Instant report, pages 274 through 276

[redacted]

COVER PAGE

[redacted]

DL 100-10461

A. Investigation Concerning Attempted Assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963, and Related Data

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST[illegible]

1 Date 6/1/64

B. G. BROWN, Police Officer assigned to the Crime Scene Search Section (CSSS), Dallas Police Department, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he was dispatched to 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, to conduct a crime scene search in connection with a shooting at that residence. BROWN identified the residence as that of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army (Retired).

After his arrival at the residence, Patrolman B. G. NORVELL handed BROWN a bullet, which NORVELL stated he had found among some paper and literature in the room next to the room where General WALKER had been sitting at the time of the shooting. BROWN stated the bullet apparently had come through the wall between the two rooms, as there was a hole in this wall. BROWN stated he marked the bullet and took it back to the CSSS at the Dallas Police Department, where he kept it for safekeeping.

BROWN made available copies of the below-listed Dallas Police Department reports concerning investigation conducted by that agency in connection with the shooting at WALKER's residence:

1.) General Offense Report dated April 10, 1963, by Officers D. P. TUCKER and B. G. NORVELL.

2.) Supplementary Offense Report dated April 10, 1963, by Police Department Detectives I. F. VAN CLEAVE and D. E. McELROY.

3.) Supplementary Offense Report dated April 11, 1963, by Police Department Detectives C. R. DELLINGER and F. M. ROSE.

4.) Supplementary Offense Report dated April 7, 1964, by Police Department Detective C. R. DELLINGER.

These copies are being maintained in the files of the Dallas Office.

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on 5/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE/eah Date dictated 6/1/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/28/64

1

DON E. McELROY, Detective, Burglary and Theft Squad, Dallas Police Department, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he was dispatched to 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard to investigate a shooting. This address is the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army Retired.

McELROY, a police officer for 13 years, advised it appeared the bullet had entered through a window in the back of the house and gone through a wall next to which General WALKER had been sitting at the time. In the room next to where General WALKER had been sitting, Mr. McELROY stated he found a spent bullet among some papers and literature. There was a hole in the wall through which the bullet had apparently entered. Mr. McELROY stated he picked up the bullet and later gave it to officer B. G. BROWN of the Crime Scene Search Section, Dallas Police Department.

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on 5/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 5/28/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/2/64

D. P. TUCKER, Patrolman, Dallas Police Department, residence 2632 Lakeland Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that on the night of April 10, 1963, he and his partner, Patrolman B. G. NORVELL, were sent by the Dallas Police Department radio dispatcher to 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, concerning a shooting. Officer TUCKER stated this is the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. At the residence while investigating the shooting which included interviews of General WALKER and other persons at the residence and conducting a search of the area, Officer NORVELL found a bullet in a battered condition and which apparently had been the bullet fired through the window and which barely missed General WALKER. Officer TUCKER stated Officer NORVELL found this bullet in the room adjoining the room where General WALKER was sitting at the time the shot was fired. There was a hole in the wall near where General WALKER had been sitting. In the adjacent room NORVELL found the bullet among some papers and literature and later gave this bullet to Detective D. E. McELROY. McELROY advised NORVELL and TUCKER that he, McELROY, would give the bullet to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. Officer TUCKER stated he did not know whether or not NORVELL had marked the bullet for identification and when NORVELL gave it to McELROY this was the last that TUCKER ever saw of the bullet.

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on 6/2/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm

by Special Agent _____ Date dictated 6/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

1

BILLY GENE NORVELL, Apartment 147, 1603 Darr Street, Irving, Texas, advised he was employed as a Patrolman by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department from December 1, 1962 to May 4, 1963.

On the night of April 10, 1963, at about 9:00 PM, while working with Patrolman D. P. TUCKER, NORVELL and TUCKER received radio instructions to "meet the complainant" at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. NORVELL stated he and his partner proceeded immediately to this address, arriving about five minutes after receiving the radio instructions. Upon arrival, they were met at the front door by Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, who told them he wanted to "show" them something. General WALKER led the officers to a study in the back of the house, where he showed them a hole in the wall, and stated this had been caused by a shot which had entered through a window at the back of the house and went through the wall about three inches above WALKER's head. NORVELL stated he and his partner inspected the window where the bullet entered and then called the Burglary & Theft Squad of the Dallas Police Department, requesting that detectives be sent out to handle the investigation. NORVELL advised that he and TUCKER then went to the room adjoining the study and between which was the wall that the bullet had passed through. In this adjoining room, the officers found numerous bundles of literature and papers stacked against this common wall. Upon removing some, they found a mushroomed bullet lying on one of the stacks of literature near the hole in the wall. NORVELL stated he then picked up the bullet and scratched his initials "B. N." or his initial "N" on the base of it. NORVELL stated that later he gave this bullet to Detective McELROY, of the Burglary & Theft Squad, and McELROY advised that he would take the bullet to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory for examination. NORVELL stated he did not observe McELROY mark the bullet for identification while in NORVELL's presence. NORVELL advised this was the last time he had seen this bullet. He stated the bullet was mutilated and mushroomed from impact, except for the base and a fraction of an inch from the base.

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6/3/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64

eah

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Date 6/5/64

1

Lieutenant J. C. DAY, Crime Scene Search Section, Dallas Police Department, furnished copies of seven photographs taken April 10, 1963, in or near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, by Officer B. G. BROWN, who is assigned to the Crime Scene Search Section. These photographs are described as follows:

1. Scene depicting the entry of a shot through WALKER's residence near the upper portion of the window frame. This photograph was taken from inside looking out.

2. Photograph depicting a scene showing the entry of a bullet through the screen and window of WALKER's residence. This photograph was taken from the outside of the residence looking in.

3. Photograph depicting a scene taken inside WALKER's residence and of the wall which was to WALKER's left at the time of the shot. This photograph depicts the hole in the wall made by the bullet which, according to General WALKER, was about 3" above his head.

4. Photograph taken in the adjoining room to the room where WALKER was sitting at the time of the shot. It depicts a scene showing a bullet hole in the wall near some packages and just below a painting. This was where the bullet entered the adjoining room and the area where the bullet was found by the police.

5. Photograph taken outside of the residence of General WALKER near the alley and depicts

on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64

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what appears to be part of a tire track and a roller. The significance of this picture is unknown, other than it was taken for possible future use as evidence.

6. Photograph taken from the alley behind WALKER's residence looking towards a wooden fence. It was believed that it was in this area that the would-be assassin stood when he fired the shot at General WALKER.

7. Photograph taken from where officers believed the assailant stood at the time he fired the shot into WALKER's residence. Photograph depicts part of the back of WALKER's residence, the window through which the bullet entered, and the chair where WALKER was sitting at the time of the shooting.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

1

ROBERT A. SURREY, residence, 3506 Lindenwood, Highland Park, business, 2700 Haskell Avenue, Dallas, furnished the following information:

On Monday night, April 8, 1963, at about 9:00 to 9:30 PM, SURREY arrived in the area of the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. SURREY was proceeding up Avondale Street in order to turn into the alley and enter the WALKER residence by the alley entrance. Prior to turning into the alley, he observed a 1963 dark brown or maroon, four-door Ford, parked on Avondale with two men sitting in it. Rather than turn into the alley, SURREY proceeded around the block and entered the Mormon Church Parking Lot, located on the property adjoining the WALKER residence to the north, and parked his car in this lot. He then went to a position in one of the neighboring yards where he could observe the two men. He observed them get out of the car, walk up the alley and onto the WALKER property and look into windows of the WALKER house. At about this point, SURREY went to their automobile, where he checked the rear of the car, and observed there was no license plate on the rear. He then opened the door and looked into the car and opened the glove compartment. He observed nothing in the car or glove compartment which would help identify the occupants. He then went back to his car and drove to a position where he could observe the 1963 Ford leave.

About a half hour after first observing this car, the two men returned to it and drove off down Turtle Creek Boulevard, then south to Pacific Street. At this point, SURREY stated he was unable to continue following this automobile.

SURREY stated he had never seen either of these two men before or since this incident, and was of the opinion that neither of these two men was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He described one of the men as a white male, in his 30's, about 5'10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 190 pounds. SURREY described

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on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas 103 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64

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the second individual as a white male, in his 30's, about 5'10" to 6' tall, and weighing about 160 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, dress shirts and ties.

Mr. SURREY stated he is not certain he could identify either man if he ever observed them again.

On the night of April 10, 1963, SURREY stated he was not at WALKER's residence, but received a call from General WALKER shortly after the shooting incident, or shortly after 9:00 PM. He stated he proceeded from his residence directly to WALKER's residence, arriving there at about the same time as did the first police car. SURREY stated he observed one of these uniformed police officers find a mushroomed bullet in the room adjoining that where General WALKER had been sitting when the shot was fired through the window.

SURREY was shown a photograph, which is Commission Exhibit No. 5, Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory No. 369, and which depicts the rear of General WALKER's residence and a 1957 Chevrolet.

It appears that this photograph was mutilated, in that the area on the back of the Chevrolet where the license plate would normally be found has been torn out.

SURREY stated this car appears identical to one owned and operated by CHARLES KLIHR, a frequent visitor to General WALKER's residence. SURREY stated KLIHR resides in Irving, Texas, and is employed by Texas Instruments.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 6/4/64

WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, age 15, furnished the following information:

On April 10, 1963, sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 PM, COLEMAN, along with his godfather, RONALD ANDRIES, were building some shelves in COLEMAN's bedroom. At the time, COLEMAN was standing in the doorway which leads from his bedroom to the outside of the house on the north side of his residence. COLEMAN heard a blast and his first impression was that it was a car backfire. COLEMAN ran immediately to the fence which separates the property where he resides and that of the Mormon Church Parking Lot. COLEMAN stepped up on a bicycle, which was leaning against the fence, and which put him in a position to look into the Mormon Church Parking Lot and the back of the church property.

Upon looking into this parking lot, COLEMAN observed two men, hereinafter referred to as No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 was at the back of a white or beige 1950 Ford and was hurrying towards the driver's side of this car. COLEMAN observed no other person in the car. The car was parked headed towards Turtle Creek Boulevard (or away from COLEMAN) with the motor running and the headlights on. No. 2 was about ten yards behind No. 1 at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, or parking lot, from the alley entrance to this parking lot. No. 1 was almost directly in front of COLEMAN and No. 2 was to COLEMAN's right. No. 2 was walking in a direction away from the alley entrance and towards a 1958 black over white, two-door Chevrolet sedan. This Chevrolet was parked in the second parking slot to the east of the alley entrance headed in towards a fence which separates the church property and that of General EDWIN A. WALKER. A Renault automobile belonging to the church caretaker was parked in the first parking slot.

COLEMAN stated his immediate attention was directed toward No. 1. No. 1 got into the 1950 Ford and, as he did so, glanced back in the direction of COLEMAN. This man got into the

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on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64

eah

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/5/64

WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed in connection with the information he had previously furnished Bureau Agents on June 3, 1964, in connection with incidents he observed on the night of April 10, 1963, in the parking lot of the Mormon Church. This church parking lot is located adjacent to the property of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

COLEMAN stated he was able to observe what he had seen because the lights in the church and the floodlight, which is attached to the church building and lights up the church parking lot, were on at the time.

Concerning the foreign-made car he had observed parked next to the 1958 black and white Chevrolet, COLEMAN stated he believes this was a Renault but it could have been some other make of automobile as he does not know what a Renault looks like.

He stated at the time there were about six other cars observed by him in the lot other than the 1950 white or light beige Ford and the 1958 Chevrolet. He added, however, there could have been some other cars parked to his left as he looked into the lot as he did not look in that direction.

He stated the reason he ran to the fence and looked into the church parking lot was that he became curious after hearing what he thought was a backfire of an automobile as it is unusual to hear such noises in this neighborhood. He returned to the house because he did not think that a shot had been fired and there was no other reason for him to continue observing the man near the 1958 black and white Chevrolet.

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on 6/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:VM Date dictated 6/5/64

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ED HEATH, who is a detective with the Dallas Police Department, is a part-time custodian at the church and may have been on duty the night of April 10, 1963.

HANSEN stated that the dress on Wednesday evening for the young people is usually classified as being casual in that they wear sport shirts and slacks, and that the adults usually wear shirts, ties and suits to the services.

HANSEN estimated that the parking lot is usually one-half to two-thirds full for the Wednesday night services.

"states this person had the seat pushed up and was leaning over as if he was putting something into the floorboards. This person got inside the Chev. and sped away from the lot. (There was a meetting of some sort in the church, and the lot was full of car, but at the time the time the witness looked cut there these were the only people on the lot)." On June 3, 1964, WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, furnished Bureau Agents the following noted discrepancies in connection with the above report: a) COLEMAN was standing at an outside door at the time of the shot, not "sitting in the back room." b) The shot sounded to COLEMAN like a car backfire, not a "shot from a shotgun." c) COLEMAN observed one unknown white male hurrying towards a 1950 white or beige Ford (not light green) and, after getting in behind the steering wheel, this person drove away at a normal rate of speed. He did not "speed down the driveway." d) COLEMAN observed a second unknown white male at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, from the alley entrance or exit. When COLEMAN next observed this individual, this person was at the driver's side of a 1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, not a "58 Chev. blk. with white stripe down side." e) COLEMAN stated this second individual was observed by him leaning from the car door into the back seat area of the Chevrolet and COLEMAN could not tell what this man was doing, nor did COLEMAN watch

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/5/64

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H. M. HART, Detective, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that during the past month he has compiled a list of automobiles observed in and around the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. These cars had been observed by HART on various occasions during this period of time.

Upon checking this list, HART stated he had no information that a 1950 white or beige Ford or a 1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, had ever been observed by him. HART explained that some of the cars he had observed had been parked in the church parking lot, which adjoins General WALKER's property to the north.

HART reviewed information compiled by the Intelligence Section since December, 1962, concerning activities in and around the residence of General WALKER and of General WALKER and his associates. This review failed to show any knowledge by the Intelligence Section of a 1950 white or beige Ford or a 1958 black over white Chevrolet.

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on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas 110 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI

1

Date 6/8/64

Mr. E. OWEN HANSEN, 3328 Leahy Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is presently a Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Ward Number One, located at 4027 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He advised that as of April 1963, he had the title of a Counselor for the above church.

HANSEN related that in regard to church services scheduled, that he does not hold services on the first Sunday evening of each month and, after reviewing a calendar, advised that they did not have services at the church on April 7, 1963. He advised that they have Wednesday evening services at the church on every Wednesday except during the month of August. HANSEN stated that the Wednesday evening services were scheduled from 7:30 P.M. until 9:00 P.M., and that usually everyone had departed the church by 9:15 P.M. to 9:20 P.M.

HANSEN stated that he does not recall whether he was in attendance at the church on the evening of April 10, 1963, and has not heard anyone make comments concerning his attendance the night that someone had taken a shot at Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. Mr. HANSEN also advised that he does not recall seeing a 1950 beige or white Ford or a 1958 black over white Chevrolet parked in the parking lot at the church, nor does he know of any of their members who own automobiles described as above.

HANSEN related that during the day there are usually cars parked along the fence next to the WALKER residence which do not belong to church members. He advised that they are probably friends of WALKER or other people residing in the area of the church.

Mr. HANSEN related that insofar as attendance at the church on the night of April 10, 1963, Mr. CARL SPRECKLESON of 1317 Belaire Street, Richardson, Texas, (telephone number AD 5-1642) would have this information as he is presently in charge of the records of the church. He also advised that Mr.

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on 6/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

ROBERT M. BARRETT and

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE/ds Date dictated 6/5/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI

1

Date 6/8/64

SCOTT HANSEN, aged 15, 3228 Leahy Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is the son of E. OWEN HANSEN, and that he is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, located at 4027 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas.

He advised that he was present at the church on the night of April 10, 1963, attending a Scout meeting and, to the best of his recollection, he arrived at approximately 7:15 P.M. and left at approximately 9:30 P.M. He advised that he was inside the church from the time of his arrival until the time of his departure.

HANSEN stated that he recalls observing a 1958 black over white Chevrolet parked along the fence next to Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's property on the night of April 10, 1963. He stated that he recalls seeing the same automobile parked along this fence on a previous Wednesday, but has not seen the car in the church lot since April 10, 1963. He stated that he was talking to another Boy Scout by the name of DAVID CLEMENS concerning the appearance of the automobile and remarked that he thought that it was a "pretty good looking car".

HANSEN also advised that he does not recall observing a 1949 or 1950 white or beige-colored Ford in the parking lot.

HANSEN stated that a church member by the name of JOE ST. JOHN, who is presently a student at Southern Methodist University, drives a Karmann Ghia and usually parks in the parking lot near the fence dividing the church property from that of Major General WALKER. He stated that ST. JOHN might possibly recall seeing the 1958 Chevrolet parked in that area.

HANSEN stated that Scoutmaster HAROLD RAY CLUTS would have a knowledge of the Boy Scouts present for the meeting on the night of April 10, 1963.

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on 6/4/64 at Dallas, Texas 113 File # DL 100-10461

ROBERT M. BARRETT and

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE/ds Date dictated 6/5/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI

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Date 6/8/64

Photographs were taken of the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 4027 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. It is noted that this parking lot is located adjacent to and just north of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER (Retired), at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas.

Photograph designated as DL-53 (1) is a view of the parking lot looking south toward the entrance to the alley. The alley, just beyond the entrance to the parking lot, runs directly behind the residence of Major General WALKER.

DL-53 (2) and (3) are views of the church parking lot looking east toward the parking lot entrance at Turtle Creek Boulevard. The wooden fence on the right-hand side of the photograph divides the property of the church from that of the residence of General WALKER.

These photographs were taken from the same location that WALTER KIRK COLEMAN of 4338 Newton Street, stated that he was standing immediately after he heard the loud noise the night of April 10, 1963.

The above photographs were taken with a Bureau-owned 4X5 Speed Graphic camera.

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on 6/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE/ds Date dictated 6/5/64

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DL 100-10461
RMB:eah

In connection with the copies of Police Department reports furnished by Officer B. G. BROWN, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on May 28, 1964, concerning investigation by that agency of the shooting at the residence of Major General WALKER on April 10, 1963, the following discrepancies as determined through this investigation should be noted:

1. The report of Officers D. P. TUCKER and B. G. NORVELL states, "Officer B. G. NORVELL found the bullet..." and it "was given to Det. G. B. BROWN, Crime Laboratory Division." On May 28, 1964, Detective DON E. McELROY advised he found the bullet and turned it over to Officer BROWN. On the same date, Officer BROWN stated he obtained the bullet from Officer NORVELL. Officer TUCKER, on June 2, 1964, and former Officer NORVELL, on June 3, 1964, both stated NORVELL found the bullet and he, in turn, gave it to McELROY, who said he would take it or give it to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory.

2. The report of Officers TUCKER and NORVELL states, "A witness by ear, Kirk Coleman, w/m/14, 4338 Newton, LA 8 7059, states he was sitting in the back room of his home, and heard what sounded like a shot from a shotgun, and he ran outside and pulled himself up over the stockade fence in the rear yard, and as he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unk/w/m/ speed down the driveway towards Turtle Crkke, in either 49 or 50 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be a w/m with the door open on a 58 Chev., blk with white stripe down side,

what this man was doing because, at this point, COLEMAN returned to his residence. f) The TUCKER - NORVELL report states COLEMAN advised the lot was "full of car." COLEMAN advised Bureau Agents there were about six other cars in addition to the Ford and Chevrolet in the lot at the time. g) The TUCKER - NORVELL report reflects interview of "Robert Suwrey" (correct spelling SURREY) concerning two men in a dark 1963 Ford seen by SURREY on Monday, April 8, 1963, in the alley behind WALKER's residence. The report of Detectives McELROY and VAN CLEAVE, dated April 10, 1963, states SURREY saw the 1963 Ford and two men, no other description, on April 6, 1963 (Saturday), parked at the rear of WALKER's residence. The report of Officers DELLINGER and ROSE, dated April 11, 1963, contains an interview of SURREY concerning the incident about seeing the 1963 Ford and two men, but does not state when SURREY saw this car or the men and the report gives the impression it occurred on April 10, 1963. h) On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY advised Bureau Agents he observed the 1963 dark brown or maroon Ford parked on Avondale Street near the alley entrance, which alley runs behind WALKER's residence. SURREY stated this incident took place on April 8, 1963 (Monday), and he described the individuals as one being a white male in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, 160 pounds, and the second as a white male, in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 190 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, shirts and ties.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/2/64

1

Mrs. ROSS BOUVE, 4001 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, Business Manager for the Jackson Clinic, 3929 Fairmount, advised she has resided at the residence of Dr. RUTH JACKSON, 4001 Turtle Creek Boulevard, for about six years. She stated the wing in which she resides in the house overlooks the entire property belonging to Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. Mrs. BOUVE advised that Dr. RUTH JACKSON resides in the wing on the opposite side of the house and on the night of April 10, 1963, Dr. JACKSON was not in a position to hear or see anything which occurred at the WALKER residence. She further advised that Dr. JACKSON does not own a dog.

Mrs. BOUVE stated she owns a "border collie" named "Toby" which she usually keeps in the fenced back yard which area is directly next to the back yard area of the WALKER residence. She advised that "Toby" will bark loud at anyone or anything in the alley area at the rear of their residence or at anyone or anything on the WALKER property. On April 10, 1963, "Toby" was placed in the laundry room by Mrs. BOUVE sometime after dark as "Toby" had been barking loud and long earlier in the evening at the numerous people coming and going from the WALKER residence and at the numerous people coming and going to church services at the Mormon Church located on the other side of the WALKER residence. Mrs. BOUVE stated her other dog, "Two-Bit," is a Yorkshire terrier who usually remains inside the house and who does not bark while in the house.

Prior to the shooting incident on April 10, 1963, at the WALKER residence, Mrs. BOUVE stated she heard "Toby" growling and barking in the laundry room but she took no notice of this because this was his usual behavior and especially on Wednesday nights when church services are held at the Mormon Church. She, therefore, did not make any check to ascertain why the dog was barking. Upon hearing what she thought was a backfire, Mrs. BOUVE stated she thought nothing of it. She explained there is heavy traffic on Turtle Creek Boulevard and numerous cars also drive through the alley at the rear of the house en route to the Mormon Church. Her first impression was that the shot was a backfire and she, therefore, did nothing about it. She stated she did not look out her window at the WALKER residence until much later when she heard police cars arrive.

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on 6/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/1/64

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She advised that immediately after hearing what she thought was a backfire she could not recall having heard anyone run from the area or any car driving away. She further stated that on the Sunday previous to the shooting, April 7, 1963, she noticed nothing unusual in or about the WALKER residence other than there had been a large crowd at the Mormon Church on Sunday night.

She advised that her dog "Toby" became very sick on April 11 and 12, 1963. She stated she was of the opinion that someone had given him something to quiet him or drug him or poison him because he did become sick and vomited extensively on April 11 and 12, 1963. She did not take him to a veterinarian. She stated she based her belief that the dog had been given something because of the shooting incident and the dog's habit of barking at anyone or anything in the alley area. She stated she had no other basis for this belief or any proof whatsoever and this was only opinion on her part.

Mrs. BOUVE was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she advised she had never seen anyone resembling OSWALD at or near the WALKER residence at any time.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/2/64

1

By personal observation SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE determined that the railroad tracks located nearest to the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (Retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, are those of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT) Railroad. These tracks are approximately 0.3 of a mile southeast from WALKER's residence and are almost parallel to Turtle Creek Boulevard in this area.

It was also determined through personal observation that directly across the street (Turtle Creek Boulevard) from WALKER's residence, there is a park area which extends approximately 0.6 of a mile to the northeast from WALKER's residence and approximately 1.8 miles to the southwest from WALKER's residence. This park area parallels Turtle Creek Boulevard and the MKT Railroad tracks, and in most places adjoins the property of the railroad. This park and the railroad property, in numerous places, is comprised of heavily-wooded areas and thick underbrush, affording innumerable places where an object the size of a rifle could be easily hidden, buried, or otherwise secreted. It was also personally observed that along the railroad right-of-way there are many paths and trails leading from the park area through the woods and underbrush up to the railroad tracks.

No "open fields" were observed adjoining the railroad track in this area.

By walking directly to the east or southeast from the rear of the WALKER's residence, a person has immediate access to the wooded brushy area and the railroad tracks.

It should be noted that photograph No. 5 of Item No. 6 has been previously identified by personal observation by SAs BARRETT and LEE as a scene depicting a section of the MKT Railroad track located approximately 0.7 of a mile southeast of WALKER's residence and near the Dallas Theater Center.

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On 6/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D.LEE:vm Date dictated 6/2/64

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Date 6/5/64

Personal observation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (M.K.T.) Railroad tracks in the area of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, by SA's ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE determined that photograph number 1 in item 70, depicting a view of the railroad tracks, was taken approximately 109 yards north of northeast of the M.K.T. Railroad overpass at Blackburn Street. At the point where the photograph was taken it was noted that there is a footpath leading down the railroad embankment to Turtle Creek Drive. At the point where the photograph was taken, the railroad tracks are approximately 25 to 30 feet above street level, and it is approximately 90 feet from the tracks to the curb line of Turtle Creek Drive. The area from the railroad tracks to the curb line is a heavily-wooded area with two or three large piles of brush which have evidently been stacked in this area for a considerable length of time. Near the path and located between Turtle Creek Drive and the railroad embankment, it was noted that a drainage sewer approximately six feet tall and four or five feet wide ran underneath the railroad and Turtle Creek Boulevard.

It was personally observed that from the point where the path enters Turtle Creek Drive to the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, via the most direct traffic route, it is .45 mile. The route traveled to record the mileage was via Turtle Creek Drive to the intersection of Stonebridge Drive and northeast on Turtle Creek Boulevard to Irving Street, west on Irving Street to the alley, and then northeast in the alley to the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence.

It was also noted that photograph number 1 in item 70 was taken approximately .25 mile north by northeast of the point where photograph number 5 of item 6 was taken. Both photographs depict a view of the M.K.T. Railroad tracks.

Personal observation of the M.K.T. Railroad tracks at the point where photograph number 1 of item 70 was taken reveals the following identical reference points as depicted in the photographs:

on 6/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE/ds Date dictated 6/5/64

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Date 6/5/64

1

Aerial photographs of the area in and around the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, were taken by SA LEE from a Bell Aircraft Company helicopter piloted by WAYNE SPILKER.

These photographs bearing the below-listed identification designations are described as follows:

PHOTO DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
DL 52(1)	Photograph taken looking northeast with Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT) Railroad tracks running from the bottom of the photograph through the right center to the upper-right center of the photograph and Turtle Creek Boulevard to the left of these railroad tracks running from the bottom left of the photograph up through the left-hand side of the photograph. This street is a six-lane road. North Central Expressway is depicted in the upper-right corner of the photograph.
DL 52(2)	Photograph looking southeast with the downtown area of Dallas in the upper-right center of the photograph, North Central Expressway running from the left-hand side of the photograph through the upper center of the photograph toward the downtown area, and Preston Road in the bottom center of the photograph.
DL 52(3)	Photograph looking northeast depicting North Central Expressway in the lower front of the photograph, Fitzhugh Street

On 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/5/64

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PHOTO DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
DL 52(3) cont'd.	in the lower right of the photograph, and Love Field in the upper-right corner of the photograph.
DL 52(4)	Photograph looking southeast depicts the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER in the lower center of the photograph, Turtle Creek Boulevard running from the lower left-hand corner diagonally toward the upper-right center of the photograph, and North Central Expressway at the upper portion of the photograph running from left to right.
DL 52(5)	Photograph locking southwest with the MKT Railroad tracks running from the lower left-hand corner of the photograph through the left center of the photograph. The downtown area of Dallas is in the upper left-hand corner of the photograph.
DL 52(6)	Photograph locking southwest, the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER in the lower center of the photograph, Oaklawn Avenue running from the right center of the photograph through the middle of the photograph and then turning toward the upper left-hand corner of the photograph. Turtle Creek Boulevard is shown from the lower left center of the photograph across the photograph to the lower-right corner.

It should be noted that the scene depicted in Photograph #5, Item #6, has been identified through previous investigation on May 18, 1964, as reported on pages 258 and 259, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas. In this photograph, there is depicted a railroad curving to the left with a metal utility pole on the left and a building in the left center of the photograph.

It should be noted that the scene depicted in Photograph #2, Item #7, has been identified through previous investigation on May 20, 1964, as reported on pages 260, 261 and 262, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas. In this photograph, there is depicted an alley in the center, a two-story house on the right, a multi-story building under construction in the background, and some trees and a wooden fence on the left.

It should be noted that information concerning buses available to anyone in the downtown area of Dallas who desires transportation to the Oak Cliff area of Dallas was previously obtained on March 10, 1964, and reported on pages 176 - 183, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas. On any bus traveling to the downtown area of Dallas from the general area near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER (United States Army, Retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, a passenger, after paying his fare, can obtain a transfer coupon, which entitles him to board any bus destined for the Oak Cliff area at any of the many transfer points in the downtown area. This would be necessary only if the original bus was not destined for a desired destination point in the Oak Cliff area.

As of April 10, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, were residing at 214 West Neely Street, which is located in the Oak Cliff area and which is near the bus route of the bus designated as "Bishop," Bus Run No. 4. (See interview of V. C. SNIDER, Dallas Transit Company, June 3, 1964.)

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/17/64

1

Lt. JACK REVILL, Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, on June 15, 1964, advised that any investigation conducted by the Dallas Police Department concerning visitors and associates of General EDWIN A. WALKER would have been conducted by the Criminal Intelligence Section of the Police Department.

Lt. REVILL stated that such an investigation has been conducted by his section but that this was comprised mostly of spot checks by detectives of cars seen at or near the WALKER residence during April, May, and June, 1964.

Lt. REVILL reviewed all of the information in the files of the Intelligence Section concerning General WALKER and stated that based on this review there were four reports submitted by the Intelligence Section concerning visitors or associates of WALKER. Lt. REVILL stated he would make available two copies of each report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which he did on June 16, 1964, to SA IVAN D. LEE. At that time, Lt. REVILL furnished two copies each of the following Dallas Police Department Intelligence Section reports:

1. Report dated November 5, 1963, submitted by Lt. REVILL and Detective H. M. HART. This report contains information that some students from "North Texas University" (North Texas State University, Denton, Texas), were planning a demonstration during the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas on November 21-22, 1963. The report stated some of these students had recently visited the home of General WALKER and identified these visitors. Further, it contains information concerning a meeting held November 4, 1963, by this group at Denton, Texas, and identifies some of those present. The report also states that approximately 20 students from the University took part in the demonstrations against ADLAI STEVENSON in Dallas on October 24, 1963.

2. Report dated May 1, 1964, submitted by Detective L. D. STRINGFELLOW. This report contains the names of persons believed by the Police Department to be members of the "Edwin A. Walker group" or of persons affiliated with the "Edwin A. Walker group."

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on 6/15-16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/17/64

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3. Report dated May 20, 1964, submitted by Detective V. J. BRIAN containing descriptions and license numbers and registration data for these license numbers of cars observed at WALKER's residence.

(Lt. REVILL explained that the dates these cars were observed by the officers were not set forth in the report but that it would have been sometime shortly prior to the date of the report. He further explained this information concerning these cars was obtained by Detectives H. M. HART and V. J. BRIAN but that the report was submitted by BRIAN.)

4. Report dated June 4, 1964, submitted by Detectives T. T. WARDLAW and M. H. BRUMLEY containing information concerning two automobiles observed at the residence of WALKER. (The times these cars were observed is not set out, and Lt. REVILL explained they were observed at a time just prior to the submission of the report.)

Each report contains the initials in the lower left-hand corner of "WPG" which, according to Lt. REVILL, are those of Captain W. P. GANNAWAY, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department.

Lt. REVILL also stated he had furnished a copy of the report dated May 1, 1964 (described above), to the President's Commission when he testified before that Commission on May 13, 1964.

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OC 105-783
DL 100-10461
DHB:mwr

Re: WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, Also Known As Sandy, Scottie, Scotty, FBI No. 483264E

On May 26, 1964, JAMES R. CANTRELL, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY that in an interview of WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF on May 25, 1964, DUFF had claimed evidence of an association between JACK RUBY and General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas; that during the period, December, 1962, through March, 1963, while DUFF was employed by General WALKER and resided in his home, RUBY visited on the basis of about once a month, each time in the company of two unidentified white males, arriving in a Ford car, not further described.

DUFF claimed identification of RUBY through photographs having heard him addressed only as JACK. The others he described as follows:

(1) White male, mid 30s, 5'11" to 6', weighing 145 pounds, dark receding hair; said to be a member of John Birch Society.

(2) White male, in late 40s, heavy build, dark complexion.

DUFF advised that always the three had convened with WALKER in the living room of the WALKER residence. DUFF at no time overheard their conversation.

When questioned concerning other witnesses, DUFF said it is possible others in the WALKER household, whom he could not name, might have identified RUBY, but he considered it doubtful they would assist out of loyalty to General WALKER. He mentioned one BOB SUTTON as a possible witness. SUTTON, employed by a pape or printing firm in Dallas, was said to have visited at the WALKE residence.

DUFF had no explanation as to why he had not reported this in previous interviews, both by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service, other than to state a fear of General WALKER. He said he felt that he knew too much of WALKER's operation, and of the persons visiting his residence, intimating that WALKER was diverting funds collected for the John Birch Society to a personal account at the Highland Park Bank, Dallas, Texas.

DUFF said he had known nothing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Agent CANTRELL said that his receipt of this information from DUFF, predicated on an earlier interview, on Apr 8, 1964, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and several subsequent telephone calls, both from DUFF and his wife, PEGGY MARIE DUFF, are circumstances which would indicate DUFF may be using this means to impress his wife and to restore their marital relationship. His wife had threatened divorce on grounds he had misrepresented his background, even claiming to have rank of Captain in the U. S Army.

DUFF had called Agent CANTRELL on long distance telepho from Lawton, Oklahoma, on May 20, 1964, to advise that the man wh had offered him $10,000 to kill General WALKER had been following him at Lawton; that he, in turn, had followed this man to the Capri Motel, Lawton, Oklahoma, where he established that the man was CLIFF ROBERTS of the Oklahoma Crime Bureau. ROBERTS had interviewed Mrs. DUFF, informing her that warrants were outstanding for DUFF. The purpose of the call, CANTRELL said, was to enlist his aid in clearing this matter with Mrs. DUFF, to inform her that no warrants were outstanding. In a later call on the same evening, DUFF put Mrs. DUFF on the telephone for this purpose though it had taken three or four minutes to do so, the two in an apparent argument. At this time, Mrs. DUFF had asked that CANTRELL call her on the following day at her office. She is said to have been employed for some 17 years by the Consolidated Supply Company, Lawton, Oklahoma. She railed against DUFF, stating he had lied to her.

On the following day, CANTRELL said he had been unsuccessful in reaching Mrs. DUFF. On May 25, 1964, he received

a long distance telephone call from Mrs. DUFF in which she stated that her husband had vital information in the case concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. A meeting was arranged on that evening at the police station in Chickasha, Oklahoma. It was at this time that DUFF, in the presence of his wife, related the information concerning the alleged association of JACK RUBY and General EDWIN A. WALKER.

Agent CANTRELL said he had taken DUFF aside in an effort to establish the truth, pointing out that if the information were found not to be true, DUFF could be subject to prosecution. He invited DUFF to reverse his story, if it were not the truth, while maintaining the fiction to his wife. DUFF insisted in its truth, and volunteered that he would submit to a polygraph examination if desired. He requested that the polygrap examination await his discharge from the Army on June 1, 1964, on grounds of fraudulent enlistment. He claimed to have been in the Air Force from December, 1957, to December, 1960, and had not so indicated when enlisting in the Army.

Agent CANTRELL advised he had been informed by CLIFF ROBERTS, Oklahoma Crime Bureau, that DUFF had been examined by psychiatrists at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and had been diagnosed as a pathological liar.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:eah

On June 16, 1964, the President's Commission requested information concerning a United Press International or Associated Press news release on or about November 26, 1963, where it was reported that General EDWIN A. WALKER was flying the American Flag upside down in front of his residence on the day of the assassination. This request was in connection with a witness, ROBERT A. SURREY, who was, at that time, testifying before the President's Commission.

On June 16, 1964, EDDIE BARKER, News Manager, KRLD-TV & Radio, Dallas, Texas, advised SA IVAN D. LEE that ADLAI STEVENSON gave a speech in Dallas on the night of October 24, 1963, and on October 25, 1963, one of General WALKER's aides, name unknown, called BARKER, and stated that General WALKER was flying three American Flags upside down on his front lawn as Dallas was a city in distress.

Mr. BARKER advised he would not give publicity to this act and the unknown aide of General WALKER called him numerous times during the following three days. Mr. BARKER stated that on Monday, October 28, 1963, United Press ran a picture on their wire of the flags being flown upside down at the residence of General WALKER. Mr. BARKER stated he received a call from the Columbia Broadcasting System, with which KLRD is affiliated, and that the Columbia Broadcasting System requested Mr. BARKER to take some television film of an interview with General WALKER, in which film interview the American Flag being flown upside down would be depicted.

Mr. BARKER stated he went to the WALKER residence and, when he requested General WALKER to stand beside the American Flags during the interview, General WALKER went into a raving rage, got into his car, and drove off. Mr. BARKER stated he did not conduct an interview nor did he take any pictures. To Mr. BARKER's recollection, the American Flags were flown upside down at WALKER's residence for approximately five days.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/28/64

1

ARCH PARK KIMBROUGH, 4008 Shannon Lane, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his residence at his request, at which time he advised he is President of his own construction business, doing business as Trinity Road and Bridge Company, P. O. Box 1836, Dallas. He stated he is a licensed Civil Engineer, having graduated from the West Point Military Academy with that degree in 1945.

KIMBROUGH advised he was deeply grieved over the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and has subsequently been very concerned that a Castro - Cuba inspired conspiracy brought about the death of the President by preconceived plan. KIMBROUGH advised he, therefore, has taken it upon himself to closely follow all press releases, periodicals, and other news media relating to the assassination.

KIMBROUGH pointed out that he observed numerous coincidences from his study of the press releases relating to the assassination and, therefore, on November 25, 1963, the day following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY, he, in company with his family attorney, MINOR MORGAN, a former Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas, visited the offices of Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT B. WARD in Dallas to discuss his theories. He advised he presented a map to Mr. WARD drawn by himself to scale depicting a straight line from the OSWALD residence at 1026 North Beckley to the site of the killing of Officer J. D. TIPPIT in the 400 block of East 10th Street and to the residence of JACK RUBY. KIMBROUGH advised it appeared to him to be of some significance that OSWALD was headed in the exact direction of JACK RUBY's residence at the time of his apprehension. KIMBROUGH advised it further appeared to him to be of some significance that the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, who was fired upon by a sniper in April, 1963, and the Vegas Club, owned by JACK RUBY, were only six blocks apart. KIMBROUGH advised he furnished this map to Mr. WARD for his personal and the map was later given by WARD to Mr. HERBERT J. MILLER, Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice, when Mr. MILLER was visiting Dallas at a subsequent date. KIMBROUGH advised that, in furtherance of his

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on 5/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 5/27/64

SWITZER/esh

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efforts to f[illegible] the newspaper and public accounts of the investigation surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY, he has clipped all items relating to the assassination from the newspaper in Dallas, as well as major papers in New York, Detroit, Cleveland, and New Orleans. He advised he has compiled these items into a complete file and has cross-indexed many of these items to allow him to maintain an accurate record of all individuals interviewed in connection with the assassination and whose names are on public record. He stated, as a result of this survey, he has found that many individuals connected with the case reside in close proximity to associates of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and associates of JACK RUBY, which indicates to him there was definitely a conspiracy by a Castro Cuban group and that both RUBY and OSWALD were deeply involved in this conspiracy. KIMBROUGH advised his sole sources of material for obtaining previous and present addresses of individuals whom he believes to be involved in this conspiracy were the public source, city directories and telephone directories for 1962, 1963 and 1964.

KIMBROUGH furnished a typewritten, five-page list setting forth results of his checks concerning these individuals and a short explanation behind each individual mentioned therein regarding their relationship to each other. KIMBROUGH pointed out that he has no personal knowledge or facts indicating any conspiracy connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY as relates to the assassination of the President, and his theory of a conspiracy stems entirely from public source checks as noted above. The list as furnished by KIMBROUGH reads as follows:

"1. Jose Antonio Azcue
1963 City Directory manager, Pan American Paint Co. (not listed),
[illegible] Bordelove (nee E. S. Blanchard), 1963 Telephone Directory;
[illegible] E. Claridge (nee Peggy Wyatt), 1964 Telephone Directory;
[illegible] W. Claridge

"U. S. Asst Attorney Ward: Azcue is a Cuban.
This man was employed by Cortes, a merchant of Mexico City at this time. Cortes was consul for Guatemala ? and refused to relinquish the post. Cortes has been convicted in the Federal Court in East Texas for illegal trading with Cuba.

[illegible]

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/64

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road.

She was questioned further concerning conversations she had had with LEE HARVEY OSWALD about his visits to the house of General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas.

She said she had asked OSWALD how he had arrived at the WALKER home on the night he had attempted to kill WALKER by shooting him. OSWALD replied that he had walked up to the house. MARINA said she later learned OSWALD had taken a bus to the vicinity of the WALKER home and she presumes that he had gotten off the bus a distance from the WALKER home and had traversed the remaining distance on foot. She said OSWALD had said also he had returned to their home by bus after the attempted assassination. MARINA advised she was not aware of what buses OSWALD took to arrive in the vicinity of the WALKER home or to leave the vicinity of the WALKER home en route back to their home.

MARINA said she remembers OSWALD telling her he had run away from the WALKER house after the attempted assassination and that he could run very fast. She said she does not recall that OSWALD told her how far he ran or what bus he boarded or where he boarded the bus.

She does remember OSWALD told her he came home on the bus after the attempted assassination.

MARINA said she does not recall OSWALD telling her what he did with his rifle after he made the first trip to the WALKER home for the purpose of assassinating General WALKER. She said he did not bring the rifle into their home upon his return to her knowledge. She said she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle on this first visit of OSWALD to the WALKER home for the purpose of assassinating WALKER. She does recall she had asked OSWALD when he returned home and confessed he had attempted to assassinate General WALKER that night what

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on 6/4/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN & RICHARD L. WIEHL/eah Date dictated 6/5/64

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he had done with the rifle because she was afraid the rifle might be found and traced to OSWALD. In answer to her query, OSWALD told her he had buried the rifle in the ground or in the bushes far away from the actual spot of the shooting. She recalls OSWALD mentioned a field and also a railroad track and she has the impression OSWALD might have meant he hid the rifle in a field near a railroad track.

MARINA said she recalled OSWALD showing her photographs he had taken of the General WALKER home. She also recalled OSWALD had shown her some photographs he had taken which depicted a railroad track. It is her recollection that these railroad tracks were near the WALKER house. She said she recalls seeing an automobile in one of the photographs of the WALKER house, but did not recall what type of an automobile it was or whether or not it had a license plate on it.

MARINA was asked if OSWALD had mentioned being associated with any other person in connection with the attempted assassination of WALKER. She said OSWALD had never mentioned another person in this connection. She said she was sure in her own mind he had planned and attempted the assassination completely alone. She said it was not like OSWALD to be associated with anybody else in such an endeavor.

MARINA said she did not know that OSWALD had known or associated with anyone in April, 1963, who owned a 1963 Ford automobile or a 1949 or a 1950 Ford automobile or a 1958 Chevrolet. She said he had never mentioned a large collie dog or any other type dog which had been near the WALKER residence. She does recall OSWALD mentioned on one occasion, when they were discussing the WALKER incident, a gathering at a church near the WALKER house. He told her he had postponed his assassination attempt until the evening of the gathering at this church.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/64

1

MARINA OSWALD, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed to determine if she was possibly confused when she stated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had indicated that he was going out because "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look," it being noted that previous investigation had established that the then Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON was in Dallas, Texas, on April 23, 1963.

MARINA OSWALD was asked if it was possible that she had become confused as to the name used by OSWALD on the above referred to occasion. Specifically, she was asked if she recalled if OSWALD had said, "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look," as previously reported by her. She stated these were the words of OSWALD as best she could remember. She stated she is positive OSWALD said "Nixon" was coming. She stated she was familiar with the name "Nixon" because of the publicity received by him in connection with his nomination as the Republican candidate for President.

MARINA OSWALD was asked if there was a possibility she had confused the name "Nixon" with the name "Johnson." She reiterated she is positive OSWALD used the name "Nixon." She stated she was not familiar with the name "Johnson" at that time.

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on 6/5/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and RICHARD L. WIEHL:ym Date dictated 6/5/64

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FBI

Date: 7/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 7/1/64, enclosing a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated June 30, 1964, requesting reinterview of WARREN REYNOLDS.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the desired investigation, conducted by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

2 cys to Bu. Fin. with 2 encl 7/14/64 Cal: pah

REC-17 105-82555 4422

20 JUL 11 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

66 JUL 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

E. C. Wick
55 JUL 27 1964

Sent _____ M. Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc returned by FBI Bag

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated June 30, 1964, the President's Commission called attention to page 269 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated March 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth the details of an interview with WARREN REYNOLDS, who has been the subject of a newspaper article written by BOB CONSIDINE.

The President's Commission pointed out that in this interview of REYNOLDS, he states that General EDWIN A. WALKER attempted to contact him and that in the event such contact was made, REYNOLDS would report the results of such contact to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The President's Commission letter requested that REYNOLDS be interviewed to determine whether General WALKER has been in touch with REYNOLDS and, if so, the nature of any conversations or communications between REYNOLDS and WALKER.

On July 7, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Mosswood, Dallas, Texas, telephone EVergreen 8-1314, was telephonically contacted at his residence for the purpose of making an appointment for interview. REYNOLDS stated he was not feeling too well and suggested that he be interviewed at that time over the telephone.

REYNOLDS was asked if he had had any recent contact with General EDWIN A. WALKER. REYNOLDS informed he was contacted telephonically by General WALKER on March 2, 1964, and at that time WALKER read an article to him from some newspaper, which article had been written by BOB CONSIDINE, a reporter,

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and which stated, in substance, that it was unusual that REYNOLDS had been shot because he had "fingered" OSWALD. REYNOLDS stated that actually he did not "finger" OSWALD. He stated that on January 23, 1964, he was shot in the head by a bullet from a .22 caliber rifle in the basement of the Reynolds Motor Company, 500 East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, where he had gone to turn out the lights at the close of business.

Following this telephone call by General WALKER, REYNOLDS stated he went to the residence of General WALKER in Dallas, Texas, and discussed the newspaper article written by BOB CONSIDINE with General WALKER. He stated he and General WALKER believed that, although the article was "fiction-like," it was nevertheless true. REYNOLDS stated both he and General WALKER believe that the shooting of REYNOLDS has some relation to the part REYNOLDS played in the apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. REYNOLDS stated they concluded this because the prime suspect picked up by the Dallas Police Department for the shooting of REYNOLDS was DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, also known as "DAGO." REYNOLDS stated that "DAGO" is the bragging type of person. He stated further that after "DAGO" was picked up by the Dallas Police Department he was released after he, "DAGO," and three other individuals had been afforded a polygraph examination by the Dallas Police Department and were judged to be telling the truth. REYNOLDS said that, since he has no enemies he knows of and since "DAGO" was released by the Dallas Police Department, he can only reason that he was shot because of the part he played in the apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. REYNOLDS stated he has no other reason other than the above for reaching this conclusion. He said it was during this March 1964, visit at General WALKER's house that General WALKER agreed with him.

REYNOLDS advised that approximately two weeks ago he telephonically contacted General EDWIN A. WALKER and requested an appointment to see WALKER, which was granted. REYNOLDS said he sought this interview with WALKER because he had been "scared" as a result of having been shot through the head after the

assassination of President KENNEDY, which shooting he states he feels is connected with the fact that he had witnessed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running with a gun from the scene of the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT. REYNOLDS said he wanted General WALKER's advice as to what he should do.

REYNOLDS advised that on June 24, 1964, he went to the residence of General WALKER in Dallas, Texas, and discussed the above with him. He said that, following his discussions with General WALKER, General WALKER prepared a telegram addressed to the President's Commission, Washington, D. C., and sent it with his permission. He read the telegram which General WALKER sent and it is as follows:

> "Testimony of WARREN REYNOLDS, victim of attempted assassination by a shot in the temple, cannot be ignored in a complete investigation. I respectfully request his appearance before your Commission.
>
> "/s/ General EDWIN A. WALKER"

REYNOLDS stated he has only seen General WALKER on two occasions as set out above.

REYNOLDS stated that in March 1964, his daughter, TERRI, aged 9, at that time, informed him that on her way home a man stopped his automobile and offered her money to get in the car with him. REYNOLDS said his daughter ran away and volunteered that she is not the type of child that would make up a story. He said this also has made him apprehensive and feels that the troubles he has had since the assassination of President KENNEDY are in some way connected to the part he played in the apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he has no actual facts to substantiate his beliefs, but has made his beliefs known to the Dallas Police Department.

REYNOLDS was advised that in the event he felt his life was in danger he should make any information of this nature available to the Dallas Police Department.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 7, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Mosswood, Dallas, Texas, telephone EVergreen 8-1314, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and spoke with a Special Agent.

REYNOLDS stated that since his interview earlier that day he had been wondering if there was some reason he should not contact General EDWIN A. WALKER. He also inquired if there was anything wrong with someone contacting General WALKER.

REYNOLDS was informed it was not the function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to advise anyone whom they could or could not contact. He was also informed that no comment would be made as to whether there was or was not anything wrong with a person contacting General EDWIN A. WALKER.

On July 8, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Mosswood, Dallas, Texas, telephone EVergreen 8-1314, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and spoke with a Special Agent.

REYNOLDS stated he was calling to inquire if this office had any information that he was going to be called to appear before the President's Commission in Washington, D. C.

REYNOLDS was informed that this office had no information that he was going to be called by the President's Commission. He was also informed the President's Commission functions on its own and that this office had no information as to whom they would or would not call.

REYNOLDS then asked if it would be all right for him to make plans or if he should wait for a call from the President's Commission.

REYNOLDS was informed that, as mentioned above, this office does not know whom the President's Commission is going to call or not call, and he should use his own judgment on any future plans.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 30 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I call your attention to page 269 of the report of Agent Gemberling dated March 10, 1964, which sets forth the details of an interview with Warren Reynolds who has been the subject of a newspaper article written by Bob Considine.

In Agent Gemberling's report, Reynolds states that General Edwin Walker attempted to contact him and that in the event such contact is made Reynolds will report the results of such contact to your Bureau.

We request that your Bureau interview Reynolds to determine whether General Walker has been in touch with him and, if so, the nature of any conversations or communications between Reynolds and Walker.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC 14

4431

EX-104

ENCLOSURE

Let to Rankin with
copy of memo 7-9-64
from DL Gemberling

SIXTEEN

7/1/64

Airtel

EX-104

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC 14 4/431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/30/64 which is self-explanatory. You should immediately contact Mr. Warren Reynolds in accordance with the Commission's request. Results of your contact with Mr. Reynolds should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Handle immediately.

Enclosure

REL:pah
((9))

NOTE: Reynolds is part owner of a used car lot in Dallas. He witnessed Oswald's flight after latter shot Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Reynolds was later shot on the night of 1/23/64, but his attacker was not involved in the Oswald matter. Reynolds recovered and was contacted by General Edwin A. Walker 3/2/64 at which time General Walker indicated he would like to talk with Reynolds. Reynolds advised that in the event he meets with Walker he would advise FBI. We have received no information from Reynolds and Commission now desires we contact him to determine if he has had any contact with General Walker.

MAILED 11
JUL 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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JUL 20 1964
50 JUL 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

ReButel to Oklahoma City and Dallas, 6/12/64, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM; CR" (Bufile 44-24016); Oklahoma City teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 6/12/64, bearing same caption; and, Dallas teletype to Bureau, 6/13/64, with airmail copy to Oklahoma City, bearing dual caption "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM; CR" and "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; IS - R - CUBA".

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting a description of copies of reports obtained from the Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, relating to visitors and associates of General EDWIN A. WALKER.

REC 105 82555 4555

One copy each of the reports described in the letterhead memorandum is enclosed herewith, and it is requested that the Bureau may desire to prepare appropriate copies of such reports for transmittal to the President's Commission with the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

AUG 4 1964

Also reflected in the enclosure letterhead memorandum is a summary of the location of pertinent information pertaining to WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF previously reported, which it is felt would be of material assistance to the President's Commission.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (3 - 105-82555) (1 - 44-24016) (Enc. 14)
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461) (1 - 44-1639)
RPG/ds
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 5 1964

DL 100-10461

An extra copy of instant airtel is being furnished Bureau in view of the fact referenced Bureau teletype carried caption of RUBY case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission received a report from the United States Secret Service dated May 25 and 26, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in which it is indicated that WILLIAM M. DUFF had advised that JACK RUBY had called at the residence of General EDWIN WALKER on a monthly basis from December 1962, through March 1963.

On June 15, 1964, Lieutenant JACK REVILL, Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that any investigation conducted by the Dallas Police Department concerning visitors and associates of General EDWIN A. WALKER would have been conducted by the Criminal Intelligence Section of the Police Department.

Lieutenant REVILL stated that such an investigation has been conducted by his section, but that this was comprised mostly of spot checks by detectives of cars seen at or near the WALKER residence during April, May and June 1964.

Lieutenant REVILL reviewed all information in the files of the Criminal Intelligence Section concerning General WALKER and stated that, based on this review, there were four reports submitted by the Criminal Intelligence Section concerning visitors or associates of WALKER.

On June 16, 1964, Lieutenant REVILL made available two copies of each report submitted by the Criminal Intelligence Section, which reports are described as follows:

1. Report dated November 5, 1963, submitted by Lieutenant REVILL and Detective H. M. HART. This report contains information that some students from "North Texas University" (North Texas State University, Denton, Texas), were

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44 MAR 2 1973

planning a demonstration during the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas on November 21-22, 1963. The report states some of these students had recently visited the home of General WALKER and identifies these visitors. Further, it contains information concerning a meeting held November 4, 1963, by this group at Denton, Texas, and identifies some of those present. The report also states that approximately twenty students from the University took part in the demonstrations against ADLAI STEVENSON in Dallas on October 24, 1962.

2. Report dated May 1, 1964, submitted by Detective L. D. STRINGFELLOW. This report contains the names of persons believed by the Police Department to be members of the "Edwin A. Walker group" or of persons affiliated with the "Edwin A. Walker group."

3. Report dated May 20, 1964, submitted by Detective V. J. BRIAN containing descriptions and license numbers and registration data for these license numbers of cars observed at WALKER's residence.

(Lieutenant REVILL explained that the dates these cars were observed by the officers are not set forth in the report but that it would have been sometime shortly prior to the date of the report. He further explained this information concerning these cars was obtained by Detectives H. M. HART and V. J. BRIAN but that the report was submitted by BRIAN.)

4. Report dated June 4, 1964, submitted by Detectives T. T. WARDLAW and M. H. BRUMLEY containing information concerning two automobiles observed at the residence of WALKER. (The times these cars were observed are not set out, and Lieutenant REVILL explained they were observed at a time just prior to the submission of the report.)

Each report contains the initials in the lower left-hand corner of "WPG", which, according to Lieutenant REVILL, are those of Captain W. P. GANNAWAY, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department.

Lieutenant REVILL also stated he had furnished a copy of the report dated May 1, 1964, (described above), to the President's Commission when he testified before that Commission on May 13, 1964.

Previous investigation has established that WILLIAM M. DUFF is identical to WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, also known as WILLIAM MC EWAN MC DUFF, BILL DUFF, "SANDY", "SCOTTIE", and "SCOTTY".

DUFF first came to the attention of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 10, 1963, when JOE LORIA, Dallas restaurant operator, stated that approximately seven or eight months before, he saw an individual known to him only as "SCOTTIE", subsequently identified as DUFF, with an individual believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in LORIA's restaurant. Mr. LORIA based his identification on photographs of OSWALD he had seen in Dallas newspapers and could recall only one time he thought he saw OSWALD and "SCOTTIE" together.

Thereafter, extensive investigation was conducted to resolve this allegation and information relating to DUFF appears in the following-identified reports concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

Reports of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, Texas:

Report dated December 10, 1963, pages 442 to 443
Report dated December 23, 1963, pages 299 to 308
Report dated January 7, 1964, page 99
Report dated January 22, 1964, pages 139 to 146
Report dated February 11, 1964, pages 173 to 178

Reports of Special Agent J. A. GRIMES at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

Report dated January 10, 1964, pages 1 to 2
Report dated January 23, 1964, pages 1 to 5
Report dated January 28, 1964, pages 1 to 4

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of Special Agent Roland M. Cocker at Richmond, Virginia:

Report dated December 20, 1963, pages 1 to 5

Report of Investigative Clerk LEONARD LEWIS at St. Louis, Missouri:

Report dated January 21, 1964, pages 1-2

May 1, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER (2)
GROUP

Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions of Captain W. P. Gannaway the following information is submitted.

The SUBJECT organization is known as an extremist group. They have been active in the Dallas area for a long period of time. Prior to the visit of the Late President John F. Kennedy to the City of Dallas, it was learned that a number of the members of this group planned a demonstration or an incident of a type that would cause harassment to the Presidential party.

The following list contains names of persons in the Denton, Texas area that are members of the SUBJECT organization and who were planning the above mentioned incident. This particular incident did not materialize.

WILLIAM DREW FITZWILLIAMS	BILL CALHOUN
BILL WALLER	LESLIE TOOKER
WILLIAM IVAN SNODGRASS	RONNIE BEALL
PAT BRADY	MICHAEL RAY BOWLIN
RUSTY WILLIFORD	

The following list of persons are also affiliated with the SUBJECT organization, but took no active part in planning any incident.

WILLIAM MCCUNE DUFF	WILLIAM KEESTER
MRS. BETH RACHEL	JULIA KNECHT
CLIFF ROBERTS	FRANK MCGEHEE

ROBERT EDWARD HATFIELD, a member of the Indignant White Citizen's Council, was also a member of this organization, but was dropped from the roster after he was arrested during the

INDEXED
DATE 6/2
INITIALS

visit of Adlai Stevenson under the sponsor-ship of the Dallas United Nations Association in October of 1963.

ASHLAND F. BURCHWELL, w-m-22, was a member of the SUBJECT organization at the time he was arrested in Dallas in September of 1962 with the load of arms and ammunition he had collected.

CORA FREDERICKSON, a white female was a member of the SUBJECT organization, as well as a member of the Indignant White Citizen's Council and of the John Birch Society. General Edwin A. Walker dropper her from the membership in this group and the John Birch Society after she was involved in the incident at the timeAdlai Stevenson visited Dallas and appeared at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium, She struck Adlai Stevenson with a placard.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. Stringfellow

L. D. Stringfellow, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

INDEXED
6/3
DATE

5 November 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Subject: Criminal Intelligence (4)
POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

Sir:

The following is submitted for your information.

A group of students from NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY is planning to take part in demonstrations during the proposed visit to DALLAS by President KENNEDY the 21-22 of November.

This group of students belong to the YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB of NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY. Some of these students have recently visited in the home of GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER here in DALLAS and later attended the U.S. DAY rally at the DALLAS MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM sponsored by GENERAL WALKER. This group is highly sympathetic with WALKER and are going to support his group. Those visiting in WALKER'S home were WILLIAM DREW FITZ, WILLIAM IVAN SNODGRASS, MICHAEL RAY BOWLIN and RONNIE BEALL.

After returning to DENTON from DALLAS, WILLIAM DREW FITZ stated that plans were being made for the coming visit of the President. FITZ stated, quote "We will drag his dick in the dirt", end of quote. Fitz emphasized that his group would have well planned demonstrations during the President's visit to DALLAS.

Confidential informant T-1 states that a meeting was to be held in DENTON, TEXAS by this group. The meeting was to be held last night, 4 November 1963 at COLONIAL OAKS APARTMENTS in Apartment 111. This meeting was called by LES TOOKER, an officer in the YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB of NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY. TOOKER was being assisted by one BILL CALHOUN. This was to be an organizational meeting for a WALKER movement at the UNIVERSITY. This group plans to have GENERAL WALKER in DENTON for a talk in the near future.

IN
DATT

T-1 will furnish this office with information of last nights meeting in DENTON, TEXAS.

Source further stated that approximately twenty (20) students from NORTH TEXAS UNIVERSITY took part in the demonstrations against ADLAI STEVENSON at the MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM THEATRE 24 October 1963. Between 20 and 30 students had attended the U.S. DAY rally 23 October 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

H.M. Hart, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

IND

May 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: Criminal Intelligence (6)
EDWIN A. WALKER (GENERAL)

Sir:

The undersigned Officer checked the SUBJECTS residence at 4011 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD DALLAS, TEXAS. While checking the location the undersigned Officer observed the following automobiles parked in the drive way

Number 1. 1961 Lincoln 4 door Color Cream, Texas 1964 License, Number NZ-4599. This automobile is registered to Blanche M Moore at 1212 Brookhollow, Irving, Texas.

Number 2. 1957 Chevrolet 2 door color Blue, Texas 1964 License, Number NZ-2893. This automobile is registered to CHARLES F. KIHR at 2046 Rose Bud, Irving, Texas.

Number 3. 1957 Buick 4 Door Color Brown, Texas 1964 License, Number NZ-2861. This automobile is registered to HUBERT C. CLARK JR. at 12528 Croyden Circle, Dallas, Texas.

Number 4. 1963 Chevrolet Color Cream, Texas 1964 License, Number NZ-2862. This automobile is also registered to HUBERT C. CLARK JR. At the above address.

Respectfully submitted

V. J. Brian

V. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

INDEXED

June 4, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: GENERAL INTELLIGENCE (6)
Edwin A. Walker

Sir:

The following listed automobiles were observed at Subject's residence, 4011 Turtle Creek. #1, a 1962 Ford, Country Sedan, color white, 1964 Texas license, NZ 8861. #2, a 1962 Oldsmobile, Sport Coupe, color white, 1964 Texas license, NZ 8862. Both these autos are registered in the name of Edwin A. Walker, 4011 Turtle Creek.

Respectfully submitted,

T T Wardlaw
T. T. Wardlaw, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

M. H. Brumley
M. H. Brumley, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

INDEXED

FBI

Date: 7/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau telephone call from Section Chief REX I. SHRODER, 7/27/64; Bureau teletype to Dallas, 7/27/64; Dallas telephone call to Supervisor RICHARD J. GALLAGHER, 7/29/64, all relating to a request contained in President's Commission letter dated July 24, 1964, concerning certain precautions taken by Dallas Police Department prior to the assassination.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested investigation, the results of which were telephonically furnished Supervisor RICHARD J. GALLAGHER on July 29, 1964, as referred to above.

The interview with Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY was conducted by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

It is pointed out that the Dallas Office is not aware of the source of the allegations referred to by the Commission and, therefore, it was not possible to include the source of such allegations in the letterhead memorandum reflecting the basis for the investigation.

REC 51 105-82555-460

EX 110

AUG 11 1964

ENCLOSURE
Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

E. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 29, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated July 24, 1964, requested investigation concerning the following allegations:

X. Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT violated radio procedures in failing to notify his headquarters that he was stopping to question a suspect ~~(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)~~.

X. Prior to the assassination, Dallas Police Officers searched other buildings in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository but not the Texas School Book Depository itself.

X. Precautions taken by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination included surveillance of many people, including some who did no more than speak in favor of school integration.

On July 28, 1964, JESSE E. CURRY, Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised there is no requirement or regulation of the Dallas Police Department ~~re-~~ qu~~iring~~ any police officer ~~to~~ notify headquarters when such officer is stopping to question a suspect. He stated that if the officer is going to be away from his radio, he is required to check out with the radio dispatcher at the Dallas Police Department. He also stated that if an officer is alone and is stopping an automobile to question the occupant or occupants, the officer is required to contact the radio dispatcher at the

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

105-82555-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

Dallas Police Department and give the model, the license number and the location of the automobile stopped. He stated Officer J. D. TIPPIT did not violate radio procedure in not notifying the radio dispatcher at the Dallas Police Department that he was stopping the then suspect LEE HARVEY OSWALD to question him.

Chief CURRY advised that prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Dallas Police Department did not search any buildings in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building, the Texas School Book Depository Building itself, or any other buildings.

Chief CURRY advised that prior to President KENNEDY's visit to Dallas on November 22, 1963, he was advised of this proposed visit by Secret Service. Chief CURRY stated the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department conducted a diligent investigation of organizations comprised of members whose political views are considered extreme, both right and left. He said the Dallas Police Department had infiltrated these organizations and had informant coverage regarding their activities. He said this investigation disclosed that only two of these organizations planned demonstrations during President KENNEDY's visit to Dallas. Chief CURRY advised that Chief of Police ANDY ANDERSON, Denton, Texas, notified the Dallas Police Department that the Young People's Republican Club at North Texas State University, Denton, Texas, planned to meet with General EDWIN WALKER's group and organize a demonstration somewhere along the route of President KENNEDY's motorcade in Dallas. Chief CURRY stated a representative of the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department contacted the Young People's Republican Club at North Texas State University regarding the proposed demonstration and, as a result, the demonstration did not materialize. Further, CURRY stated, the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department learned that General WALKER departed Dallas on November 21, 1963, en route to another state for a speaking engagement and his group did not make an appearance.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In addition, Chief CURRY stated, he was informed by Chief of Police ANDERSON, Denton, Texas, several weeks prior to President KENNEDY's visit of November 22, 1963, that NORMAN LEE ELKINS, 1115 West Crawford Street, Denison, Texas, had made comments that he intended to do something to embarrass President KENNEDY. He stated Detective H. M. HART and Lieutenant JACK REVILL of the Dallas Police Department, and JOE HOWLETT of Secret Service, contacted ELKINS and he advised he was not going to be in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Chief CURRY advised the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department learned that the Indignant White Citizens Council had prepared some signs and placards which were designed to embarrass President KENNEDY. He stated the Indignant White Citizens Council planned to picket the Dallas Trade Mart and were the only demonstrators observed at the Dallas Trade Mart. CURRY advised that shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, six of these individuals were taken into custody by the Dallas Police Department to prevent their assault by spectators at the scene.

Chief CURRY stated the Dallas Police Department had no one under surveillance on November 22, 1963, as a precaution taken during President KENNEDY's visit to Dallas.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/25/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Gaspar
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 8/24/65.

On 8/24/65 PHILIP BEN HATHAWAY, residence 11021 Quail Run, Dallas, who is employed at the Lone Star Gas Company, Research and Development, telephone RI 1-3711, extension 776, home phone DIamond 8-6532, advised that on the morning of 8/24/65 he was called upon by JONES HARRIS, who is described as being a frec-lance writer, who was doing an article for "Esquire" magazine concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mr. HATHAWAY stated that HARRIS was apparently attempting in his article to indicate that there were more persons involved than OSWALD in the assassination. He stated HARRIS indicated he had spent approximately four hours recently with General EDWIN A. WALKER at Dallas, Texas. He stated HARRIS had in his possession a copy of a photograph believed by HATHAWAY to be the photograph shown by FBI Agents to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD at the Six Flags Inn shortly after the assassination. 62-57

Mr. HATHAWAY's interview is reflected on page 752 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/10/63.

HATHAWAY advised that HARRIS indicated he might desire HATHAWAY to review his article prior to it being turned over to "Esquire" magazine and HATHAWAY stated that in the event this occurs he would immediately make a copy of same to SA GEMBERLING.

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information and in the event a copy of the article is made available to this office the same will be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

REC-60 105-82555-5447

2 AUG 27 1965

SOVIET SECTION

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P _____
Special Agent in Charge

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received a report from the United States Secret Service covered by that organization's Control No. 1535 dated May 25-26, 1964 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which indicates that William M. Duff had advised that Jack Ruby had called at the residence of General Edwin Walker on a monthly basis from December 1962 through March 1963. The Secret Service has furnished the information contained in that report to Agent David H. Berry of the Oklahoma City office of your Bureau. We would appreciate receiving a report of the investigation of this matter which you will no doubt conduct.

In that connection we note from the matters set forth on page 10 of the letterhead memorandum of your Bureau dated May 22, 1964 at Dallas, Texas in response to our letter of May 13, 1964 requesting certain additional information concerning photographs of General Walker's

EXEC. SEC.

REC-34
- 1 -
44-24016-1552
EX-114
JUN 11 1964

XEROX
JUN 16 1964

house, that the Dallas Police Department has apparently conducted continuing investigation concerning visitors to the Walker residence. We would appreciate it very much if you would obtain copies of the reports of that investigation and forward them to us.

We also note from page 48 of Agent Clements' report dated December 21, 1963 at Dallas, Texas, that one Andre Angeles (phonetic), who is apparently acquainted with Mr. Duff, is reported to have stated that he was flying to Dallas on Friday, November 22, 1963 "with a lot of money." We would appreciate your advice as to whether or not Mr. Angeles appears to be connected in any way with the assassination.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FBI

Date: 6/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
(Deceased)
CR
OO: DL

On 6/25/64, [redacted] Dallas County, voluntarily furnished SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS a copy of a 21-page, double-spaced memorandum he prepared from notes made by him on the interview of RUBY, 6/7/64, by Chief Justice EARL WARREN and others. A copy is attached.

[redacted] requested the fact he furnished this memorandum not be made known outside the Bureau, as he had no authorization from Mr. WARREN, defense attorneys, or his own superior, for making same available. He said he made notes under adverse conditions and would not like to be held accountable for the strict accuracy of all of the statements attributed to RUBY, et al. He pointed out Mr. WARREN had a stenographer make a transcript of the interview and the official version will undoubtedly be made a part of the Commission's record.

[redacted] mentioned Mr. WARREN had repeatedly assured RUBY a polygraph examination would be afforded, for which RUBY was insistent.

3 - BUREAU (ENC.)
2 - DALLAS
MCC:eah
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

XEROX REC. 41 44-24016-1638
JUL 1 1964
ST-117 JUN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 6 1964

62-109010

[redacted] said RUBY talked lucidly in recalling many details but wandered on several occasions, that he, [redacted] feels RUBY has definitely deteriorated mentally to a considerable degree.

Review of the memorandum reflects RUBY's statements are somewhat disjointed, although not varying substantially from details previously supplied by him, with following exceptions:

1) RUBY says he lied when he previously said he had his gun with him at City Hall on the night of 11/22/63; that this statement was made a part of a defense against proof of premeditation, in that he would have had the opportunity to shoot OSWALD prior to 11/24/63.

2) RUBY made no claim of a black-out at the time he shot OSWALD.

3) He admits premeditation, referring to a letter to CAROLINE KENNEDY and an article concerning Mrs. KENNEDY's having to return to Dallas to testify regarding OSWALD which he had seen in a newspaper.

4) RUBY had not previously advised concerning a request from LEWIS J. McWILLIE, while in Cuba, that RUBY obtained "four little Cobra guns" from RAY BRANTLEY Hardware Store, Dallas. RUBY had advised of sending a revolver to McWILLIE in Las Vegas at McWILLIE's request and which McWILLIE admitted, but stated had not been accepted by him.

It will be noted on page 16, RUBY made reference to interview with RAY HALL. This is SA C. RAY HALL, of the Dallas Office.

DL 44-1639

Note RUBY denies having gone to Parkland Hospital, Dallas, on 11/22/63 (as claimed by SETH KANTOR, Scripps-Howard reporter) RUBY denied he inquired of a "TV man" when OSWALD would be brought down. This is apparent reference to the claim of IRA N. WALKER, WBAP-TV, to Bureau Agents and as a prosecution witness that he saw RUBY in the basement of Dallas City Hall on two occasions on 11/24/63, considerably prior to the time of the shooting.

A number of misspellings of names are noted in the document.

Bureau is requested to respect [redacted] request he not be identified with having furnished details of the WARREN interview with RUBY.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Henry Wade

RE: Warren Commission Hearing Held in the County Jail on June 7, 1964, with Jack Ruby testifying. Testimony Dallas Texas

The meeting began shortly before 12 o'clock noon and lasted until approximately 3:30 p. m. Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren, Joe Rankin, Congressman Ford, Secret Service Agent Moore, Sheriff Decker, Chief Jailer Holeman, Assistant Jailer Mr. Joe Ball, a Mr. Specter and Dean Storey were present.

When Ruby sat down his first comments were that he wanted a lie detector test or truth serum or any test which would show that he was telling the truth. Earl Warren agreed to see that he got such a test. After this, Ruby stated that he would talk to the Commission and started his statement by saying that Belli didn't go into the case thoroughly and he shouldn't have used insanity and he should have spent more time with him rather than trying to exonerate him. Ruby said he wanted to take the witness stand but Belli told him that "if you got on the stand, you'll show premeditation and they will cut you to pieces on cross examination". Then Ruby started to talk about the Thursday night prior to the assassination. At this point, he was sworn in by Warren and then proceeded on by stating that on this Thursday night he was in the Egyptian Lounge on Mockingbird Lane with a fellow by the name of Ralph Paul. A man came over to where they were and wanted him to go to another place but he didn't want to go because the band had been taken away from him by a person down there some time before and the band had been with

him seven yea[illegible] He then left and went [illegible] Carousel Club. He discussed a few matters with the MC and about Tony Zoppi. He wanted Zoppi to write a story about the MC, Bill Dear. Tony let them down on Bill Demar. Said he wanted to go back to the News and get the brochure that they had made of Bill Demar; to get the brochure on Friday morning as he was always in the News on Friday. He has ways of selling the produce, in making up the ads; however, Zoppi was in New Orleans. He went to get the brochure in the sales room where we placed our ads. He started to copy the ad and the same man that he had seen in the Egyptian Lounge came over and Ruby wanted to explain to him why he didn't go down to the other place. He explained he didn't want to meet the man there. This same man that he talked to was with him in the News about twenty minutes. After the conversation, the man left. Then the man who helps with the ads came up. Ruby said he had to pay cash for the ads. They (referring to others) wanted to know why he didn't go to the parade. He said he didn't like large crowds. The ad man came in about 12:05 and said something like someone had been shot. I got carried away. Someone said a secret service man was shot. Then someone said (didn't really recall) Governor Connally was shot. He was with John Newman. Some little boy said something "I was there and saw it". Then the phone started ringing off the desk. Complaints were coming in about why they accepted the ad. There was turmoil in the news room. The Bernard Weisman ad criticizing our beloved President. John Newman and I went to another part of the room. Newman said he told them not to take that ad. From the time I was told the President was shot, about 35 minutes later, they said he had passed away. I got very emotional. I called my

sister and let [illegible] man listen to my sister [illegible]. I said "John, I have to leave Dallas, I might open up tonight". Then I left the room and the building and got my car. I couldn't stop crying. People looked at me when I stopped at a red light. Went to the Club. Maybe made a couple of calls. Maybe talked to a colored boy. Billy Wood called. Kathy Kay called. I called Ralph Paul at the Bull Pen. Ralph said do what everyone else does. (Referring to closing up). I said I couldn't do it. I called Alice Nichols, the girl I had gone with. She was not there. I got her later. Didn't want to tie up the business phone. She called me. I don't know what was said. I called California to Al Gruber. He was a bad kid in Chicago. We were there together. He is OK now. He had been in Dallas four or five days before. He wanted to see about Sammy (Ruby's brother, Sam) about a car washateria business. He didn't see Sam about the car washateria. I promised Al a dachshund dog. I called him in California. He was watching TV. I cried and had to hang up. I called my sister in Chicago and I called some other people. I kept calling Eve. Eve has a conflicting personality. I can't always be with her but wanted to be with her at this time. I told the boy to crate the dog. I wanted to eat. I felt hungry and wanted to get intoxicated on food. Funny, but it's true. I went to my sister's apartment. She knew more of my calls than I did. I am sure I made some calls. Someone will have to piece them together. Oh, yes, Andy said Don Seaffin of the Times-Herald called. I called him and he asked are you going to close. I said yes, I don't care about who else does. I called Eve and asked her what to do. She said there wouldn't be any business anyway, to

close for three days. I called Staffin. I told him we were closing for three days. Then I called the News. I wanted to make sure that the ad was changed. I talked to some assistant there. Then I took a nap and woke about 7 or 7:30. I called Jacobson about services at the _____ Temple. He said he didn't know. Then I called Seth Isareal and talked to a girl. She said something about 7 or 8 o'clock. I asked if there wouldn't be something sooner. I left the Club and went to the apartment. I think I drove down Thornton Freeway and saw two clubs open.

I went to the synagogue and talked to Rabbi Silverman. I thanked him about Eve. He had seen Eve some short time before. Then I went to a place and had a little punch. Said hello to the owner. Then I went by the Bali Hai and saw it open. The Gay 90's was closed. Then I went down Preston Road. I got to thinking. The police were walking around. This is the craziest thing that ever happened. I liked the police. I abide by law. I went into a delicatessen and got ten or twelve sandwiches. While they were fixing them, I got on the phone and called Sims. Sims said, "We don't need them." Gordon McLendon has been very good to me. Free plugs, etc. Then I heard about a disc jockey on KLIF giving a description of Oswald. I seldom use that name, Oswald. I don't know why. I wanted to take the sandwiches to KLIF. Russ Knight wasn't there. The man's name was Moore. I told him I wanted to get in. He said I can't get in after six without the hot number. I called McLendon's home and got a little girl. I asked for KLIF's number. I asked if anyone else was at home, that I wanted to get the number of the station;

that I wanted to take some sandwiches down there. She gave me a number but there wasn't any such number. She said her mother had already taken some sandwiches to KLIF. Then I got the sandwiches and told the clerk that these were for KLIF. I went down McKinney Avenue to see if there were open clubs. Some were open. I couldn't understand this. Then I went to Thomas and Howard. I had my dog with me. I left the sandwiches and the dog in the car. Then I went to the police station and took the elevator to the second floor. This is the first time I entered the building. It was about 11:15 p. m.. I asked the officer "Where's Joe Long?" I'm a little domineering. Someone shouted for him and I said hello to Col. Jones and another officer. I was being carried away with the events, with history. Someone brought the prisoner out. Some newsmen were there. I don't remember Henry Wade (at this time Tonahill had written a note and handed it to Lee Rankin. Ruby asked Tonahill "Is that for me, Joe?" Tonahill said, "No" or words to that effect.)

Someone then said to Fritz "Isn't there a larger room?" They said let's go to the assembly room. I didn't find Joe Long and went to the assembly room. No one questioned me and I sat on a table out of everyone's view. They brought the prisoner out, asking questions. Some cheap judge or county justice or some judge was there. Henry Wade was there and Curry. When Henry Wade was being questioned, he mentioned "Free Cuba". I had heard over the radio that it was "Fair Play for Cuba" so I corrected Wade. Wade said "Oh, yes, Fair Play for Cuba." Lots of questions were fired back and forth. Wade let the reporters know that the prisoner was the one. I wasn't interested in if

he were the one. I went up to Henry Wade and said "I'm the one who corrected you." I guess it was a silly thing to do. I had met Wade sometime back. When I left Wade, two men passed by and I asked "Are you Joe Long?" One man was Sam Pace, and the other Jerry Dunkel. I got the number of KLIF from them. John Rutledge's testimony said I saw him. I called KLIF and said I had some sandwiches. I see Wade and I asked him if they wanted him. They replied Yes. I yelled at Wade and got him on the phone. Everyone was beckoning Wade. Wade talked to the station and the man was very elated that I had gotten Wade on the phone. I asked him, "Will you let me in?" He said they only left the door open five minutes. I saw Russ Knight. He wanted to know where's everything happening? So I took him down to Wade. Wade says, "Oh, yes, the Weird Beard." This conversation caused a delay. I got there later. I can't get fair representation with my counsel. I can't get a lie detector test and I want to go to Washington.

WARREN SPEAKS: The Commission got a letter from Joe Tonahill. There has been no delay on his part.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: Said he was from Grand Rapids, Michiga

RUBY: I stayed at KLIF and talked with Knight. We talke about and brought out what we thought of the ad by Bernard Weiss I told Russ about Gordon McLendon and an editorial about Adlai Stevenson. We talked about other things current at the time. I stayed until about 2 a. m. They ate the sandwiches and had a visit. We also talked about the Wade interview. (At this time Ruby started looking down, staring, twisting paper) I'm at a

disadvantage.)

WARREN: (After delay) (Brought back to date and said you were talking about their having a visit.)

RUBY: We talked about the tragedy. I left at 2 a. m. and was going to the Times-Herald Building. I don't normally go to the Times-Herald. I call them and they copy the News ad. I promised a boy at the Times-Herald that I told him about the "twist board". I wanted to change the ad to make it more effective. I heard someone honk a horn very loud. I saw a police officer in a car with Kathy Kay. They had been drinking and I stopped and stayed with them. The officer was Harry Olsen. I have always thought a lot of him. I left them out of all of this beiefe. I didn't want Harry Olsen to be involved. The girl's name was Kathy Kay. He said they should cut this guy inch by inch into ribbons. Kathy Kay said — she is an English girl I guess — the English would drag him through the streets. They were crying and carrying on. I left and went to the Times-Herald.

I want to see what that note is. (Tonahill had handed the note to Leo Rankin and Ruby read the note, threw his glasses down which were loaned to him by Tonahill. He said this note says this is the girl who started me off. Ruby said something in a loud voice about Tonahill, then

WARREN STRIKED: You have been speaking very rationally.

RUBY: I have got to go to Washington to get any tests, but I don't want to talk any more unless you get me a lect, to get me to Washington immediately, after what Joe Tonahill has written. "This is the thing that started Jack in the shooting." You're lying, Joe. You're trying to make premeditation. I want

a lie detector test.

WARREN: If you want a lie detector test you must have some thing to compare it with.

RUBY: Joe knows that thought didn't enter my mind. Why go back to Friday? Why go back to Friday? You'd like to build up the officer and didn't in the trial. Too bad, Warren, you didn't get me to your headquarters sooner.

WARREN: We didn't want to prejudice you. We're sorry we didn't get here sooner. If you want a test I'll see you get it.

RUBY: Do you have the power even if the District Attorney objects?

WARREN: Yes, I do.

RUBY: How soon can it be done?

WARREN: We will be expeditious. We won't unnecessarily delay.

RUBY: Are you staying overnight?

WARREN: No, I have business with the court tomorrow.

SHERIFF DECKER: Jack, talk to these men like a man. They have come a thousand miles to see you and hear you. Be a man!

MOORE: To get a lie detector test you must have a yes or no answer. You must have something to compare it with.

RUBY: This whole thing is a terrible ordeal.

WARREN: Yes, that's why we want you to tell it your own way. This will make it easier to verify in the way you want it done.

RUBY: You don't understand.

WARREN: You told us ------and you were about to get down ----------.

RUBY: This is just Friday - - - [illegible] the Times-Herald I went upstairs -- this is about three -- left KLIF at two. Was with the girl and the officer about an hour. It could have been 4 o'clock. I am in the composing room with Pat Dodosh. I had brought in the "twist board". He wanted to see how it worked. It works on pivots. I don't want to be frolicky. It is on ball bearing discs. It looked like you are having a gay time. The board makes you look that way even though I wasn't. I asked about the black border on the ad (Here Ruby wanted Decker out. Decker asked him if he did see anyone in there that he didn't want, they would be removed. Said he wanted all the sheriff officers out. So Decker, Holeman and the Assistant Jailer left. Decker told Tonahill that he was personally responsible for Ruby's person in the absence of the Sheriff's Office being present.)

(After Decker left, Ruby started again)

RUBY: If you want me to say anything more, you'll have to get me to Washington. If you want me to tell the truth, I'll have to go to Washington. I can't tell it here.

(At this time Ruby starts staring at Joe Ball)

RUBY: Who are you?

BALL: I am a lawyer from Los Angeles. I know Melvin Belli, but I am not acquainted with him.

WARREN: There is no representative of the Committee that has any connection whatsoever with anyone.

(Again Ruby wanted to stop talking and go to Washington)

MOORE: I think you should tell your story.

RUBY: Warren, your life is in danger in this city.

WARREN: I don't know that. If you are you can talk to me in private

RUBY: Have you ever had a witness like me?

WARREN: We have had many other witnesses who didn't remember as well. I think you should tell the story. It will be made public. I'll undertake to get you a lie detector test. We need the story.

RUBY: Can you take me to Washington now?

WARREN: We can't now. There are many factors involved -- the publicity of the matter. The Commission is not a law enforcement agency.

RUBY: They took precautions with you and you got here OK. The paper said so.

WARREN: I don't believe everything I read in the paper. Did you know Lee Oswald?

RUBY: This is why I want a lie detector. I am in danger here. Have I sounded crazy? Have I made sense? I may not live until tomorrow. If I'm talking sensibly I want to get to the public sincerely why my act was committed. It must be before the people of the highest authority. Then take the test. Don't you think if your life was in danger you'd do something.

WARREN: I'd think about it very carefully. We have the right to subpoena witnesses. We have the right to give tests and to verify testimony. We have taken testimony from 200 people from Dallas without going to Washington. Era wrote a letter asking that you testify. We want you to feel you can refrain from testifying but don't you think it would be to your advantage to tell your story. Don't you see how you could help?

RUBY: So much time has gone by.

WARREN: It is not too late. The Warren Commission has not made a report yet. We will have more witnesses and do not feel we are handicapped by the lateness of the examination.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: We didn't take Mrs. Kennedy's statement until day before yesterday.

RUBY: My whole family is in jeopardy. Their lives are in jeopardy. I'm a foregone conclusion. Eva, Eileen, Mary, I love them. Sam, Earl, Hyman, Hadge, my in-laws, they're in jeopardy of losing their lives just because they are related to me.

WARREN: Eileen wrote us a letter saying you wanted to testify. It may seem a long time ago.

RUBY: If you got to me sooner, then you'd know the truth about Ruby and his emotional background. Nothing happened prior to Sunday. I was emotional and carried away for Mrs. Kennedy. Someone owed it to the President that she didn't have to come back for the trial. I am being victimized in a plot on the world's worst tragedy and crime. Had I been given the chance sometime back, I told the officer some months ago, I asked about a lie detector, but my lawyers were not there. Oswald was not guilty but now Jack Ruby is.

WARREN: We can assure you that you are not. That no one believes it.

RUBY: There is an organization here, the John Birch Society. General Edwin Walker is the top man. Take it for what it's worth. The act I committed put a lot of people in jeopardy. Do you want me to delete this and not tell what's going on?

Mark I won't be living long, nor will my family. When I left my apartment some ------let's go back to Saturday. The Rabbi eulogized the man who fought in every battle, in every country, had to come back to his country (Ruby started crying here). I must be the world's greatest actor. Saturday night I just visited a little club and drank a coke. I was depressed. I went home and saw a letter in the newspaper to Caroline. It was a heart-breaking letter. Remember that? Alongside the letter there was a comment that Mrs. Kennedy might have to come back for the trial of Lee Oswald. I got carried away. Prior to that thought, I was never malicious to that person, never spoke to anyone. No subversive organization, no underworld person tried to contact me. It all happened that Sunday morning with the Mrs. Kennedy article. I had been taking pryludien (phonetic). I took it for food. Suddenly I felt that I wanted to show my love for another faith, -- me Jewish. It came in my mind that Mrs. Kennedy shouldn't come back. I drove to the County Building. A crowd was already gathering there. I guess it was because of the move at 10 o'clock. I guess I heard that on the radio. I got a call from a little girl. I said can't you wait? It was a double purpose. The wire and the other that started me down to the driveway to see Weaver. I went to the Western Union and sent the money. Then walked to the ramp. I didn't sneak in or cowardly get in. An officer was talking to San Terrence sitting in a car. I walked down the steps. There was the person. I wouldn't say it was hatred. He was insignificant for what my purpose was. I didn't want to be a hero. No one was near me and I didn't mingle with the crowd. You can check the time.

The wire was [illegible] about 1:17. Check the time to the bottom of the ramp. No time for conspiracy nor to mingle with the crowd. I was crazy. I had my hand on my gun in my hip pocket. Here he were. I saw him. That's all I can say. I don't care what happens to me. I said "You rat, you shot the president", and I did say I'm Jack Ruby but I didn't curse. I might have said something -- being of Jewish faith I wanted to show love even though not of the same faith. A friend of mine, a Catholic gambler, we were close. He thought a lot of me. I know he was heart-broken. I could see the face of McWillie before me. I thought I'd sacrifice myself to save Mrs. Kennedy from coming back to the trial. All things of my background I don't want to be a martyr. I knew notorious people in Chicago. I worked in a union. I left in 1940 because of the organizations moving in. I made many calls and had unfair competitors. They violated the rules of the union. I didn't. All the calls I made were to get help with the Variety of Artists. Competition was pretty rough. I called Bobby Fay, Barney Rose, Joe Adams, not to be involved with the underworld. I'd been away from Chicago 20 years. I called Manny and head of the union in Texas. I don't know his name. I think it's Butch Miller. What's his name? All the calls were at a time prior to what happened. I wanted help with the union. This is the only purpose of the calls.

WARREN: Did you ever know Oswald?

RUBY: Did you talk to McWillie down in Cuba? He is the Credit Manager in the Tropicana. He wanted me to come down. This was the good times. Now everything's different. He sent

me a ticket and stayed at his apartment. I couldn't speak Spanish and I don't like gambling. This was in August of 1959. Any thought of being close to Havana was all because of him. In a plane there was an article he had sent me. I advised him. There was a guy on the plane said U. S. was not treating Castro right. McWillie plugged him. I tried to get Tony Zappi to write this. Ray Brantley, Ray's Hardware Store in Dallas, he called me and said call Brantley and get four little Cobra guns. I called Brantley and said Ray, McWillie wants four little Cobras, something like that. Ray says I know McWillie. This is the only deal with anyone from Havana. Brantley denies this. He feels it is against the law to send guns out of the country. Says they have an affidavit that he didn't receive this call. I didn't pick it up. It was C.O.D. If Brantley won't say that I called it will look bad for me. I have only seen Oswald in the assembly room. The part about the Cobras was in the early part of 1959. I didn't follow up to see if the guns were delivered.

WARREN: There was some stories in the paper about jeeps.

RUBY: This was the early part. I never had facilities to get jeeps. Perhaps in conversations with people I mentioned it. At one time a man smuggled some guns. I think his name was Langley out of Bay Shore. I read an article about him being given a jail term. This was before Batista fell. There is an organization in this area that has been indoctrinated that I killed the president. Just a feeling, Mr. Warren, you recall Friday night when I left the Times-Herald. I went to my apartment and got George Senator up. I said you have got to get up George. You have got to go with me. I called Larry at the Club

Texas -14-

and told him to get the Polaroid. I stood) at the Post Office to see but Box 1732. I think it was to my mind that I saw on a billboard Impeach Earl Warren. It was from Massachusetts and I thought it was the news number. I went to take the pictures. J.D. Tippit deceased 1963

LEE RANKIN: Did you know Officer Tippitt?

RUBY: I knew a Tippitt, not this one. I knew some Tippitts, but I did not know this one.

LEE RANKIN: There was a story about Weisman, yourself and a rich oil man which was to the effect that you were seen at your Club together.

RUBY: I am the one who made the big issue of Weisman. When I went to the Turf Lounge there was a fellow there by the name of Bellochio. He said I have got to leave Dallas. It was about the ad. I only know one rich oil man. One of them runs the Stork Club.

WARREN: Mark Lane, the attorney for Mrs. Oswald, gave us this story. Lane testified before the Commission that Tippitt, Weisman and a rich oil man had an hour long conversation. Lane said it was confidential and he couldn't state who gave this information without a release from the person but he has not received any release as yet.

RUBY: I am innocent of any conspiracy as anyone in this room. I want you to go into it further even if you might embarrass me. When I lived in Chicago and sold tickets to sporting events you come to know these people. You don't have any other affiliation with them. This is the extent of my criminal activity. I haven't stolen, been part of a goon squad, gambler or bookie.

I didn't know what a gun looked like in Chicago. I don't belong to any subversive organizations and don't know anyone who does. I had a poor start. I lied about the gun in the shop. I didn't have it. I made that up for my defense.

LIE MANKIN: What year was it that you were in Cuba?

RUBY: Cuba was in 1959. I lived in Nehillie's apartment. I couldn't speak their language. I had two dates down there with girls I met at the Tropicana. The Fox Brothers own the Tropicana. I don't know their names but Martin is one of them. They are in Miami now. They came to Dallas to collect a debt.

(I left the room at this point and when I came back in approximately one or two minutes the following occurred)

MANKIN: Will you tell us what you said to Sorrells after the shooting?

RUBY: Ray Hall, the first one who interrogated me, while we waited in a little room either on the second or third floor. Spent an hour with him. I was broken up, and I constantly repeated about Mrs. Kennedy coming back. I gave him all about my background. I don't remember about the floor, being on an elevator. I don't recall about Sorrells. Being of Jewish faith I wanted to show great love. Somebody introduced me to someone and they say I said "What are you, a newsman?" This is ridiculous. I don't recall. I wouldn't do this for publicity and get myself hurt. I never inquired from the TV man when Oswald was coming down. This is ridiculous. You don't ask a question like that. None of it's true, about me saying "You couldn't do it -- get three more off." I never cursed. I might have said "Little Weasel" if Pryor says so.

MR. HOLT: There is some statement that you were going to Parkland Hosp.

RUBY: I didn't go to Parkland Hospital.

RANKIN: Did you say anything about Jack having guts?

RUBY: I never said that. I might have said this to Dronberg. I did say this. McWillie said about me, "Jack runs the Club well, nobody runs over him."

I went to Florida and I stopped at New Orleans. I went to Miami on a stopover. I got some rum. I talked to Delta employees in New Orleans and told them where to go in Miami. I could have gone to Miami and back through New Orleans. I saw the same fellows, Delta employees.

RANKIN: Are these employees in New Orleans?

RUBY: Yes, they work in New Orleans.

RANKIN: Do you remember going up the elevator after shooting of Oswald?

(There was a long delay here and Ruby stared at the desk, twisted his hands)

RUBY: Little things I don't remember. When the Fox Brothers came to Dallas they came with Mrs. McWillie. They had pictures with me in Havana. I stayed about eight days in the apartment. I never used the phone. I don't know how. McWillie left early in the morning and I came out to the Club later. Sometimes I went with him. Taxicabs are high down there. Ava Gardner was there. I left after eight days. I was bored. Gambling is not my business.

RANKIN: Have you ever been to Mexico?

RUBY: I went to Mexico 31 years ago, in 1933. I only

left the country one time -- that was to Havana, Cuba.

WARREN: Is there anything else that you'd like to tell the Commission?

RUBY: You have got the juicy part.

WARREN: I think the report would be deficient without this meeting.

RANKIN: Tell us more about your fear of being killed.

RUBY: Some persons accusing me falsely as being a part of a plot to silence Oswald. When your family believes you, knowing you sincerely, they see me only as a guilty assailant of Oswald. My brother had a successful business and is going to be killed. When I told him it was because of Mrs. Kennedy that's all he wants to hear. They read papers which aren't true. All are in sympathy with me. People in power here have me as the accused assassin of our beloved president.

WARREN: I think it is fair to state that no witness has testified that you are part of a plot to kill the President.

RUBY: You don't know about here. Certain people want to gain by propagandizing for their own use. They will make up ways to present certain things to make me look guilty.

WARREN: If any witness does so testify, we will give you the opportunity to take the test and dispute it. Does this seem fair?

RUBY: No. It doesn't save my family. I don't know what can save me. Certain falsehoods have been said about me by the Birch Society. I may not live the next hour after I leave this room. The most fantastic story in the world. I did this out of love. If you had been here six months ago, Warren, you would know.

You, Warren, could know about true feelings against my people. This goes over your head, doesn't it?

WARREN: I can't clearly understand but we don't have this information, you do.

RUBY: I wish President Johnson would get deeper into the facts. I want him to find me out before he relinquishes certain powers to certain people. Jews are being exterminated. It's money. Consequently, a whole new government is taking over. Do I sound screwy telling those things? You'll never see me again. Let me ask if the President appointed you?

WARREN: Only Congressman Ford and myself were appointed. The others were hired employees.

RUBY: If you don't send me back to Washington tonight to show the President I am not guilty, then you'll see the most tragic thing that has ever happened. I won't be here for long. Maybe something can be saved. Maybe something can be done. Talked all this time and nothing climatic. What's to be done, Chief Justice? Something's got to be done. If I got up to Washington something can be saved. Right now we need to clean up the falsehoods about the Jewish race. If President Johnson knew the truth from me, if I am eliminated now --- has the president been told that I am part of the plot?

WARREN: If the President has been told that he gave no indication he believed it.

RUBY: If they found out I was telling the truth, maybe my people won't be tortured or eliminated.

WARREN: You can be sure the President wouldn't let that happen.

RUBY: [illegible] if I can tell the [illegible] people won't be tortured.

WARREN: The President will hear all of your testimony.

RUBY: I won't be around when that time comes.

JOE TONAHILL: Who's going to eliminate you?

RUBY: Certain things come about. If you don't take my testimony my people won't be informed.

WARREN: It had been taken and will be shown to the President and the public and to the country.

RUBY: You have lost me, Chief Justice.

WARREN: How?

RUBY: I won't be around. The only thing can help me is the lie detector test. This I want to have.

WARREN: I promised you that you could take such a test.

RUBY: When?

WARREN: I assure you it won't be unnecessarily delayed. On behalf of the Commission, I promise you that.

RUBY: When can I see the President?

WARREN: I haven't seen him yet but I will tell him.

RUBY: All I want is the lie detector. How do you know whether I told the truth or not?

WARREN: You get questions and you answer them yes or no.

RUBY: Maybe I can answer when I conceived the thought. It was on that Sunday morning.

WARREN: You can write out the questions you want to be asked.

RUBY: Yes, but when you leave here I am finished. My

family is finished. The only thing that will help me is the lie detector test.

CONGRESSMAN FORD: You'll get a lie detector test. As a member of the Commission I assure you that,

RUBY: How Will I know?

WARREN: We'll communicate with you directly.

RUBY: Warren, you have a lost cause. Chief Justice, people here think about you like they think about me.

WARREN: Take my word for it and Congressman Ford's, it will be done and without undue time.

RUBY: You'll never see me again.

WARREN: I believe we will be able to see you and you can have the test. I believe we have tired Mr. Ruby.

(At this time the meeting ended and the Commission went down the elevator first, leaving Tonahill and [redacted] with Holeman in the room. Ruby then told [redacted] that all he wanted to show was that he was telling the truth and that he wanted a lie detector test, and he didn't think he was going to get one. [redacted] told him that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had promised him one. [redacted] thought that was pretty good indication that he would get it. He said all he ever wanted to know is that I am telling the truth. At this time, they took him off.)

By [redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (44-430) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, Aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: Dallas

Re: WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, Aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGED
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER and JACK L. RUBY

Re Bureau teletype dated 6/12/64 to Oklahoma City and Dallas.

Enclosued to Bureau: Original and 14 copies of letterhead memorandum, dated June 26, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, captioned as above.

Enclosed to Dallas: 15 copies each of items 1 through 5, and 2 copies of item 6, as follows:

1) Insert - Predication
2) FD-302 - PEGGY MARIE DUFF, dated 6/16/64
3) FD-302 - WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, 6/23/64
4) FD-302 MARION W. OSBORNE, 6/19/64
5) FD-302 - CLYDE J. WATTS, 6/17/64
6) Letterhead memorandum, dated 6/26/64, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, captioned as above.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 15)
3 - Dallas (Enc. 77) (44-1639)
(1 - 100-10461)
3 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 105-783)
(1 - 62-2757)
DHB:bnm
(9)

REC-56 44-24016-1874
ST-108
15 JUN 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 4 - 1964

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are supplied to Dallas in order that one may be placed in Dallas 44-1639, it being noted that Dallas is reporting this matter in Dallas 100-10461. The Bureau is supplied 15 copies of the letterhead memorandum, the same as is required by Dallas for the FD-302's.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
June 26, 1964

WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF, Also Known As
William McEwan McDuff, "Sandy,"
"Scottie," "Scotty"
INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGED
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
AND JACK L. RUBY

Investigation concerning William McEwan Duff and subsequent information which he reported has been predicated on information supplied on December 10, 1963, by Mr. Joe Loria, a Restaurant operator, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Loria advised that some 7 or 8 months previously he had seen an individual known to him only as "Scottie" -- subsequently identified as Duff -- with an individual believed to have been Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Loria, who had based his identification on photographs of Oswald which had appeared in Dallas newspapers, advised that he could recall only one time that he thought he had seen Oswald and "Scottie" together.

On January 24, 1964, William McEwan Duff, U. S. Army Serial Number RA 18 678 666, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, identified as "Scottie," was interviewed concerning his reported association with Oswald, an allegation which he denied. On this occasion he reported employment during the period November, 1962, to about April, 1963, in the household of General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. Concerning Jack Ruby, Duff stated on January 24, 1964, that he had seen many photographs of Ruby in the newspapers; that he was positive he had never seen Ruby at any place, and had no information about him. He said he had never been in Ruby's night club in Dallas. On May 25, 1964, however, Duff laid claim to an association between Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker, alleging that he had seen Ruby at the Walker residence, according to information supplied by James R. Cantrell, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as follows:

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21 JAN 31 1973

William McEwan Duff

On May 26, 1964, James R. Cantrell, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that in an interview of William McEwan Duff on May 25, 1964, Duff had claimed evidence of an association between Jack Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas; that during the period December, 1962, through March, 1963, while Duff was employed by General Walker and resided in his home, Ruby visited on the basis of about once a month, each time in the company of two unidentified white males, arriving in a Ford car, not further described.

Duff claimed identification of Ruby through photographs, having heard him addressed only as Jack. The others he described as follows:

(1) White male, mid 30's, 5'11" to 6', weighing 145 pounds, dark receding hair; said to be a member of John Birch Society.

(2) White male, in late 40's, heavy build, dark complexion.

Duff advised that the three had always convened with Walker in the living room of the Walker residence. Duff at no time overheard their conversation.

When questioned concerning other witnesses, Duff said it is possible others in the Walker household, whom he could not name, might have identified Ruby, but he considered it doubtful they would assist, out of loyalty to General Walker. He mentioned one Bob Sutton as a possible witness. Sutton, employed by a paper or printing firm in Dallas, was said to have visited at the Walker residence.

Duff had no explanation as to why he had not reported this in previous interviews, both by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Secret Service, other than to state a fear of General Walker. He said he felt that he knew too much of Walker's operation and of the persons visiting his residence, intimating that Walker was diverting funds collected for the John Birch Society to a personal account at the Highland Park Bank, Dallas, Texas.

William McEwan Duff

Duff said he had known nothing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Agent Cantrell said that his receipt of this information from Duff, predicated on an earlier interview on April 8, 1964, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and several subsequent telephone calls, both from Duff and his wife, Peggy Marie Duff, indicate Duff may be using this means to impress his wife and to restore their marital relationship. Duff's wife had threatened divorce on grounds he had misrepresented his background, even claiming to have the rank of Captain in the U. S. Army.

Duff had called Agent Cantrell on long distance telephone from Lawton, Oklahoma, on May 20, 1964, to advise that the man who had offered him $10,000 to kill General Walker had been following him at Lawton; that he, in turn, had followed this man to the Capri Motel, Lawton, Oklahoma, where he established that the man was Cliff Roberts of the Oklahoma Crime Bureau. Roberts had interviewed Mrs. Duff, informing her that warrants were outstanding for Duff. Cantrell said the purpose of Duff's call was to enlist his aid in clearing this matter with Mrs. Duff; to inform her that no warrants were outstanding. In a later call on the same evening, Duff had put Mrs. Duff on the telephone for this purpose, although it had taken three or four minutes to do so, the two in an apparent argument. At this time, Mrs. Duff had asked that Cantrell call her on the following day at her office. She is said to have been employed for some 17 years by the Consolidated Supply Company, Lawton, Oklahoma. She railed against Duff, stating he had lied to her.

Cantrell said on the following day he had been unsuccessful in reaching Mrs. Duff. On May 25, 1964, he received a long distance telephone call from Mrs. Duff in which she stated her husband had vital information in the case concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. A meeting was arranged on that evening at the police station in Chickasha, Oklahoma. It was at this time that Duff, in the presence of his wife, related the information concerning the alleged association of Jack Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker.

William McEwan Duff

Agent Cantrell said he had taken Duff aside in an effort to establish the truth, pointing out that if the information were found not to be true, Duff could be subject to prosecution. He invited Duff to change his story, if it were not the truth, while maintaining the fiction to his wife. Duff insisted on its truth and volunteered that he would submit to a polygraph examination if desired. Duff requested that the polygraph examination await his discharge from the Army on June 1, 1964, on grounds of fraudulent enlistment. He claimed to have been in the Air Force from December, 195?, to December, 1960, and had not so indicated when enlisting in the Army.

Agent Cantrell advised he had been informed by Cliff Roberts, Oklahoma Crime Bureau, that Duff had been examined by psychiatrists at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and had been diagnosed as a pathological liar.

On June 12, 1964, Peggy Marie Duff, 1213 Lawton Street (ELgin 5-8009), Lawton, Oklahoma, a civilian employee of the U. S. Army in the Consolidated Supply Department (ELgin 1-4208), at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised of the following in a telephone conversation initiated for the purpose of locating William McEwan Duff for interview.

Mrs. Duff said that she is now divorced from William McEwan Duff, a divorce filed by her attorney, J. Merrill Oakes, on February 14, 1964, in Comanche County, Lawton, Oklahoma, effective June 3, 1964.

Duff, she said, had been discharged from the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on June 2, 1964, under Section 606 for fraudulent enlistment and has left the Lawton area.

Although Mrs. Duff said she had not seen Duff since June 3, 1964, he had called her on the telephone on June 12, 1964, from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. At this time Duff, who would not give his address, perhaps because he is to pay $100 per month alimony in connection with his divorce, advised Mrs. Duff that he had secured employment at Oklahoma City through General Clyde Watts whom he described as an attorney at Oklahoma City and counsel for General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. Duff claimed that he was living at the time with an elderly friend of General Watts, a friend who was retired. In order that Mrs. Duff might return a telephone call which he had requested, Duff supplied the

telephone number for the residence of this individual with whom he said he was residing; the telephone number being VIctor 3-3075.

Mrs. Duff stated that on the evening of June 12, 1964, she had called the number VI 3-3075 at Oklahoma City to contact Duff. The telephone was answered by an individual who sounded as though he were elderly and who had summoned Duff to the telephone by addressing him as "Bill." Mrs. Duff said that this was a collect telephone call to the number, charges which Duff accepted, and that the call lasted for well over an hour, terminating at about 12:25 a.m., June 13, 1964.

In her conversation with Duff at this time, Mrs. Duff said that she had reminded Duff that he was to contact Agent James R. Cantrell, Special Agent of the Secret Service at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for purposes of taking the polygraph examination to which he had agreed following his discharge from the military for fraudulent enlistment. According to Mrs. Duff, Duff responded to this by saying "You notify Cantrell, and I'll be gone." Mrs. Duff stated that she would judge by this statement by Duff that he had no intention of pursuing this matter in which he had alleged that Jack Ruby had visited the residence of General Walker on occasion during Duff's employment in the Walker residence.

Mrs. Duff stated she had no additional information concerning the current allegation by Duff and had no information other than as related concerning his whereabouts. She advised that should Duff contact her at any time in the future, she would notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately.

On June 12, 1964, James D. Andrews, 1st Sergeant, F Battery, 1st Training Battalion, U. S. A. T., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised that William McEwan Duff had been discharged under Section 606 -- Fraudulent Enlistment -- on June 2, 1964.

On June 12, 1964, Private First Class William H. Grim, Transfer Point, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised that Duff's personnel file had been forwarded to the Department of the Army on June 3, 1964.

William McEwan Duff

On June 16, 1964, William McEwan Duff, 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that since the date of his previous interview on January 24, 1964, with a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Lawton, Oklahoma, he had been discharged from the U. S. Army, divorced from his wife Peggy Marie Duff and had moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as of June 2, 1964.

With regard to his current status, Mr. Duff said that he had been discharged from the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on June 2, 1964, under Section 606, Fraudulent Enlistment, for the reason he had failed to disclose on his enlistment that he previously had served in the Air Force from which he had been discharged for failure to adapt. He said his wife had filed for divorce at Lawton, Oklahoma, in February, 1964, a divorce effective June 2, 1964.

Duff said a week before moving to Oklahoma City he had visited General Clyde Watts, an Oklahoma City attorney, who is counsel for General Edwin A. Walker by whom Duff had been employed in 1962 and 1963 at Dallas, Texas. He said he had met General Watts when the General had visited General Walker in Dallas.

It had been through General Watts that he had obtained temporary living quarters with Marion W. Osborne at 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Osborne being a friend of General Watts. With the same recommendation he had obtained temporary employment at a firm managed by Mr. Osborne at the Paul T. Blakeney Company, 330 Northeast 38th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a firm which distributes and repairs lawn mowers of commercial and home type. Mr. Duff said he anticipates General Watts will find employment for him as a heavy equipment operator in road construction at Oklahoma City by reason of his former association with General Walker.

Mr. Duff said that the information that he previously had related and would now relate was based on that gained in connection with his employment by

William McEwan Duff

General Edwin A. Walker from November, 1962, to April, 1963. He said he had been employed by General Walker as his "batman." He defined batman as a British military term for an orderly, valet, or personal aide, stating he previously had had such experience in England. Mr. Duff said he had applied for the job on impulse as one day he had passed the residence of General Walker in Dallas, a house which he had identified by the flags of the United States and Texas flying in front of the house, along with the name of the General. He said he had known nothing of General Walker until he had gone to Dallas; that he had learned of General Walker through newspaper accounts of the activities of the General. He said he had applied for the job in a personal contact with General Walker, who had been summoned by a volunteer aide when Duff had appeared at the door; that he had supplied no references; none were asked.

Mr. Duff said that his duties at the Walker residence largely concerned looking after the personal needs of the General, including cooking and chauffeuring for him. He said his day started each morning with the raising of the two flags in front of the house, and concluded when the house was locked and the General retired. Duff said that he was quartered upstairs, the front room to the left. He received no remuneration, only room, board and other personal requirements. Although he had access to the entire house, General Walker and his volunteer workers would use care that Duff neither saw correspondence nor overheard conversations of a business nature.

Duff said that during this period and in performance of his duties, he observed that Walker had numerous visitors.

When photographs of Jack Ruby appeared in the newspaper in November, 1963, after his shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mr. Duff said he believed him to be one

of two individuals who had visited at the WALKER residence once each month in December, 1962, January and February, 1963. Mr. DUFF said that he is "not sure" of his identification; that there is "doubt in his mind"; that he "would not swear definitely" as to his identification of this individual as JACK RUBY. He said there are a lot of men who look like RUBY, adding "I saw one (of RUBY's likeness) in Oklahoma City the other day."

Mr. DUFF said that what identification he had made was on the basis of personal appearance only, a likeness which he had noted upon seeing the photographs of RUBY in the newspapers; that never had he heard Gen. WALKER or anyone else in WALKER's household mention RUBY in any respect nor had he any other basis which would indicate an association between JACK RUBY and Gen. WALKER.

Mr. DUFF stated that to his knowledge the two individuals in question had visited on these three occasions only, each time in the late afternoon at about 4:30 p.m. In December and January he had not observed their arrival but had only seen their departure, observing them as they stood at the doorway conversing with Gen. WALKER for several minutes after emerging from the sitting room where they had conversed behind the closed French doors. Mr. DUFF stated that he had heard none of the conversation. He said WALKER always conducted his business in this manner, not wishing to be disturbed. On the occasion of the third visit of these individuals in February, 1963, DUFF said he had seen them arrive, parking a 1958 Ford at the corner. Mr. DUFF was not able to provide further description of the Ford vehicle. Mr. DUFF said his view of the man whom he thought to be JACK RUBY was only a profile and view of the man's back only.

Mr. DUFF described the man whom he had considered might be JACK RUBY as follows:

White male American, 40 to 50 years of age, 5'8", 125 pounds, grayish white hair, wearing a business suit. DUFF described this individual as being very thin in appearance.

The second individual DUFF described as a white male American, in his late 40s, 5'11" to 6', 210 pounds, with an evident paunch. This man had very black hair and was believed to have been of Italian or Mexican descent according to DUFF. He was described as wearing a dark business suit. Neither man carried brief cases or dispatch cases of any type.

Mr. DUFF stated that he previously had not informed of this possible association between JACK RUBY and General WALKER based on his personal identification because on the occasion of his interview in January, 1964, he had been interviewed at the hospital at Fort Sill and was more concerned about his personal welfare and physical condition than the matter which he reported.

Mr. DUFF reiterated that while he cannot now be certain that the individual who visited WALKER actually was JACK RUBY, in his view, this possibility alone was sufficient to require his reporting it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He volunteered to take a polygraph test concerning the matters which he had reported.

Mr. DUFF was asked whether or not he was acquainted with one ANDRE ANGELES. Mr. DUFF said he was not acquainted with such an individual and knew of none in his acquaintanceship who had traveled to Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

DUFF stated that never had he seen nor had he been in any association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that he has never seen anyone of OSWALD's description at the residence of Gen. WALKER.

Mr. DUFF stated that he had left the employment of WALKER because of friction between himself and several women of the office staff. He said he was supposed to have time off from his present duties when the General was away but the women on the staff became very demanding of him instructing that he make coffee, tea and expecting him to do other chores for them. He said he finally had had enough of this and left.

Mr. Duff stated that in the event a later interview might be required, he would advise of any change of address in order that he might be located readily.

It is noted that information, as originally obtained from Special Agent James R. Cantrell, U. S. Secret Service, as reported herein, indicated the presence of two men with the individual believed to have been Jack Ruby, on the occasions of the reported visits to the residence of General Walker. Mr. Duff advised there was not a third man, only two, one whom he thought might have been Ruby. He said if three men had been reported, it was in error.

On June 16, 1964, Mr. Marion W. Osborne, 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, employed as manager for the Paul T. Blakeney Company, 330 Northeast 38th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised he had given temporary residence and employment to William McEwan Duff upon the recommendation of General Clyde Watts, an attorney for the Blakeney firm, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Osborne, who advised he had been general manager of the Twentieth Century Fox Films, Inc., at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, from 1925 until he retired several years ago, said he knew nothing of the background of Mr. Duff or of the basis for Duff's interview sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigatio

On June 16, 1964, Clyde J. Watts, attorney, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, contacted the Oklahoma City Office by telephone from Fort Worth, Texas, and furnished the following information:

William Duff contacted Watts in Oklahoma City on approximately June 7, 1964, indicating he had just been discharged from the Army by reason of fraudulent enlistment, and was in need of employment.

Watts had known Duff to be formerly associated with former General Edwin Walker in Dallas, Texas, and believed Duff possibly had information concerning the assassination attempt on General Walker. Watts believed that if he kept Duff around where he could talk with him there would be a

chance Duff would reveal his knowledge of the Walker assassination attempt. Watts contacted a friend at the Paul Blakeney Company, a lawn mower service company in Oklahoma City, obtaining a job for Duff.

Interviewed on a previous occasion, January 8, 1964, Mr. Watts had advised of the following concerning William McEwan Duff, information he had gained as counsel and friend of General Edwin A. Walker:

Mr. Watts advised he is a long-time personal friend of Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas, former General of the United States Army; that he presently is acting as legal counsel for General Walker.

In the Spring of 1963, shortly after someone shot at General Walker in his home in Dallas, Texas, Watts hired two private investigators in Oklahoma City to go to Dallas and attempt to ascertain the identity of the person who had shot at Walker. These investigators were Bill Keester, former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department, and Cliff Roberts, former Oklahoma State Narcotics Bureau Agent.

During the investigation conducted by Keester and Roberts, information was received that one Bill Duff, a Scotsman, who was at one time employed by Walker or Walker's staff, had allegedly remarked he was the person who had shot at Walker. Keester and Roberts made contact with Bill Duff without disclosing their true identity or capacity as private detectives, and offered Duff $5,000 to shoot General Walker. Duff was interested in the proposition and discussed with Keester and Roberts a plan to shoot General Walker. A tape recording was made of the discussion and this recording, along with the results of the investigation by Keester and Roberts, was turned over to the Dallas Police Department. At no time did Duff ever admit to Keester and Roberts that he was the person who had previously attempted to shoot General Walker. At the time Keester and Roberts were in contact with Bill Duff, he resided at 5420 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

On January 16, 1964, Cliff Roberts, Investigator, Oklahoma State Crime Bureau, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was interviewed concerning his employment as a private investigator

by Clyde J. Watts, attorney, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, representing General Edwin A. Walker. He had been retained, he said, with an associate, Bill Keester, for purposes of investigating the attempted shooting of General Walker. In connection with this matter, he had conducted investigation concerning William McEwan Duff, offering Duff $5,000 to shoot Walker, in an effort to establish whether he had information concerning the earlier attempt. During the discussions with Duff relative to this plan, Duff never made any admissions which would indicate he was guilty of the earlier shooting, although he attempted to show some knowledge, in an apparent attempt to impress Roberts and Keester. Roberts said he considered Duff to be a "complete phony" in every respect, and was convinced he had gone along with Roberts and Keester merely in an attempt to get some money out of them.

Investigation concerning William McEwan Duff has disclosed the following background data concerning him:

William McEwan Duff was born November 4, 1931, at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and on January 24, 1964, was serving in the United States Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is enlisted under serial number RA 18 678 666 and was connected with Battery D, First Training Battalion, USATC-FA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Duff, when interviewed on January 24, 1964, claimed he had been a member of the British Army, the "Argyles," an infantry unit, from 1949 to 1952. He worked for a number of years for the British National Railroad as an engine driver, and came to Dallas, Texas, in November, 1962. He said at that time the newspapers were full of news of General Edwin A. Walker and he felt he might get a job with the General as his "Batman." Duff, according to his own statement, went to the General's home in Dallas, was hired, and resided at the Walker house as an employee from November, 1962, to April, 1963. He left the employ of General Walker because of friction with a woman on the General's staff.

In August, 1963, he left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Fort Polk, Louisiana, for basic training, and on December 10, 1963, left Fort Polk and went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

William McEwan Duff

He claimed in July, 1963, he was investigated by the Dallas Police Department in connection with the attempted shooting of General Walker. He said he took a lie detector test and was "completely cleared" as a result. He is reportedly a former chauffeur and handyman for General Walker.

Duff is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	November 4, 1931
Place of Birth	Grangemount, Sterlingshire, Scotland
Citizenship Status	Entered the United States in 1957, alien registration number A11330675
Height	5 feet 9 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown and receding
Relatives:	
Father	Deceased
Sister	Margaret Lawson, 715 West Mission, Alhambra, California
Brother	Robert Duff, living near Long Beach, California
Uncle	William McEwan, 7614 Glendon Way South, San Gabriel, California
Relative (possibly ex-wife)	Judie Loraine Duff, Post Office Box 253, Broadus, Montana
Characteristics	Described as "con man," pathological liar and lazy
FBI Number	483264E
Dallas Police Department Number	52495
Los Angeles Police Department Number	B743533
Former Wife	PEGGY MARIE DUFF 1213 Lawton Street Lawton, Oklahoma

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.
1.	Mr. Malley	Room 5706 - FBI
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

- ☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☑ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ CONCURRENCE
- ☐ CORRECTION
- ☐ FILING
- ☐ FULL REPORT
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____
- ☐ HANDLE DIRECT
- ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION
- ☐ INITIALS
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION
- ☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
- ☐ READ AND DESTROY
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ YOUR COMMENT
- ☑ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐

REMARKS

44-24016

44-24016-1890

REC-38 NOT RECORDED
16 AUG 4 1964

CT-109

FROM	NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.	TELEPHONE	DATE
	Howard P. Willens			7/9/64

GSA FORM 14
FEB 62

ENCLOSURE
BEHIND FILE

79 AUG 6 - 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-24016

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: That I can assure you.

MR. RUBY: There is an organization here, Chief Justice Warren, if it takes my life at this moment to say it, and Bill Decker said be a man and say it, there is a John Birch Society right now in activity, and Edwin Walker is one of the top men of this organization -- take it for what it is worth, Chief Justice Warren.

Unfortunate for me, for me giving the people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed, has put a lot of people in jeopardy with their lives.

Don't register with you, does it?

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: No. I don't understand that.

MR. RUBY: Would you rather I just delete what I said and just pretend that nothing is going on?

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: I would not indeed. I am only interested in what you want to tell this Commission. That is all I am interested in.

MR. RUBY: Well, I said my life, I won't be living long now. I know that. My family's lives will be gone. When I left my apartment that morning --

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: What morning?

MR. RUBY: Sunday morning.

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: Sunday morning.

MR. RUBY: Let's go back. Saturday I watched

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 29, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1- Mr. Mohr
1- Mr. Callahan
(A.M. Newman)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Evans
1- Mr. Gale
1- Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1- Mr. Tavel
1- Mr. Trotter
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
(J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Rogge

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 9-4-64 relating to arrangements made to obtain 100 copies of the above report from the Department. Ten copies of the report were received from the Government Printing Office on 9-25-64 and were disseminated as follows:

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
2- General Investigative Division
2- FBI Laboratory
3- Domestic Intelligence Division
1- Mr. Malley.

On 9-28-64 ninety additional copies were obtained and will be disseminated as follows:

1- Administrative Division
2- Domestic Intelligence Division
4- General Investigative Division
1- Laboratory Division
3- Crime Records Division
5- Files and Communications Division
1- Identification Division
1- Training Division
1- Special Investigative Division
1- Inspection Division.

ORIGINAL SENT IN 1321-C SERIES DESTROYED PER [illegible] (COPY ONLY)

In addition to the above Seat of Government dissemination 56 copies will be disseminated to our field offices and ten copies will be disseminated to our Legal Attaches, Dallas and New Orleans.

ADR:mmb
(16)

62-109090-236

REC 8

CONTINUED - OVER

1- 62-109090 Assassination of President Kennedy
1- 105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald AKA
1- 44-24016 Jack Leon Ruby

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Similar dissemination will be made of subsequent volumes of the Commission's report when available. These subsequent volumes contain the completed testimony of all witnesses who appeared before the Commission or gave sworn depositions or affidavits, the accompanying documentary exhibits and other investigative materials which are relied upon in the report.

The field and/or Legats are being instructed to answer all inquiries with a "no comment" and to refer the matter to the Bureau for appropriate instructions, if necessary. Indexing will not be done in the field but at the Seat of Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached All SACs and All Legal Attaches airtel be approved, advising a copy of the report will be sent them under separate cover and instructing how to handle inquiries upon receipt,

2. Upon approval of the above, that the Administrative Division make appropriate arrangements to disseminate the reports as indicated above,

3. That the Administrative Division make similar dissemination of subsequent volumes of the report when available.

4. That the Files and Communications Division thoroughly index the Commission's report and subsequent volumes relating thereto, when received.

Serial 234
Consisted of your
testimony on 7-23-64
before the Warren Comission
It is located in Volume XI,
pages 404-428.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached is a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This transcript has been examined for accuracy, including misspellings and typographical errors on the part of the court reporter. It is noted that apparently the court reporter did not record the Director's testimony accurately in some instances. We have made as few changes as possible, in order to preserve the intent and accuracy of the Director's testimony.

This testimony was gone over by Messrs. Mohr, Malley, Branigan, M. A. Jones, Gheesling, Rogge, and me, on a word-by-word basis. In addition, Assistant Directors Sullivan, Rosen, DeLoach and Conrad have read the testimony and furnished their suggestions.

It is planned that I will personally go over these changes with Mr. Rankin of the Commission.

Microfilm copy of Director's testimony after corrections added to enclosure behind file as Part II.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 ENCLOSURE - mailed Part 1 and Part 2 (copy)

memo 5/21/64

62-109090-169

for original

62-109090-168

REC 112

REC 5

ST-112

11 JUN 19 1964

79 JUN 15 1964

6/12/64

JUN 11 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

"Incidentally, those items in Oswald's notebook requiring investigative attention were first set out in an investigative report of our Dallas Office dated December 23, 1963. This report was not prepared for this Commission but rather for investigative purposes of the FBI and, therefore, the information concerning Hosty's name, telephone number and license number was not included in the report as the circumstances under which Hosty's name, et cetera, appeared in Oswald's notebook were fully known to the FBI.

After our investigative report of December 23, 1963 was furnished to the Commission, we noted that Agent Hosty's name did not appear in the report. In order that there would be a complete reporting of all items in Oswald's notebook, this information was incorporated in another investigative report of our Dallas Office, dated February 11, 1964. Both of the above-mentioned reports were furnished to the Commission prior to any inquiry concerning this matter by the President's Commission.

This change has been noted on Romania copy of Director's testimony — and enclosed should be filed in 62-109090-168.

62-109090-168

Rel

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their entire time to various aspects of the investigation, because ~~the leads~~ while ~~where~~ Dallas is the office of origin, ~~the~~ ~~investigation is required and leads ruh out to the~~ auxiliary offices ~~other offices in the country such as~~ like Los Angeles or San Francisco, ~~or~~ and even in ~~the~~ some ~~of the~~ foreign countries like Mexico, ~~and~~ We have ~~an office~~ representatives in Mexico City.

At the ~~height~~ outset of the investigation, ~~on at~~ the following assassination, it was the desire of the President to have this report completed by the Bureau just as quickly as possible, and as thoroughly as possible, and I would say we had about 150 men at that time working on the report in the field, and at Washington, D. C.

Now, all the reports that come in from the field are, of course, reviewed at Washington by the supervisor in charge of the case, and then in turn by the assistant director of ~~that~~ the division, ~~which is the Domestic~~ Intelligence Division, and then in turn by Mr. Belmont, who is the Assistant to the Director.

Reports in which there ~~have been~~ is a controversial issue or where statements have been made of the existence of some particular thing that we ~~had~~ have never heard of before, I myself, ~~at the end of the -- at the end of Sincity~~ going over ~~those~~ there to see that we haven't missed ~~or haven't had~~ anything or have any gap in ~~that~~ the investigation so it can be tied down.

Recently ~~there was this publication~~ the ~~New York~~ National Enquirer ~~which~~ had a fantastic article in it as to the existence of ~~various letters and requests made, and I did not have until I just reached this hearing this morning, the statement of the~~ article in which Stating Justice Dept had asked Dallas Police not to CONFIDENTIAL affect Lee Harvey Oswald & Jack Ruby.

~~Department. I think in the article, an allegation was made~~ that a letter had been written or a request had been made by the Department of Justice to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department, to withhold arresting Rubinstein, or Ruby and Oswald ~~[redacted]~~ after the ~~[redacted]~~ attempt on General Walker's life.

First, I had ~~the agents at Dallas~~ the agent in charge at Dallas interview Chief Curry and I have sent to the Commission a letter as to what Chief Curry had to say. He branded it as an entire lie — that he had never received any request of that kind. I had our files searched to be certain we had not written any such letter as that and found we had not. I requested the Department of Justice to advise me whether they had written any such letter and ~~it was just handed to me this note.~~ Mr. Katzenbach advises there is no reference in the Department files to the alleged letter from any Department of Justice official to Chief Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby, ~~and~~ a letter is being sent to the Commission today setting forth this information.

~~So, it will be a formal record.~~

Rep. Ford. The point that I think ought to be made is that despite the magnitude of the effort that has been made by the FBI and by other agencies, and despite the tremendous effort that has been made, I believe, by the Commission to help and assist and to consolidate all of the evidence that we

possibly could, that there is always the possibility at some future date that some evidence might come to the surface.

Mr. Hoover. That is, of course, possible, yes.

Rep. Ford. I want just to be sure that no leads, no evidence regardless of its credibility will be ignored, that it will be pursued by the Bureau or any other agency to make certain that it is good, bad or of no value.

Mr. Hoover. Well, I can assure you so far as the FBI is concerned, the case will be continued in an open classification for all time. That is, any information coming to us or any report coming to us from any source will be thoroughly investigated, and that we will be able to either prove or disprove the allegation. We found in the course of our investigations that individuals have made statements, and yet, when we investigate them and bear down on them to prove it A, B, C, D, they will frankly admit of the statement is an entire falsehood, and that they don't know why they wrote the letter or why they made the statement.

But nevertheless we have the record and generally in those instances we try to get a signed statement from that individual so it can be made a part of the record.

Rep. Ford. Under your authority from the President, the authority which gave you the FBI, the responsibility to conduct this investigation it is not an authority with a terminal point. It is an authority that goes on indefinitely?

4 Mr. Hoover. We found no indication at all that Oswald was a man addicted to violence.

~~Now,~~ The first indication of ~~that~~ an act of violence came after he, Oswald, had been killed, and Mrs. Oswald told us about the attempt on General Walker's life by Oswald.

No one had known a thing about that.

I think in the Enquirer article there is reference to the fact that the Dallas Police knew or suspected Oswald of possibly being a party to the shooting into the house of General Walker.

Chief Curry specifically denies that.

There was no connection of that kind and there was no evidence that ~~the man~~ Oswald had any streak of violence.

We went back into his Marine Corps record, ~~and~~ He was a "loner". He didn't have many friends. He kept to himself, and when he went abroad, ~~of course, and~~ he defected to Russia, ~~that was~~ The first evidence we had of him in our file, was a statement to the press in Moscow. And then later, about 22 months later, he returned to the ~~consulate~~ Embassy there and according to the report of the ~~consulate~~ Embassy we have and which the Commission has been furnished ~~with~~, the ~~consulate~~ Embassy gave him a clean bill. He had seen the error of his ways and disliked the Soviet atmosphere, et cetera, and they, therefore, cleared him, paid his way and paid his wife's way to come back to this country.

At no time, other than the so-called street disturbance

5 in New Orleans, was there any indication at he might be a fighter.

Well, in that particular instance he was handing out these leaflets that he printed for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, U.S. and some of the anti-Castro forces, we have several thousand of them in New Orleans alone, ~~some of the anti-Castro forces~~ happened to see him and they moved in on him and immediately the police moved in and arrested him. I believe they fined him $10, ~~or something of that kind, but that was just~~ disorderly conduct, and there was no evidence in the place where he was employed, ~~we interviewed all of the people he was associated with in this storehouse they had~~ in Dallas ~~there where he worked, no one had any indication~~ of acts of violence or temper or anything of that kind on his part.

Rep. Boggs. You have spent your life studying criminology and violence and subversion. Would you care to speculate on what may have motivated the man?

I know it would be just speculation.

Mr. Hoover. My speculation, Mr. Boggs, is ~~the fact~~ that this man was no doubt a dedicated Communist. He prefers to call himself a Marxist, but there you get into the field ~~of exercise~~ of semantics, ~~almost~~. He was a Communist, he sympathized thoroughly with the Communist cause.

I don't believe now, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country. I

Form
(5-15-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	12/18/63	11/22-12/17/63

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
"CHANGED" ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	mja
	CHARACTER OF CASE: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING	

Synopsis:

Title is marked changed to delete the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in view of the fact that such report contains the results of investigation with respect to allegations received against persons other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

REFERENCES:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS-R-CUBA"; and
Bureau teletype to all SACS, dated 12/12/63, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS-R" and "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka- VICTIM. CR."

-P-

Copies noted and destroyed. RAB 12/16/76

LEADS:

All future leads in this case will be reported by letterhead

Approved: COPIES DESTROYED — Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

62- 109060 - 2143 REC-1

10 DEC 21 1963

REC-51

SIX

Copies made:

21 JAN 23 1973

10 - Bureau (62-109060)

4 - Dallas (89-43)

STATE DEPT.

SOVIET SECTION

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside

memorandum, via airtel, in accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All Agents of the Dallas Office participated in this investigation, as well as numerous Agents from other surrounding Offices, and their identities are reflected in this report. The overlap of the period of this report with that of previous reports submitted was occasioned by the fact that efforts were made to breakdown the contents of the reports into appropriate sections when submitted.

In certain instances, this report may contain information from sources, the identity of whom would ordinarily be concealed and identified in the Administrative Section of the report; however, due to the gravity of this matter, and the fact that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON requested the FBI to conduct the investigation and the Governor of the State of Texas was also wounded at the time the President was assassinated, it is felt that the sources can be revealed without embarasament, in anticipation of possible dissemination of this report.

Where it was deemed absolutely necessary to conceal a source of information, the information has been set forth in the details without revealing the source, and the source is identified in subsequent paragraphs of the administrative data. No T- symbols were used in view of the fact that this was not considered a report whereby T- symbols would be permitted.

PH 157-916
(2)

On December 21, 1962, LOUIS J. NICOLETTI, Investigator, Second U. S. Army Industrial Security Field Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Lt. Col. U. S. Air Force Reserve, residing at 8419 Ardleigh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed at his request by SAs GEORGE BICKLEY, JR., and JAMES Q. CORD, 109th INTC, Philadelphia.

NICOLETTI related that he attended a Christmas party at the Willow Grove Naval Air Station on December 15, 1962, and that he became socially acquainted with a Mr. W. T. CALEY when CALEY asked NICOLETTI to join a group of people in his party. CALEY during the course of the evening, almost whispering asked NICOLETTI whether or not he had ever heard of "counter-insurgency." NICOLETTI stated to CALEY he had never heard of this, but having his curiosity aroused he attempted to determine from CALEY what "counter-insurgency" was. CALEY said he was speaking in reference to a "counter-insurgency" training program which had as its objective to hold down the American public. CALEY said he had literature regarding "counter-insurgency" and this "counter-insurgency" was related to Major General EDWIN WALKER of the U. S. Army in Texas. CALEY did not specify the relationship between WALKER and "counter-insurgency." CALEY said that he would make some of this literature available to NICOLETTI but NICOLETTI, after departing the club, never heard any more from CALEY.

CALEY gave NICOLETTI, during the course of the evening, his business card which read:

W. T. CALEY
Caley Research Foundation
Research Analysis
30 West Avenue
Wayne, Pa.
MUrray 8-3636

On March 8, 1963, Lt. JOHN LITZENBERG and Sgt. RUSSELL FLEMING, Radnor Township Police Department, Wayne, Pa., advised SA THOMAS F. LEWIS that WILLIAM T. CALEY had been a life-long resident of the area and comes from a family which at one time was considered wealthy. They estimated his age to be in the mid 60's, and said he operates the Caley Nursing Manor, 30 West Avenue,

PH 157-916
(3)

Wayne, Pa., which is also his residence. The manor is a combination rest and nursing home set up and operated by CALEY alone for about 15 years. They said they had never known CALEY to have been arrested or otherwise considered in the community as a criminal type. He does, however, have a history of making frequent and unfounded nuisance complaints to the department and is considered by most of the individuals who are familiar with him, as being mentally and emotionally unstable. They were reasonably certain, but not positive, he had been confined on occasion to mental institutions. He has few social acquaintances in the City of Wayne. He is considered to be completely unreliable in his comments and it is generally understood in the community that any statements made by him have little, if any, basis in fact. Lt. LITZENBERG said it was his opinion that CALEY's business survives because of the acute shortage of nursing establishments in the area.

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SACs, Philadelphia - Enc. (3)
Knoxville - Enc. (3)

ST-103 REC-43 2277

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a letter from the Presidential Commission dated 1-15-64 and attached letter and envelope from G. P. Wyllie of 863 Earle Avenue, Northwest, Cleveland, Tennessee. These communications are self-explanatory.

For the assistance of Philadelphia, Army Headquarters files disclose that one Major John S. Wyllie, ASN 0946715, is assigned to Headquarters, Delaware-Eastern Pennsylvania Command at Wilmington, Delaware. He is reportedly stationed at the U. S. Army Reserve Center, 12th and Bern Streets, Reading, Pennsylvania. There is no home address indicated for Major Wyllie. It is not known if this individual is identical with the Major Wyllie referred to by G. P. Wyllie.

Knoxville and Philadelphia are instructed to immediately locate and interview the indicated individuals in accordance with the request of the Presidential Commission. Philadelphia must, of course, insure that Major Wyllie is the same individual referred to by G. P. Wyllie. Full details concerning the allegations must be obtained and any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype. Results of investigation

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-2277

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (89-43) - Enc. (3)
1 - Chicago - Enc. (3)
1 - Mobile - Enc. (3)
1 - San Antonio - Enc. (3)
RDR:mltwe
(20) 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-[illegible]705

38 JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(SEE NOTE ON PAGES 2 AND 3.)

should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination without any delay.

Bureau records contain no information identifiable with Major John S. Wyllie; however, the following information is contained on G. P. Wyllie (Bureau file 63-7705), who is identical with the individual referred to above. The Bureau has received several prior communications from this individual starting in February, 1959, and the latest being in May of 1963. All of these communications have been highly critical of the Director and the FBI and extremely insulting in tone. You are, therefore, cautioned to be extremely circumspect in your contact with this individual.

NOTE:

In the letter to the Presidential Commission, G. P. Wyllie suggests that there is some connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald occasioned by gambling operators. His letter does not contain much logic; however, he indicates his brother, Major John Wyllie, had told him that Oswald was after Governor Connally of Texas and he indicates his brother, while stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, probably learned of gambling operations and furnished this information to General Walker. Mr. Rankin desired that the Bureau conduct interviews to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made by Wyllie, particularly the assertion that Oswald was intending to kill Governor Connally rather than the late President.

Bureau file 63-7705 on G. P. Wyllie shows that he initially wrote to the Bureau in February, 1959, and inquired if the Director was related to former President Herbert Hoover. The letter implied that if they were related the Director received favoritism because of the relationship. This communication was answered over Miss Gandy's signature and he was advised there was no relationship. In a letter dated 6-18-62, Wyllie commented that the Director had been head of the FBI 1½ years longer than the age of the Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, and stated "Too damn long in my opinion."

(Continued on page 3.)

(Note continued from page 2.)

He stated he felt that people no longer think of the Director in regard to the FBI, but rather think of the FBI in regard to the Director and felt there should be a 16-year-limit imposed on the tenure in office by Federal executive officials. This letter was not acknowledged. He last wrote on 5-3-63 and wanted to know the Director's resident address so he could write as a private citizen. He desired to know the Director's views regarding a national police agency among other subjects. This was not acknowledged.

It is quite apparent this individual is a trouble-maker and rabble rouser and may even be suffering from a mental illness; however, in view of the request from the Presidential Commission we have no alternative but to interview him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/1/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) P

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO DL)

Re Dallas airtel 1/27/64 and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING 12/18/63 at Dallas - Page 95 wherein are contained statements reportedly made by ROGER GOLDSMITH.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interview with ROGER GOLDSMITH. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum have been furnished to Secret Service, Dallas, Texas.

1cc each retained RDR
(2) Bureau (Encs. 10)
2 Dallas
PLS:LAC
(4)

2cc enc to Secret Service via O-141 2/7/64 RDR/ohm

62-109060-2378

REC-13

EX-112

FEB 7 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

FBI
RECD - DIV NINE

79 FEB 10 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

February 1, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

ROGER GOLDSMITH

ROGER GOLDSMITH, 3414 Rogales, Dallas, Texas, telephone FLeetwood 2-6250, employed Collins Radio Company, Richardson, Texas, telephone ADams 9-5511, advised that about six weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, he attended a party at the residence of MARIA MORRISON, located in the 3000 block of San Carlos, University Park, Texas.

While at this party, GOLDSMITH was discussing politics and President KENNEDY with other persons present. It is his recollection that the subject was brought up by a Mrs. PATTERSON. During this discussion, GOLDSMITH made the point that he considered KENNEDY's policies dangerous to this country. He related that it was perhaps too early to judge or to know the full story and stated the reason he considered KENNEDY's policies dangerous was because he was apparently leading us toward Socialism.

GOLDSMITH related that what he said was that if in the next 5- or 10-year period it became evident that KENNEDY was leading us toward Socialism and bringing to pass measures including Socialism of medicine and Socialism of most industries, then if he had the opportunity under those conditions, he would probably kill KENNEDY.

GOLDSMITH stated this was not a statement made in jest but was an expression of his feelings; that in the event policies of KENNEDY did eventually lead to government control and ownership of all industry and control of the courts and resulted in a breakdown of constitutional processes, then under those conditions he would feel a moral obligation to kill KENNEDY. He made this

COPIES DESTROYED
OCT 27 1972

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

statement concerning President KENNEDY, but, in fact, it was a theoretical discussion, and he was referring to any leader who would have destroyed our constitutional form of government.

GOLDSMITH recalled that during this discussion he mentioned how HITLER had taken over Germany and the middle class in Germany had given HITLER support, either actively or passively, and had not attempted to stop HITLER.

GOLDSMITH advised that after the assassination of President KENNEDY, MARIA MORRISON called him and asked him if he had made any rash statements to a Mrs. PATTERSON while he was at the party at MARIA's. MARIA MORRISON said she wondered, because Mrs. PATTERSON seemed to be upset concerning some statements GOLDSMITH had made. GOLDSMITH told MORRISON what he had said at the party and the background of the conversation and statement made.

GOLDSMITH said Mrs. PATTERSON was active politically in Dallas as a member of the Dallas Council for Foreign Visitors. GOLDSMITH is also a member of this group, a volunteer group which assists foreign visitors, most of whom are official State Department visitors.

GOLDSMITH advised further that he has talked with former Major General EDWIN WALKER on possibly two or three occasions at meetings in Dallas, but he does not consider himself a supporter of WALKER and does not agree with many statements made by WALKER.

FBI

Date: 2/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-342)(C)

RE: ~~AMERICAN~~ EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
FRANK B. MC GEHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Buatel to Dallas, 2/20/64.

FRANK ~~B.~~ MC GEHEE was the organizer and president of the National Indignation Convention which was formed in Dallas, Texas on 10/14/61 to protest the sale of 135 Sabre Jet fighters to Yugoslavia, and the training of Yugoslav airmen at Texas air bases. MC GEHEE is a self-admitted member of the John Birch Society and information has been received that this society was one of the prime movers behind the National Indignation Convention.

MC GEHEE is a white male, age 35, a Korean War veteran who was formerly employed as a pilot for Pioneer Airlines and Continental Airlines in Dallas. He was graduated in 1960 from the University of Dallas and in 1961 was attending night law school at Southern Methodist University (SMU) being enrolled in his second year. He is treasurer of the Spera Corporation which operates an auto repair garage at 7110 Webster, Dallas, Texas. In 1961 he resided at 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas, and is married. MC GEHEE reportedly was born and reared in Dallas.

(3) - Bureau
4 - Dallas (1 - 157-342)
(1 - 105-1264)
(1 - 105-1475)
(1 - 62-3107)

REC-11 62-109060-2522

3-6

FEB 27 1964

EX-114

WHB:em

C. C. WICK

MAR 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-117116-

DL 157-342

On 12/5/62, ASHLAND F. BURCHWELL, 5309 Ellsworth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, a former employee of General EDWIN A. WALKER, advised the public education type work of General WALKER is handled through the American Eagle Publishing Company.

A review of the file has determined that the American Eagle Publishing Company, P. O. Box 750, Dallas, Texas, distributed a pamphlet entitled "The Victory Purge", which contained an analysis by General WALKER. Another pamphlet entitled "What is Counterinsurgency?" also contained an analysis by General WALKER, and both were distribued in 1962.

FRANK B. MC GEHEE has been reported to be an associate of General WALKER, the latter having been arrested by authorities for his participation in the desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

EX-114

REC-11 62-109060-2522

March 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a circular entitled "The Assassination Story" which advertises for sale a sixty-page booklet relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Also enclosed is a copy of a circular letter signed by Frank B. Mc Gehee, 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas 20, Texas, which sets forth an appeal for funds in behalf of the National Indignation Convention. These two items which were furnished to this Bureau were mailed to a private individual in Washington, D. C., in an envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, February 6, 1964.

Information from this Bureau's files shows that Frank B. Mc Gehee was the organizer and president of the National Indignation Convention which was formed in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1961, to protest the sale of one hundred thirty-five Sabre Jet aircraft to Yugoslavia and the training of Yugoslav airmen at Texas air bases. Mc Gehee is a self-admitted member of the John Birch Society and information has been received that this society was one of the prime movers behind the National Indignation Convention.

Mr. Mc Gehee is a white male, age thirty-five, a Korean War veteran who was formerly employed as a pilot for Pioneer Airlines and Continental Airlines in Dallas.

JWH:nkr
(3)
(SEE NOTE PAGE THREE)

MAR 9 1964

MAR 6 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 6 1964

FBI
MAR 4 12 45 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
23 MAR - 4
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

He was graduated in 1960 from the University of Dallas and in 1961 was attending night law school at Southern Methodist University being enrolled in his second year. He is treasurer of the Spera Corporation which operates an auto repair garage at 7110 Webster, Dallas, Texas. In 1961, he resided at 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas, Texas, and is married. Mr. Mc Gehee reportedly was born and reared in Dallas.

On December 5, 1962, Ashland F. Burchwell, 5309 Ellsworth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, a former employee of General Edwin A. Walker, advised the public education type work of General Walker is handled through the American Eagle Publishing Company.

The American Eagle Publishing Company, Post Office Box 750, Dallas, Texas, in 1962 distributed a pamphlet entitled "The Victory Purge" and another pamphlet entitled "What is Counterinsurgency?" These pamphlets both contained analyses by General Walker. It is noted that General Walker is a well-known advocate of segregation and states rights.

Frank B. Mc Gehee has been reported to be an associate of General Walker.

This information is being furnished to you in view of the mention made in the enclosed circulars of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Inasmuch as the booklet mentioned in the circular only purports to contain news clippings from the major Dallas newspapers relating to the assassination which clippings have been received and reviewed at the Bureau, there is no need for the Bureau to obtain a copy of the booklet. If the Commission desires a copy, they may purchase one at a cost of $5.00, or we will obtain one if they specifically request it.

March 31, 1964

Airtel

62-109060-2785

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to various communications relating to Joachim Joesten.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy each of an airtel from Legat, Bonn, dated 3/23/64, and two copies each of an enclosed FD-302, dated 3/23/64.

Dallas should insure all pertinent information relating to Joesten is appropriately incorporated in inserts and reported under the above caption at an early date. Because of Legat, Bonn's unfamiliarity with many of the principals connected with our investigation of the assassination, you will note several of the individuals referred to in the FD-302 have been misspelled. Dallas should retype the enclosed data before including it in a report. In this manner it will preclude the time-consuming procedure of returning this document to Legat, Bonn for correction. The attention of Dallas is directed to the FBI Handbook, Part I, Pages 40 and 63, relating to the proper procedure to be followed in reporting information furnished by a Legal Attache. These instructions must be

Enclosures 3
1 - New York (89-75) (Enclosures 3)
1 - Legat, Bern
1 - Legat, Bonn (62-36)
1 - Legat, London
1 - Legat, Paris (62-148)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:jeb
(13)

APR 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 25
MAR 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN CENTRAL FILES

TO SAC, DALLAS
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

followed in reporting this information as well as any other information reported by our Legal Attaches.

NOTE:

Joesten, a writer and admitted left wing liberal sent letter to the Attorney General indicating he was publishing a book entitled "Impossible Assassin" wherein he sets out "extensive documented" findings which convinced him Oswald is innocent and wherein he relates "clues" to the real assassins. It was recommended and approved he be interviewed concerning his allegations. Legat, Bonn located and interviewed Joesten 3/21/64 in Hamburg, Germany. Joesten proved to be very biased, erratic, adamant, and admitted "documentation" based on newspaper articles and four day visit to Dallas during 12/63. He feels real assassins are prominent Texas oilmen and local Dallas authorities. Influential German publication "Der Stern", after seeing draft of book, refused to publish same and endeavoring to abrogate prior agreement with him. All information developed by Legal Attaches and Field will be incorporated in investigative report which will be disseminated to the President's Commission.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-28

F B I

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: Dallas)

ReBuairtel 3/2/64 to SAC New York, Legats Bonn and Paris and Bucable to Bonn 3/18/64, no copies to other Legats, and Bonn telephone call to Assistant Director SULLIVAN 3/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 28 copies of an FD-302 containing results of interview with JOACHIM JOESTEN on 3/21/64.

Following is for information of Legats not receiving enclosure:

JOESTEN's "exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced (him) that OSWALD was innocent and also provided (him) with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives..." is based on four days in Dallas in early December, 1963, in which he reviewed newspapers, principally "The Dallas Morning News" and talked to two individuals who furnished him information. One of these was a casual passer-by near the book depository in Dallas. The second was the landlady at the apartment where OSWALD stayed in Dallas. This landlady told JOESTEN what she had heard from her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, and also what OSWALD was wearing when he left her boarding house in Dallas.

6 - Bureau (Enc. - 28)
(1-Liaison: enc.-1)
(2-Dallas: 89-43)
1 - Bern (info) (sent direct)
1 - London (info) (sent direct)
1 - Paris: 62-148 (sent direct)
1 - Bonn
JCFM:eds
(10)

REC-28 62-109060

18 MAR 26 1964

NOTE

27 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

BONN 62-36

JOESTEN's belief that OSWALD is innocent is based on his analysis of the times involved in the various incidents on the day of the President's assassination taken from earlier press reports. He says that these first press reports were factual and that later information was part of a cover-up in which OSWALD had been picked as the fall guy to cover the identities of the real assassins. The identities of the actual assassins are unknown to JOESTEN, however, they were in the employ of Texas oilman HUNT and well-known oil tycoon J. PAUL GETTY. These two individuals conspired with other unknown persons to assassinate the President because he intended to deprive them of income through a change in the oil depletion allowance regulations and because he intended to crack-down on them for the failure to pay adequate income taxes. According to JOESTEN, instruments of the conspiracy were District Attorney WADE, Sheriff DECKER and Chief of Police CURRY. General WALKER actually planned the carrying out of the assassination according to JOESTEN.

For the information of the Bureau, London and Paris, the Cultural Attache in the American Consulate in Hamburg, advised that he had learned that "Der Stern", after seeing the draft of JOESTEN's forthcoming book, had refused to publish it and are attempting to abrogate their agreement with JOESTEN and get their money back. JOESTEN stated, however, during interview that he has sold publishing rights in France to a condensation of his book to the firm of Opera Mundi in Paris. He said he instructed the publisher to send a copy of the condensation to Mr. RANKIN of the President's Commission. He also said he intends to go to London to interest a publisher there in British rights to his book.

JOESTEN would not reveal where he is staying in Hamburg nor would he give his forthcoming itinerary in detail although he said he can be reached in London through General Delivery after he leaves Hamburg. He also hinted at possibly going to Berlin.

For the information of the Bureau JOESTEN displayed a copy of a letter dated December 11, 1963, addressed to Justice WARREN at the Supreme Court in which he summarized briefly

his ideas relative to the assassination of the President. He said he never received a reply. GEN

JOESTEN's statement in the letter received by Assistant Attorney General MILLER that he had been sent to Dallas, Texas, by "Der Stern" is somewhat misleading. JOESTEN is a "staffer" for "Die Zeit" which is published by the same firm which publishes "Der Stern". His normal headquarters is New York. He cabled "Der Stern" after the assassination stating that he would prepare an exclusive article for that magazine on the assassination if the magazine would pay his expenses and pay him for the article. The magazine agreed to this. He said he arrived in Dallas on December 6 or 7, 1963, and was there for four days.

JOESTEN presents a completely normal appearance, however, he became agitated when any of his "facts" were questioned. He based his conclusions on earlier newspaper reports but dismissed as a "cover-up" any subsequently reported information which tended to show the original reports were inaccurate as they often are in the confused after-math of a major event.

ADDENDUM:

Letter received from JOESTEN March 23, 1964, states he departed Hamburg, Germany this date for Paris where he will stay about one week. His address will be Poste Restante, Paris, France.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 23, 1964

In February, 1964, Assistant Attorney General HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., received a form letter from JOACHIM JOESTEN which he referred to the FBI. In this letter Mr. JOESTEN stated that he had been sent to Dallas, Texas, by "Der Stern" of Hamburg, Germany, to conduct a thorough private investigation of the "many suspicious circumstances surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY. On the strength of exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced me that OSWALD was innocent and also provided me with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives, I wrote a book of around 100,000 words... which is nearly completed..."

Mr. JOESTEN, who said in his letter that he was born at Cologne, Germany, in 1907, and became a naturalized American citizen in 1948, was interviewed at the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany, on March 21, 1964. He stated the following:

He arrived in Dallas on December 6 or 7, 1963, and stayed for four days. He concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is innocent of the murder of President KENNEDY which can be readily seen by a review of published information. On the occasion of the President's visit to Dallas, Texas, there was only one published sketch of his intended route through Dallas and this appeared in the November 22, 1963, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" (DMN) in the lower left-hand corner of the front page.

OSWALD could not have known of the President's intended route because the paper did not appear until the morning of November 22, 1963, and according to testimony of Mrs. PAYNE, OSWALD's landlady in Irving, Texas, OSWALD went to bed at 9:00 PM on the night of November 21, 1963. According to earlier newspaper accounts Mrs. PAYNE said, corroborated by a neighbor, Mr. FRAZIER, that OSWALD left his residence in Irving at 7:15 AM on November 22, 1963. In order to do this OSWALD would have had to have arisen about 6:30 AM. He, therefore, could not have seen "The Dallas Morning News" before he left Irving and, therefore, could not have gone prepared to shoot the President.

APR 1 1964

On 3-21-64 at Hamburg, Germany File #

by Assistant Legat John C. F. Morris Date dictated 3-23-64

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ENCLOSURE

The most important factor is that the actual route which the President took differed from the published sketch. The sketch in the DMN showed that the President would travel straight down Main Street in Dallas to proceed under the "triple underpass." However, the President's car turned to the right on Houston from Main and then turned left on Elm Street which took the car past the book depository.

Mr. JOESTEN was told by an unidentified individual he met on the street near the book depository that traffic rules required that traffic move in the direction taken by the President if it was intended to turn right into Stemmons Freeway subsequently. JOESTEN tested this twice during a ride in a taxi and found this not to be true. OSWALD could not have known that the route would change even had he been aware of the intended route and it would have been impossible for him to have shot the President from the book depository had the President's car continued straight on Main Street. Mr. JOESTEN said he knows nothing of shooting and firearms but that he had observed what would have been the probable angle of fire and had noted that trees would have prevented accurate shooting.

When Governor CONNALLY was interviewed by newsman MARTIN AGRONSKY shortly after the shooting he said that when he heard the shots he turned to his left. However, the Governor was shot in his right side below the shoulderblade according to newspaper accounts and, therefore, the shot that hit him could not have come from behind.

At least two doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas stated that the President had been hit in the front of the neck just below his Adam's apple according to the DMN of November 23, 1963, and had been shot again in the back of his head. According to the DMN of November 23, 1963, "Doctors said (if CONNALLY had not turned) he would have taken his bullet in the heart..." This proves conclusively that the shots were fired from in front of the President's vehicle. Later published reports concerning the autopsy findings made by the medical team at Bethesda Naval Hospital are untrue and a part of the "cover-up" in this case. For this reason the autopsy report has never been made public.

Particularly significant is the fact that OSWALD had never been legally charged with the murder of President KENNEDY but was only charged with the shooting of officer TIPPET. It is apparent that OSWALD was the victim of a deliberate frame-up by the Dallas Police. A story in the November 23, 1963 edition of the DMN headlined "President's Murder Charged to OSWALD" reported that "witnesses to the shooting (of officer TIPPET) described a bushy-haired man about 30...wearing a white cotton jacket..." OSWALD was 24 and looked younger. From photographs it is evident that he did not have bushy hair. Photographs also do not show him wearing a white cotton jacket and he could not have had time to put one on or to change from one. OSWALD's landlady in Dallas, Mrs. JOHNSON, told JOESTEN that when OSWALD left the house he was wearing a zipper jacket and as he went out he zipped it up. Mrs. JOHNSON made a zipping motion. She described the jacket as olive brown. A photograph in the November 23, 1963 DMN, section 1-5, pictures OSWALD in handcuffs in the jacket described by Mrs. JOHNSON. According to published reports OSWALD left the rooming house at 1:08 PM and officer TIPPET was killed at 1:15PM.

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM is quoted in the DMN of November 23, 1963, as stating she was waiting for a bus and she had no trouble recalling what the killer of officer TIPPET looked like. "...I thought he was going to kill me too and you really look good at a time like that." The actions of the person who shot officer TIPPET, who certainly was not OSWALD, and the actions of officer TIPPET indicate that they knew each other. Newspapers reported that officer TIPPET stopped his patrol car and motioned for a pedestrian to come over to the car. The pedestrian said something to officer TIPPET. TIPPET got out of his car, walked around behind it and approached the man standing on the sidewalk. They exchanged some words. Then the man shot officer TIPPET. If this man had been OSWALD and he had just killed the President, he would not have stopped and talked to the patrolman unless they had known each other previously and this fact proves that this was the case.

The DMN of November 26, 1963, reported that "Police converged on the area and trailed the slayer to the 400 block of East Jefferson. They saw him dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery. (Officers) continued a zig-zag trail westward on Jefferson..." District Attorney WADE in a press conference on

Sunday a few hours after OSWALD had been killed said "Yes he was on foot and apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place--reload--the gun. Someone saw him go to the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers."

This is obviously inconsistent because if police saw the killer dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery then the statement of Mr. WADE is untrue that he walked across a vacant lot and was seen to reload his gun. The earlier account is the true one.

Police spokesmen said that OSWALD probably had hoped to go to Mexico and then to Cuba after shooting the President and officer TIPPET. Officer TIPPET was killed on East Jefferson in Dallas just in the exact opposite direction from that which would be taken to leave Oak Cliff. The route westward out of Oak Cliff is a main thoroughfare connecting with a principal highway going to Fort Worth. There are no exits from Oak Cliff on East Jefferson. OSWALD had no reason to be on East Jefferson where officer TIPPET was killed and was not there.

When OSWALD left his Oak Cliff boarding house he was on the run because he did fear the police and had become more fearful after his encounter with a police officer in the book depository after the President was shot. OSWALD was actually on West Jefferson at the time officer TIPPET was killed going to see his mother in Fort Worth. Hearing the converging police cars arriving at the scene where officer TIPPET was killed he naturally panicked and took refuge in the Texas Theater not because he had killed the President or officer TIPPET but because of fears of the police for other reasons.

The "New York Times" published an interview with District Attorney WADE in which he said that TIPPET was killed a block or two from OSWALD's Oak Cliff boarding house. The distance is actually ten blocks. The reason Mr. WADE lied about this is because the time element is supremely important in the question of whether or not OSWALD could have been in a position to shoot officer TIPPET. TIPPET was shot at 1:15 PM.

From the previously described circumstances it is apparent that he must have hailed his assailant not later than 1:14 PM. From this alone it is apparent that OSWALD could not have been there because he could not have covered the ten blocks from his rooming house in six minutes. JOESTEN tried it several times and his fastest time was ten minutes and he is a bigger man than OSWALD with a longer stride and, therefore, could walk faster than OSWALD.

In addition, JOESTEN talked to Mrs. JOHNSON who told him that her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, had seen OSWALD leave the house and had seen him at a bus stop leading to downtown Dallas. OSWALD had no reason to go to downtown Dallas which would have been swarming with police looking for the President's assassin in any event. Actually he was pondering going back to Irving to see his wife before going to Fort Worth to his mother. OSWALD was probably at the bus stop for one minute. This leaves him just five minutes to walk the ten blocks to where officer TIPPET was killed. The fact that OSWALD was fearful of the police and was going to Fort Worth to his mother makes it very logical for him to have been on West Jefferson but he was never on East Jefferson.

The "New York Times" quotes District Attorney WADE as saying that when approached in the Texas Theater OSWALD had tried to hold a gun against the head of patrolman MC DONALD. The gun was snapped but did not fire. Mr. WADE repeated this statement. The press quoted MC DONALD as saying he "... rammed his hand into the top of the man's trousers and grabbed the revolver." According to newspaper reports FBI firearms experts found the firing pin of the gun reportedly taken from OSWALD so bent that it could not strike the "cap of the bullet."

It, therefore, appears most probable that the pursuing officers who began the search after TIPPET was killed actually found the killer and killed him or otherwise disposed of him, took his gun and forced it into OSWALD's hand after they found him after bending the firing pin on the pistol. This was done to insure that OSWALD could not shoot someone after the gun was forced into his hand.

This, therefore, clearly shows (1) OSWALD is innocent, (2) the actions of the police and the statements of Mr. WADE show no innocent error, therefore, (3) there has to have been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, and make OSWALD the "fall guy", involving the Dallas police.

MARQUIS CHILDS, the well-known columnist, wrote on October 12, 1963 that President KENNEDY had confided to intimates that he intended to "crack-down" on HAROLDSON L. HUNT, a Texas oil millionaire and world famed J. PAUL GETTY by introducing new regulations to deprive them of income from their oil holdings by changing the oil depletion allowance rules. Further, both HUNT and GETTY had been avoiding payment of all of their income tax due and Mr. KENNEDY had said that HUNT and GETTY were using money they obtained from their oil interests to subsidize extreme right-wing propaganda. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and Senator MAUREEN NEUBERGER have been investigating the tax avoiding schemes of HUNT and GETTY.

HUNT is the chief financier of the John Birch Society. Another prominent Dallas member is General EDWIN A. WALKER. General WALKER flew the American flag upside down the day President KENNEDY arrived in Dallas and flew it right-side up after he was assassinated. A man named BERNARD WEIZMAN, according to published reports, placed a black-bordered advertisement in a Dallas newspaper "welcoming" Mr. KENNEDY to Dallas. Although WEIZMAN was penniless he paid for this advertisement. WEIZMAN told the "New York Times" that he had been a military policeman in Germany and had become a "conservative" there. WEIZMAN was in Germany at a time when WALKER was recruiting troops for the John Birch Society and they undoubtedly knew each other. The attorney for OSWALD's mother stated during the trial of JACK RUBY for the killing of OSWALD that he had proof of a mysterious meeting at RUBY's apartment shortly before the assassination of the President and that WEIZMAN and officer TIPPET were present.

Following the cross-fire pattern of one of the attempted assassinations of General DeGAULLE, it is apparent that the assassination of the President was a military-type operation with firing from both front and rear and since General WALKER

is an experienced military man it is apparent that he organized the actual execution of the assassination plot. Since he knew WEIZMAN, and WEIZMAN is a former military policeman familiar with firearms, it is probable that WEIZMAN had something to do with the assassination.

Under the headline "Assassin Crouched and Took Deadly Aim" which appeared in section 4 of the DMN on November 23, 1963, it was reported that "...most (spectators at the assassination) ran to the west side of the building thinking the shots came from behind bushes and a fence dividing the street from a railroad yard..." There was a man shooting from the window from the book depository but it was not OSWALD.

After OSWALD, not even knowing what had occurred, became frightened by the policeman he encountered at the book depository, he walked to Griffin and Elm Street which is seven blocks from the book depository and got on a bus whose route would have taken him directly by the spot where the President was shot. OSWALD would never have done this if he had been the assassin.

OSWALD's reported defection to Russia was also "a cover-up". It should be obvious to any casual newspaper reader that OSWALD was sent to Russia by the CIA and that he bungled the job that he was sent to do. Mr. JOESTEN said he had no personal knowledge of this and no inside information but that it is easily evident to any thinking person.

After he returned to the United States he was penniless and was recruited by the FBI as an agent provacateur.

This is easily seen by the fact that he ran the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New Orleans against the advice of the FPCC showing that he was acting entirely alone. He was an undercover agent for the FBI in New Orleans and his alleged pro-Castro agitation was a cover intending to make him acceptable to Cuba. The FBI and the CIA decided to send OSWALD to Cuba to give him a second chance to make up for his failures in Russia. Of course, the Russians had already alerted the CASTRO Regime to the fact that OSWALD was an American agent.

The issuance of a passport to OSWALD on June 25, 1963, prior to his trip to Mexico is of paramount importance. After his so-called defection to Russia OSWALD's former Commanding Officer in the Marine Corps stated that they had had to change all of their coding systems because of possible compromise resulting from OSWALD's defection. OSWALD disowned his American passport and announced his intention to become a Russian citizen. He applied for a new passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans according to published reports and received it on June 25, 1963.

Although he did not need a passport to go to Mexico the passport was issued as a cover probably showing his destination as Europe so that the CIA could keep secret the fact that he was going to Mexico to get a visa to travel on their behalf to Cuba.

It is absolutely against the law, according to Mr. JOESTEN, to issue a passport to anyone who is a communist much less to a person who has disavowed his American citizenship and is an admitted defector to Russia. The speed and ease with which OSWALD was issued this passport shows obviously that it was done at the request of the CIA.

When OSWALD returned from Mexico, having been unsuccessful in getting a visa to Cuba, it is apparent to any newspaper reader that trouble developed between OSWALD and the CIA and the FBI because of his failures and probably because he had misappropriated money given to him or for other unknown reasons. When he returned to Dallas he went underground because of his fear of the CIA and the FBI and all American police agencies. This underground status to escape notice is proved by his having lived as O. H. LEE in the Oak Cliff rooming house. This fear is what made him take flight after the assassination of the President.

When the conspirators decided to assassinate President KENNEDY they enlisted the aid of District Attorney WADE, Chief CURRY, and Sheriff DECKER because their jobs are dependent upon the good will of HUNT, GETTY and other "Texas oilmen." This complicity of the Dallas police explains the change in route of the President's car to bring him within the range of the

assassin's guns. It is particularly important that according to press reports Sheriff DECKER came on the air around 12:25 PM the day the President was shot and ordered all available men to the Elm Street underpass. ("The Daily Times Herald", November 22, 1963.) The President was not shot until 12:30. His motorcade was five minutes behind schedule and he should have been at the underpass at 12:25. From this it is obvious that Sheriff DECKER was in on the conspiracy but from his office did not realize when he ordered his men to the area supposedly to apprehend the killer that the President had not yet arrived at the underpass and had not yet been shot.

Mr. JOESTEN said he has no access to results of hearings by the WARREN Commission but stated that Mrs. PAYNE should be asked the following questions:

(1) Why did you, Mrs. PAYNE, not come forward immediately after OSWALD's arrest and say that you had found him the job in the book depository? (The answer is because that would have proved conclusively that OSWALD did not take a job there in order to be in a position to shoot the President.)

(2) Why did you not say immediately that the highly publicized marked map of Dallas was given by you to OSWALD to assist him in finding the book depository and that the markings were merely to show him directions and had nothing to do with the President's assassination.

She has testified to this according to Mr. JOESTEN but the important thing is that she did not come forward immediately. The reason she did not is because OSWALD was sent to that job deliberately so that he could be planted there as a suspect.

Mr. JOESTEN stated that "Der Stern" has refused to publish his article. He said he does not know why.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	3/30/64	11/22/63-3/26/64

TITLE OF CASE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Report made by: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING — By: ds

CHARACTER OF CASE: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY RCUBING [illegible] Sanitization DATE 7/9/77 effect

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas.

all unclassified except enclosures P. B.G. 8/12

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/5/77 WJM

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibits D-98, D-99 and D-127.

Two copies of these exhibits are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

copies noted destroyed

Approved: [illegible] Special Agent in Charge

Copies made: 12/14/64

(10) - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 9) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Info.)
4 - Dallas (89-43)
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62-109060-2793 REC-24

17 DEC 31 1964

2 JAN 17 1973

4 OCT 28 1964

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In this regard the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page from those copies of this report that are disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission.

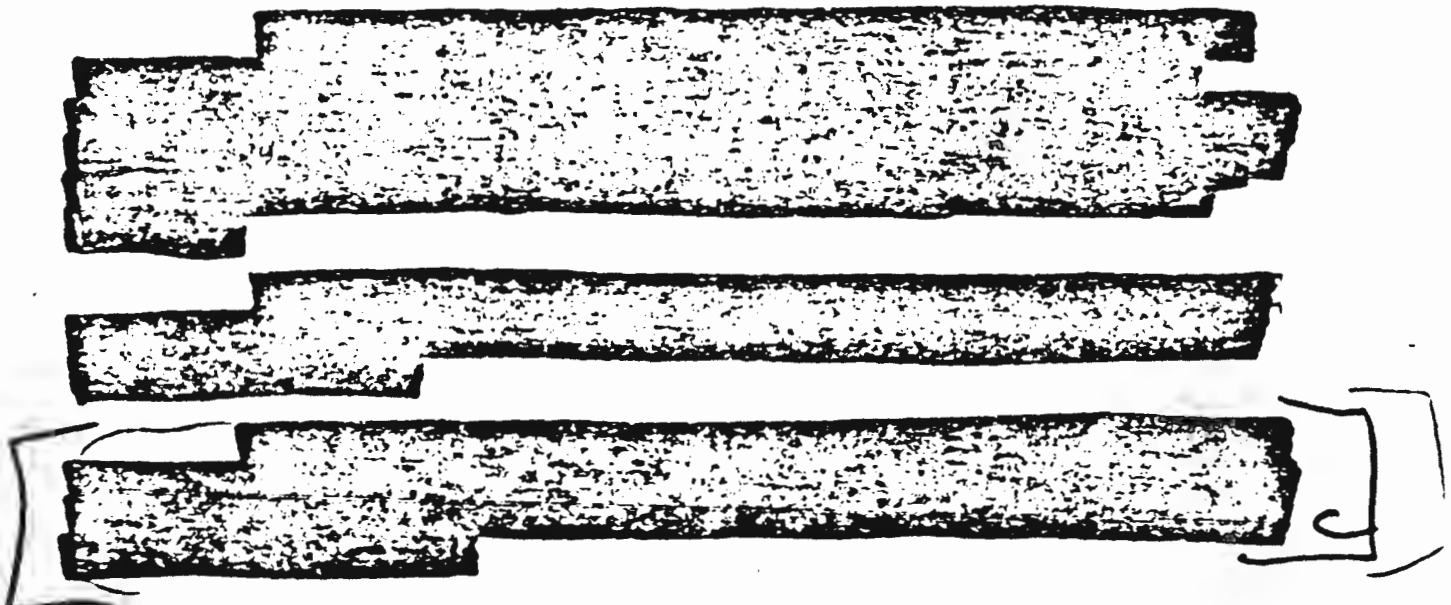
LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:



The BOB JOINER referred to by GLOVER BEE BELLAH on page 45 of instant report is identical with BOBBY SAVELLE JOINER, President of the Indignant White Citizens Council, Grand Prairie, Texas (Dallas file 157-269). JOINER was arrested by the Dallas Police Department while picketing at the Trade Mart, Dallas,

Texas, on November 22, 1963. He was released on November 27, 1963.

The individual who requested his identity be protected referred to on page 70 of instant report is [redacted]

The confidential source referred to on page 95 of instant report is [redacted] who furnished information to SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

The second confidential source referred to on page 96 of instant report is [redacted] who furnished information to SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

The third confidential source referred to on page 96 of instant report is [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee.

The identities of the sources on pages 95 and 96, described above, are being protected due to the highly confidential nature of the information furnished by them.

The individual who requested his identity be protected, referred to on page 110 of instant report, is [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee.

The confidential source abroad mentioned on pages 136 and 137 of instant report is the Legat, Rome, Italy.

The source of the information reflected on pages 159 to 163 of instant report is [redacted] Garland, Texas, who made the information available to SA ROBERT C. LISH.

The confidential sources referred to on page 188 of instant report are [anonymous sources of the Detroit Office.]

[redacted]

The confidential source abroad referred to on page 197A is [Legat, Bonn, Germany.]

The source who requested his identity be protected, referred to on page 207 of instant report, is [redacted] a Negro in Jackson, Mississippi.

In connection with this report it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR", Dallas file 44-1639, Bureau file 44-24016.

It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA", Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555. Numerous communications have been received bearing the assassination caption (instant case) which contain information concerning OSWALD and/or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the OSWALD caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are reported in instant case and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence in connection with the assassination related to OSWALD in any way are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain allegations was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular allegation could be included in one report. The contents of this report

merely reflect those allegations which, in the opinion of the Dallas Office, have been resolved completely. Numerous other allegations are under investigation or the Dallas Office is awaiting receipt of appropriate FD-302's and inserts and, upon receipt of same, another report will be submitted in instant case.

No T symbols were used in instant report but where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source of the information in the details, such source is identified as reflected above.

In some instances FD-302's and inserts contained in this report may bear file number 100-10461, which was occasioned by the fact that such FD-302's or inserts at the time of preparation were considered for the LEE HARVEY OSWALD file but later determined to more appropriately belong in instant case.

Where investigation has previously been reported in connection with a particular allegation mentioned in this report, the identity of the report where such other investigation is reflected is set forth.

No local dissemination of this report is being made pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau to the effect that such report may be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas.

It is suggested that in view of the fact that considerable information is set forth re other persons who have made threatening remarks or statements, that the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy of this report on a national level to the U. S. Secret Service headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Date 3/6/64

1

ROGER GOLDSMITH, 3414 Nogales, Dallas, Texas, telephone FLeetwood 2-6250, employed Collins Radio Company, Richardson, Texas, telephone ADams 9-5511, advised that about six weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY he attended a party at the residence of MARIA MORRISON, located in the 3000 block of San Carlos, University Park, Texas.

While at this party, GOLDSMITH was discussing politics and President KENNEDY with other persons present. It is his recollection that the subject was brought up by a Mrs. PATTERSON. During this discussion, GOLDSMITH made the point that he considered KENNEDY's policies dangerous to this country. He related that it was perhaps too early to judge or to know the full story and stated the reason he considered KENNEDY's policies dangerous was because he was apparently leading us toward Socialism.

GOLDSMITH related that what he said was that if in the next 5- or 10-year period it became evident that KENNEDY was leading us toward Socialism and bringing to pass measures including Socialism of medicine and Socialism of most industries, then if he had the opportunity under those conditions, he would probably kill KENNEDY.

GOLDSMITH stated this was not a statement made in jest but was an expression of his feelings; that in the event policies of KENNEDY did eventually lead to government control and ownership of all industry and control of the courts and resulted in a breakdown of constitutional processes, then under those conditions he would feel a moral obligation to kill KENNEDY. He made this statement concerning President KENNEDY but, in fact, it was a theoretical discussion, and he was referring to any leader who would have destroyed our constitutional form of government.

GOLDSMITH recalled that during this discussion he mentioned how HITLER had taken over Germany and the middle class in Germany had given HITLER support, either actively or passively, and had not attempted to stop HITLER.

GOLDSMITH advised that, after the assassination of President KENNEDY, MARIA MORRISON called him and asked him if he made any rash statements to a Mrs. PATTERSON while he was at

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the party at MARIA's. MARIA MORRISON said she wondered, because Mrs. PATTERSON seemed to be upset concerning some statements GOLDSMITH had made. GOLDSMITH told MORRISON that he had said at the party and the background of the conversation and statement made.

GOLDSMITH said Mrs. PATTERSON was active politically in Dallas as a member of the Dallas Council for Foreign Visitors. GOLDSMITH is also a member of this group, a volunteer group which assists foreign visitors, most of whom are official State Department visitors.

GOLDSMITH advised further that he has talked with former Major General EDWIN WALKER on possibly two or three occasions at meetings in Dallas, but he does not consider himself a supporter of WALKER and does not agree with many statements made by WALKER.

Report Form
FD 263 (5-17 58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	5/15/64	11/22/63-5/12/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS - CLASSIFIED BY 2040 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1, 2 & 3 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	ds
	CHARACTER OF CASE: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING	

ALL PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, and 3/30/64, at Dallas.

- P -

Comm. Supp. + PUTNAM

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU: 11107

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies his report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibits 8, D-129, D-130, D-131, D-132, D-133, D-134, D-135, D-136, 7, D-138, D-139, D-140, D-196, D-197, D-198, D-203, and 5.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that a paper clipping captioned "10 Years Ago OSWALD Looked Trouble d, Officer Reports" mentioned on pages 1061 and 1068 of

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Special Agent In Charge

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62-109060-3083

3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 54) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
2 - [illegible] (89-67) (Info.)
1 - Dallas (89-43)

JAN 23 1973
JUN 26 1964

17 MAY 19 1964

REC-24
EX-117
ST-117

ENCLOSURE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

SECRET

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instant report was previously designated Exhibit D-131; however, the three copies of this exhibit have been changed to D-129.

The Bureau's attention is also called to the newspaper clipping captioned "Man Kills Minister, Ex-Wife at Church, Then Ends Own Life" mentioned on pages 1061 and 1068 of instant report which was designated Exhibit D-129, which has now been changed to D-131.

The above exhibit numbers were changed as the two newspaper clippings originally marked D-131 were not contained in the same letter and the foregoing change will result in the two clippings that were contained in the same letter being identified by the same exhibit number.

Two copies of these exhibits are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

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NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted]

DL 89-43

[redacted]

IDENTITIES OF SOURCES CONCEALED

The identities of sources who requested their identities not be divulged, mentioned on certain pages in this report, are identified as follows:

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
31	[redacted]
128 and 129	[redacted]
163	[redacted]
274	[redacted]
350 and 351	[redacted]
425	[redacted]
521	[redacted] Western Union Telegraph [redacted], Miami, Florida
527	[redacted] Silver Spring Office, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, Silver Spring, Maryland

DL 89-43

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
527 and 528	[redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, Hayttsville, Maryland
579 thrcugh 588	Legat, Bonn, Germany
589	Legat, Bern, Switzerland
677	[redacted], Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Grand Prairie, Texas
699	[redacted]
762	[redacted]
773	Mr. JAMES PRIOR, Office of Postal Inspector, Providence, Rhode Island
773	[redacted] Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island
853 and 854	[redacted]
867	[redacted]
868	SA ROLAND E. TRENT, Legat, Mexico City
894	[redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota

DL 89-43

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
--896	[redacted] Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
925	[redacted] South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia, South Carolina
[redacted]	[redacted]
947	[redacted]
990 and 991	[redacted]
995 and 996	[redacted]
1024	[redacted]
1045, 1046 and 1047	[redacted]
1052	[redacted] Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois

DL 89-43

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
1087	Anonymous
1102 through 1105	Legat, Rome
1133	[redacted]
1148, 1149 and 1150	[redacted] Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Central Avenue, Middletown, Ohio
1164	[redacted] Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Atlanta, Georgia

The information from the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, on pages 75 through 77, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Pueblo, Colorado, mentioned on page 144 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Nashville, Tennessee, mentioned on page 196 of instant report, was made available by [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In connection with an interview with O. J. NITCHOLAS, Chief of Police, McKinney, Texas, on March 5, 1964, as reflected on page 283 of instant report, a reference was made to a gun theft amounting to a $5,000.00 loss. Investigation was conducted by the Dallas Office in conjunction with Dallas file 15-4101, captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Two Cartons of Tools, Central Freight Lines, Inc., McKinney, Texas, December 19, 1962; TFIS".

DL 89-43

In connection with information set forth on page 375 of instant report, it appears that it would be virtually impossible to identify the origin of the original transmission as furnished by Mr. L. E. DUNNING without the use of specialized equipment and monitoring the 227.075 megacycles channel constantly.

With respect to the telephone call to the San Antonio Office by one AMBROSE W. GOSCH, which was taken by Security Clerk ERNEST G.LOCKER, JR., as reflected on page 447 of instant report, it should be noted that it was Security Clerk LOCKER's opinion that GOSCH was under the influence of intoxicants. Subsequent to furnishing his opinions concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, GOSCH rambled on, elaborating non-specific information about his family and his job.

In connection with investigation set forth on pages 464 and 465 of instant report, Mr. EDWARD MELENDEZ and JOHN TURNER, Post Office clerks, Roswell, New Mexico, Post Office, both advised that they were not familiar with any person by the name of VEDA BRACKEN.

The persons in the "Second National Front of Escambry, Alpha 66", who were contacted regarding JOHN ROBERT MCINNER, as reflected on page 655 of instant report, are as follows:

[redacted]

With respect to information set forth on pages 746 through 756 concerning DOROTHY MENDENHALL, the following information is set forth:

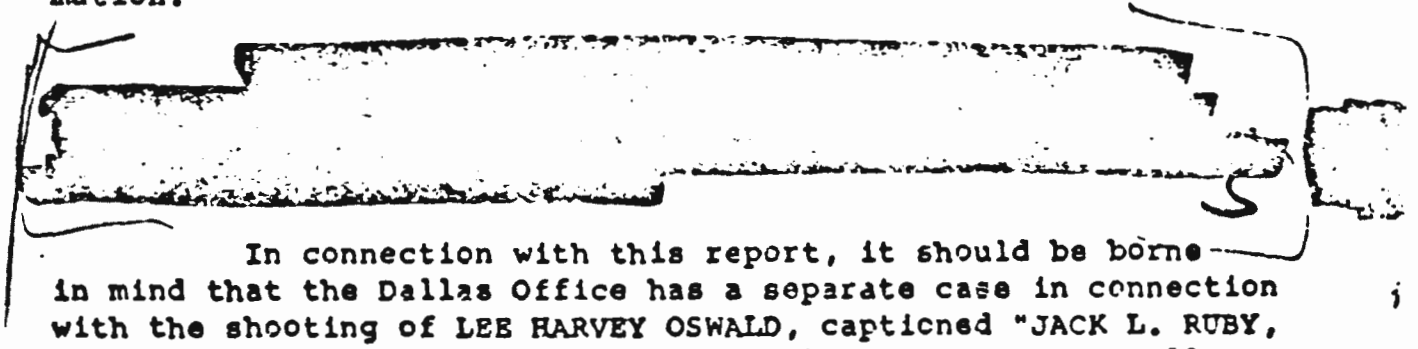
Under date of March 22, 1964, the Dallas Office was in receipt of a postal card bearing no postmark, containing similar information to that received by other offices and is not being restated herein.

DL 89-43

Under date of March 25, 1964, the Baltimore Office advised that it had received a four-cent postal card from Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL containing similar information to that received by other offices.

Under date of March 30, 1964, the Portland and Tampa Offices advised that they had received a four-cent postal card from Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL containing similar information to that received by other offices.

On page 1070 of instant report it will be noted that certain obscene words are not reflected in the details. However, such words are contained in the copies of Exhibit D-138 enclosed with this report. In view of this, it was not felt that a separate enclosure reflecting the obscene language was necessary and essential to the proper reporting of this information.



In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR", Dallas file 44-1639, Bureau file 44-24016.

It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; IS - RUSSIA - CUBA", Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555.

Numerous communications have been received bearing the ASSASSINATION caption (instant case) which contain information concerning OSWALD and/or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the OSWALD caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are reported in instant case and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD

case. All information pertaining to items of evidence in connection with the assassination related to OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain allegations was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular allegation could be included in one report. Also, much of the information contained in this report originated with other offices.

The contents of this report merely reflect those allegations which, in the opinion of the Dallas Office, have been resolved completely. Numerous other allegations are under investigation or the Dallas Office is awaiting receipt of appropriate FD-302's and inserts and, upon receipt of same, another report will be submitted in instant caption.

Every effort has been made by the Dallas Office to review the numerous allegations for purposes of determining if they have been sufficiently resolved, recognizing this report will be disseminated to the President's Commission. However, some of the complaints included are so nebulous it is difficult to determine what, if any, investigation can be conducted to resolve such allegations. In each instance every effort has been made to conduct whatever investigation was believed logical. It is felt that any additional investigation into the potential for harming the President with respect to any of the individuals mentioned should lie within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service. However, it is felt that no matter how nebulous the information available may be, the Bureau should include such information herein.

In some instances in this report certain organizations have been characterized immediately following their mention and this was done for clarity purposes.

No T symbols were used in instant report, but where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source of the information in the details, such source is identified as reflected above.

Where investigation has previously been reported in connection with a particular allegation mentioned in this report, the identity of the report where such other investigation is reflected is set forth.

Much of the information contained in this report was compiled by offices from information previously submitted via letterhead memoranda and, therefore, the date of dictation reflected on FD-302's may be longer than the usual five days.

No local dissemination of this report is being made pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau to the effect that such report may be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, Texas.

It is suggested that in view of the fact that considerable information is set forth regarding other persons who may have made threatening remarks or statements, that the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy of this report on a national level to the U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

LMC:JEP-3
DE 62-3550
DL 89-43

Jefferson and went to Wyatt's Market (a Kruger). There was hardly anyone in it when I went in but soon it was full. I noticed a rather tall, slender lady with dark eyes kept following me and standing by me. I questioned her purpose. She said she was a deputy sheriff and was studying prices. She asked me if I knew Irene Lines, Ruth Red and Lee Oswald. She said down here we live as we please and they don't want the Federal government snooping around. That Mr. Adle Stevenson was coming down and they were going to give him a little Hatfield spit. They didn't like President Kennedy or Dwight Eisenhower but Truman was more to their liking. She said Bob Hope was coming to play a show for them...

"Just a night or so before Bob Hope played a show in Dallas to raise money for the Methodist College Stadium I was awake enough to see I was being molested by two men in my room and I was naked. I was standing in the arch way between my bedroom and kitchen. Some young man with prominent cheekbones and light hair cut short was mauling me around the busts and heart. I tried to fight back and grabbed his throat and Adams apple. He grabbed my shoulders, pulled me up close to him and spit into my mouth something like the small remains of a lemon drop saying, 'This is from the Lemon drop Kid.' I heard someone say, 'It is one of Crosby's kidney stones.' He hurt my left breast so it is still badly bruised and sore and it feels as if some of the ligaments around my ribs are torn. My head was also hurt again. When I said something to the Managing Owner, Mr. Beacham, a real estate man, he got real smart and said it was the CIA and Mr. McCone was sending in a painter psychiatrist for me who would get rid of me with a flea bite like they had the first Mrs. McCone. We then got a painter who said he was from New Orleans. I had some kind of bites on my left ring finger which made me real ill and my finger was inflamed and sore for several weeks]..

"I looked for work but couldn't find any. Every place I went I was asked about General Walker and Lee Oswald.

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

On March 3, 1964, the following quoted anonymous letter was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked at McKinney, Texas, March 2, 1964, addressed to "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas":

"Mc KINNEY: TEX. ' 2_ 28_ _64.

"FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION .DALLAS.TEX.

"JUST THINKING . maby the talk i heard BILL FOWLER SAY HE LOCATED A CATCH OF around $ %5.000.worth of loot big porten being gun,s in OKLA.and barted for it to be delivered to McKINNEY and FOWLERwas expecting # one GRAND for his part as go be twen man .deputy sherif KINKLE. FOWLED IT UP and he was un happy about it and talking out of school about it to e.t.c. FOWLER HAS A PALL Mr READ.they look for easy dollars.

"i hear another deputy got caught keeping loot taken from people

"also a baptist preacher on wilcox st.was an out spoken critic of KENNEDY and attended rallays in dallas and latter GEN.WALKER made an appearance at his church so much of this was taking place prior to NOV.22nd.

"thought uou might take a peep into it.,hopeing the assination riddle can be throughtly solved. looks like a moffa job to me ,"

1
RPB:vm
DL 89-43

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT P. BUTLER:

At McKinney, Texas

On March 5, 1964, O. J. NITCHOLAS, Chief of Police, McKinney, Texas, was shown an anonymous letter dated February 28, 1964, and postmarked March 2, 1964, at McKinney, Texas. Chief NITCHOLAS stated he cannot think of anyone who might have written the letter and made the following comments regarding statements contained in it:

APPROX. 19.

BILL FOWLER is a local promoter and cattle trader living in Collin County near McKinney, Texas. FOWLER is a white male approximately forty years of age and has no local police record. NITCHOLAS stated that the reference to a Baptist preacher on Wilcox Street in the letter is obviously one MALCOM CAVE, 506 S. Wilcox, who has a Baptist congregation on this same street. CAVE, a white male, 35-40 years of age, is a native of McKinney, Texas. He has been known to preach "politically flavored" sermons in which he advocates discontinuance of all foreign trade in order to combat communism. He stated CAVE stopped him on the street one day to tell him that General WALKER would appear at his church during the fall of 1963 but that WALKER never appeared to his (NITCHOLAS') knowledge. In reference to the gun incident, NITCHOLAS advised that some $5,000 worth of guns were stolen from Ledbetter's Sporting Goods, McKinney, Texas, in December, 1962, and that the investigation was "botched" by Deputy Sheriff JERRY KUNKLE, Collin County, who made open inquiries in bars in Oklahoma concerning the theft which alerted thieves who were in Oklahoma waiting to fence the guns in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

In regard to Mr. READ, an alleged friend of BILL FOWLER, Chief NITCHOLAS advised this name is unfamiliar to him and not identifiable by McKinney Police Department files.

Chief NITCHOLAS further stated all information contained in the anonymous letter is "courthouse talk" and that Mr. CAVE broadcasts his sermons by radio each Sunday. He further stated he has no idea

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date ___

[redacted] DESMARAIS, 110 Ward Street, Hartford, Connecticut, advised that he had not made the statement that he knew President JOHN F. KENNEDY was to be assassinated and that he had not stated he had recently been in Dallas. He said, however, that he had made the statement on various occasions that he predicted that something would happen to President KENNEDY and that the President had been assassinated in accordance with his predictions.

DESMARAIS stated that his statements and predictions were based upon his analysis of President KENNEDY's political position, explaining that President KENNEDY was "sandwiched between the conservatives and the liberals". DESMARAIS stated he has no knowledge of anyone ever having threatened or planned to kill President KENNEDY.

DESMARAIS stated that in April 1962, the year General EDWIN WALKER was a candidate for Governor of Texas, DESMARAIS, went to Dallas with the object of selling pamphlet to the political backers of General WALKER. The pamphlet was entitled, "Why America Needs General Walker". DESMARAIS said that he stapled a few pamphlets together but was not able to sell any. He said that while in Dallas, he lived in a rooming house, address not recalled by him, and that he had not worked while he was in Dallas. He said that while in Dallas he had received money from his two brothers who remained in Hartford, Connecticut. DESMARAIS said he had no friends in Dallas. DESMARAIS said that while he was in Dallas for the above purpose, he was told by local police upon inquiry at the police department, that he was not to solicit without a permit and therefore, he did not attempt to sell the above mentioned pamphlet on the streets. DESMARAIS said he left Dallas in August 1962, after receiving funds for travel from his brothers in Hartford, Connecticut.

DESMARAIS, who claimed that he has expressed interest in the New Hampshire primaries as presidential candidate, stated that his stepmother recently told some inquiring reporters that he, DESMARAIS, is "nuts" and [illegible]

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On 4/1/63 at Hartford, Connecticut File # NH 100-16138

by SA JOHN F. COOTS/acg Date dictated 4/7/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

is a "screwball". DESMARAIS stated that he is an unemployed painter with a grade school education. He is single and resides at 110 Ward Street, Hartford, Connecticut. He stated that he had been arrested on numerous occasions in the past, including an arrest in Hartford, Connecticut, for Breach of Peace and Contempt of Court on February 19, 1963. He stated that the judge, who found him and his two brothers guilty of the above charges, committed a "kidnaping" offense since neither he nor his brothers were guilty of any crime.

DESMARAIS also remarked during this interview that he believed he was being interviewed on this occasion by an FBI Agent as a result of complaints from politicians who fear him as a prospective candidate for President of the United States.

DESMARAIS also remarked that he is capable of making political forecasts and his capabilities along this line had created feelings of jealousy among politicians whose name he does not know.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date April 27, 1964

INDEX

Mr. R. P. McWILLIAMS, County Judge, for Llano County, advised he is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. HALLMARK who reside in Llano. He stated Mr. BILL HALLMARK is employed as a carpenter and cabinet maker and Mrs. ADELAIDE HALLMARK is a housewife.

Judge McWilliams stated he has been personally acquainted with these two individuals for approximately 20 years and considers them to be responsible, reliable and reputable citizens in the community. He stated neither has ever been in trouble or charged with any type of law violation. He stated their honesty, integrity and loyalty are above reproach. He advised it is his personal observation that if either Mr. or Mrs. HALLMARK had any information regarding the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY or any other law violation that they would furnish this information to proper law enforcement officials.

Judge McWILLIAMS stated that neither Mr. nor Mrs. HALLMARK is considered an "endless talker" and neither is known for "spouting off". He stated to his knowledge, they are not the type people who make irresponsible statements. He informed that both are intelligent and mentally alert individuals.

Judge McWILLIAMS stated that he feels Mrs. HALLMARK made a responsible statement if she did say "The KENNEDYs were in for trouble if they went to Dallas". He stated in view of the demonstrations and disturbances previously occurring in Dallas created by visits of ADLAI STEVENSON, then Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and acts against General EDWIN A. WALKER, that such a statement would have been made in good judgement.

Judge McWILLIAMS stated VEDA BRACKEN is unknown to him. He stated inasmuch as the HALLMARKs reside in a residential area in the Southwestern section of Llano, it would be difficult to determine to whom Mr. or Mrs. HALLMARK would make any statement regarding the KENNEDYs' visit to Dallas.

On 4/20/64 at Llano, Texas 688 File # SA 89-67 DL 89-43

by SA JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./jmb Date dictated 4/20/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI 302 (Rev. 1-61) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 10, 1964

1

RALPH HASSINGER

ILL

RALPH LEE HASSINGER was interviewed during the late evening at his home, 140 North Market Street, Mount Joy, Pa., and he stated he had just returned from spending a week in Reading, Pennsylvania, at the home of EDWARD LOTZ, while he was job hunting.

B. APPROX 1928 RELEASED

He said that he first heard of the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, while he was seeking employment in Reading, Pa. HASSINGER said he knows no one personally in Texas; however, he has been in correspondence with General EDWIN WALKER, Turtle Creek, Dallas, whom he admires, and he is aware that Dallas is a center of right wing thinking.

HASSINGER said he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from any of his friends in either New Orleans, Louisiana, nor the Dallas, Texas, area. He said he was unfamiliar with the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY.

He said he considers himself an astute student of political trends and his father, whom he described as non-political inasmuch as he knows nothing of politics except the Republican and Democratic Parties, has often been impressed as the result of the observations of his son. As a result, the father has often repeated political observations made by RALPH to other individuals.

HASSINGER said he recalls that during breakfast approximately a month ago, after having read in the morning newspaper the story and seen the pictures of ADLAI STEVENSON, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, being struck by a picket sign in Dallas, he remarked to his father and mother jokingly that the people in Dallas would kill KENNEDY if he goes to Dallas after what they had done to STEVENSON. HASSINGER stated, however, he had no specific advance knowledge of the killing of President KENNEDY. He said, however, that he has known for years that KENNEDY would either die or be killed in office because while he was employed in

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On 11/24/63 at Mount Joy, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SA PHILIP M. CULLEN :lac Date dictated 4/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Form
63 (5-12-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	6/19/64	11/22/63-6/16/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	ds

CHARACTER OF CASE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, 3/30/64, and 5/15/64, at Dallas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibit D-212.

Two copies of this exhibit are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

Copies noted as destroyed
PJB 12/16/76

In this regard, the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page from those copies of this report that are disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission.

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

62-109060-3329 REC

Copies made:
10 Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
1 San Antonio (89-67) (Info.)
4 Dallas (89-43)

COPIES DESTROYED
2 1 JAN 1978

REC 41

XEROX

JUL 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

cc -

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which

5 JUL 29 1964

DL 89-43

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

IDENTITIES OF SOURCES CONCEALED:

The identities of sources who requested their identities not be divulged, mentioned on certain pages in this report, are identified as follows:

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
20	[redacted]
39	[redacted]
133	[redacted]
246	[redacted]

The information from the records of the Eastex Telephone Cooperative, Inc., Henderson, Texas, on page 34, was made available by [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with

the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS," Dallas file 44-1639, Bureau file 44-24016.

It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA," Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555.

Numerous communications have been received bearing the assassination caption (instant case) which contain information concerning OSWALD and/or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the OSWALD caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are reported in instant case and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence in connection with the assassination related to OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain allegations was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular allegation could be included in one report. Also, much of the information contained in this report originated with other offices.

The contents of this report merely reflect those allegations which, in the opinion of the Dallas Office, have been resolved completely. Numerous other allegations are under investigation or the Dallas Office is awaiting receipt of appropriate FD-302's and inserts and, upon receipt of same, another report will be submitted in instant caption.

Every effort has been made by the Dallas Office to review the numerous allegations for purposes of determining if

they have been sufficiently resolved, recognizing this report will be disseminated to the President's Commission. However, some of the complaints included are so nebulous it is difficult to determine what, if any, investigation can be conducted to resolve such allegations. In each instance every effort has been made to conduct whatever investigation was believed logical. It is felt that any additional investigation into the potential for harming the President with respect to any of the individuals mentioned should lie within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service; however, it is felt that no matter how nebulous the information available may be the Bureau should include such information herein.

No T symbols were used in instant report, but where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source of the information in the details, such source is identified as reflected above.

Where investigation has previously been reported in connection with a particular allegation mentioned in this report, the identity of the report where such other investigation is reflected is set forth. In such instances where the title of such reports differs from instant report the title of such report is also set forth.

In some instances, information contained in this report was compiled by other offices from information previously submitted via letterhead memorandum and, therefore, the date of dictation reflected on the FD-302's may be longer than the usual five days.

No local dissemination of this report is being made pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau to the effect that such report may be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, Texas.

It is suggested that in view of the fact that considerable information is set forth regarding persons who may

have made threatening remarks or statements, the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy of this report on a national level to the U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

KX 89-27
DL 89-43

Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Washington, D.C., requested interview of G. P. WYLLIE and Major JOHN S. WYLLIE to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made by G. P. WYLLIE in a letter to the President's Commission dated January 4, 1964.

In this letter, Mr. WYLLIE alleged that the Texas gamblers, who were being investigated by General EDWIN A. WALKER and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY, knew that they could not openly and obviously murder Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY, as this would spell the doom of their enterprises. Mr. WYLLIE further alleged they tried to kill General Walker in order to scare Governor CONNALLY, when he was with President KENNEDY, and make it look like a mistake, but "the mistake happened in reverse". In this letter Mr. WYLLIE further alleged JACK RUBY was acquainted with a deceased Cleveland, Tennessee gambler, "CUE" HOOPER and they had met in Chicago. According to Mr. WYLLIE, his brother, Major JOHN S. WYLLIE, while on leave last month said "OSWALD was after CONNALLY".

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANK W. MORRIS:

Mr. GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE, a white male, age 27, was interviewed at the home of his parents, 863 Maple Avenue, Cleveland, Tennessee, on January 21, 1964. Mr. WYLLIE advised he was not employed, has had no gainful employment and was engaged at the present time in completing his education along "scientific lines". He did not explain what was included in this education.

Mr. WYLLIE advised he had no information that General EDWIN A. WALKER and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY of Texas were investigating gamblers in Texas. He said he had reasoned this was so because both men were shot at by snipers. It was his reasoning alone which told him gamblers had first attempted to kill General WALKER in order to frighten Governor CONNALLY. His reasoning also told him the sniper, who shot and killed President JOHN F. KENNEDY, had actually been trying to kill Governor CONNALLY.

7-1-64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

TO: SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC-18 -3402

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Oklahoma City is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated June 30, 1964, requesting interviews with Mr. Jim Standard and Mr. William Keester.

This matter should be handled immediately and appropriate letterhead memorandum furnished to the Bureau suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Insure accuracy to preclude revisions or corrections by the Bureau. It will not be necessary to furnish Dallas inserts for report due to Bureau dissemination.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)

KLR/map
(5)

NOTE:

The Commission requested by letter dated June 30, 1964, that Mr. William Keester, an Oklahoma City detective, and Mr. Jim Standard, an Oklahoma City reporter, be interviewed. Commission received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin from Hominy, Oklahoma. Martin has sent numerous communications to the Bureau all of which have been furnished to the Commission previously. In her telegram to the Commission, she indicated that Mr. William Keester told Mr. Jim Standard, that there were many things that he Keester, had to say about the attempted assassination of General Walker. Keester was reported to have said, however, he was afraid to tell Mr. Standard what those things were.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 30
JUL 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

79 JUL 6 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
JUL 12 1964

FBI

Date: 7-8-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO:DL

ReBuairtel to Oklahoma City, dated 7-1-64, enclosing a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission, dated 6-30-64, requesting interviews of Mr. JIM STANDARD and Mr. WILLIAM KEESTER, relating to information supplied by Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN, Hominy, Oklahoma, in a telegram to the Commission on 6-10-64.

ENCLOSED TO BUREAU: Ten (10) copies of letterhead memorandum dated 7-7-64, covering interviews with JAMES STANDARD and WILLIAM ROSS KEESTER.

ENCLOSED TO DALLAS: Two (2) copies of above letterhead memorandum.

In accordance with Bureau instruction, inserts are not being supplied to Dallas, due to dissemination by the Bureau.

ST-105 Info Pres Comm Rec'd 7 14 64

0-1 to dt + DL re conversations 7/14/64

(3) - Bureau (Enc.10)
2 - Dallas (Enc.2) (89-43)
2 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 89-41)
(1 - 91-273)

REC-48 62-109060-3465

18 JUL 10 1964

DHB:wr
(7)

10 - ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUL 17 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 7, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 10, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, in which she stated that Mr. William Keester, an Oklahoma City detective told one Jim Standard, an Oklahoma City reporter, that there were many things that he, Keester, had to say about the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker. Mr. Keester was reported to have said, however, that he was afraid to tell Mr. Standard what those things were.

On June 30, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the Commission, requested interviews of Mr. Standard and Mr. Keester to determine whether or not there is any truth in the allegations made by Mrs. Martin. These interviews are reported hereinafter.

On July 3, 1964, Mr. James Standard, reporter, Oklahoma City Times, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who advised he had been interviewed previously concerning his coverage of the events following the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas, stated that several weeks following his return to Oklahoma City on November 25, 1963, he had chanced to talk to William R. Keester, a former detective on the Oklahoma City Police Department, then employed as a private investigator.

On the occasion of this conversation, Mr. Standard said Keester told him he had done some private investigative work in partnership with Cliff Roberts for General Clyde J. Watts, Oklahoma City attorney, and counsel for General Edwin A. Walker. The assignment

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 9 1973

had related to the attempted shooting of General Walker at Dallas, Texas, in the spring of 1963, and had involved investigation by Keester and Roberts at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Standard said that, as his conversation with Keester was prior to that time when Oswald definitely had been established as the one attempting the assassination of General Walker, he was interested in any information which Keester and Roberts might have developed, and had indicated this to Keester. Keester, who had then stated he might have to return to Dallas on the same matter, promised to give Mr. Standard information for a story, unless such should be prohibited either by General Watts, by whom he had been retained, or by General Walker. This, Mr. Standard said, was the reason that Keester had not related any details to him in this matter of the attempted shooting of General Walker--the story would await possible additional investigation and clearance by Generals Watts and Walker.

Mr. Standard said that the later developments concerning Lee Harvey Oswald were such that he had not pursued this matter with Keester thereafter.

Mr. Standard said he had related this to Mrs. Shirley Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma, when she had called him from Hominy. She had called, as she had numerous times in the past, to ask questions of Mr. Standard, and to tell of "interesting things," as Mr. Standard put it. Mr. Standard said that shortly following the assassination, he had visited Mrs. Martin in Hominy for the purposes of obtaining material for a feature story which he had prepared concerning her investigative activities relating to the assassination. Long since, he said, he has merely filed away anything she has directed to him. He felt that Mrs. Martin has supplied him with copies of almost every paper she has prepared.

It was in this most recent telephone conversation with Mrs. Martin, which she had initiated, that Mr. Standard said he had mentioned the Keester conversation to her. He said he had related no more than the

contact with Keester as he had described. If Mrs. Martin had inferred anything beyond this, Mr. Standard said that it was in her failure to understand, or of her imagination.

Mr. Standard advised he has no information which would indicate that any person, other than Lee Harvey Oswald, made the assassination attempt on General Edwin A. Walker.

Concerning William R. Keester, Mr. Standard said that he still is engaged in private investigative work at Oklahoma City, insofar as he knew. He has been so engaged since his discharge from the Oklahoma City Police Department in the spring of 1963. Initially, he had operated in partnership with Cliff Roberts, as the K & R Investigation Service, but Roberts now is employed as an agent by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, and may be presumed no longer active in the partnership. Keester's principal accounts have been Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols, and Johnson, Attorneys, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Cooper, Lawrence and Gullett, also Attorneys, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. William Ross Keester, 2224 Southwest 61st Terrace, (phone MUtual 5-2745), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on July 6, 1964, advised he operates the K & R Investigation Service, 417 Leonhardt Building (phone CEntral 2-0233), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a firm established in 1963 in partnership with Cliff Roberts, now employed as an agent for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Keester stated that the investigative work by the firm primarily is civil, its principal accounts being Cooper, Lawrence and Gullett, Attorneys, where Keester said he maintains an office, and Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols and Johnson, Attorneys, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of which firm a partner, former General Clyde J. Watts, is counsel for General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas.

In the spring of 1963, the exact dates not recalled, Mr. Keester said that he and Roberts had been called upon by General Watts to investigate the attempted

assassination of General Edwin A. Walker. Several trips had been made by Keester and Roberts to Dallas, Texas, in connection with this assignment.

The course of initial investigation had been suggested by General Walker, who had ventured that the Black Muslims, which Keester described as a Negro organization active in Dallas, might have "master-minded" the attempt to kill the General. The investigation, Keester said, had failed to identify the Black Muslims with the incident, though liaison with the Dallas Police Department had been established for assistance to the K & R. Investigations Service. Keester and Roberts returned to Oklahoma City without having developed any suspects in the shooting.

The course of subsequent investigation, Keester related, had concerned William McEwan Duff, formerly employed as a batman by General Walker, and reported as a possible suspect by a woman who had called a Walker aide anonymously to state that her daughter, in association with Duff, had said Duff seemed to have knowledge of the shooting. General Walker, in a telephone call to General Clyde J. Watts, had requested investigation concerning Duff, who continued to reside at Dallas, Texas.

A surreptitious investigation of Duff, culminating in an offer by Keester and Roberts of $5,000 to Duff for a second attempt to assassinate General Walker, failed to gain information from Duff which would implicate him in any way with the first attempt, or to indicate his knowledge of any suspects.

Keester said that he and Roberts had taken an apartment in the same building with Duff, cultivated his friendship, his confidence, followed by the offer of $5,000 to kill General Walker. Always Duff had implied knowledge of the prior attempt, and finally did agree to their proposal, according to Keester. Duff stipulated that he be provided a passport out of the United States, along with a car, a driver, and a rifle. With Duff,

Keester and Roberts had toured the area of the Walker residence in Dallas, surveying the potential of this area for the shooting.

When the plan had reached this stage, Keester said he and Roberts had counseled with General Watts and he with General Walker. Both were uncertain as to how to proceed. Three days elapsed. Finally, Keester and Roberts were instructed to turn all of the results of their investigation, including taped recordings of conversations with Duff, over to the Dallas Police Department, with which department Keester and Roberts had made no prior contact relating to Duff.

In the three days which had elapsed, Keester said "Duff gets spooky." He had been pressing Keester and Roberts for the passport and implementation of the plan. Keester stated that he never had any doubt that Duff had intended to get and abscond with the $5,000 if he could; that he never had any intention of shooting Walker, Keester doubting that killing was in Duff's make-up. Keester, who described Duff as displaying every evidence of a skilled confidence man, said that on the same day he and Roberts had turned their evidence to the Dallas Police Department, Duff had visited the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Keester said that he had a feeling that Duff might have been in touch with the FBI all along.

Mr. Keester said he and Roberts concluded their investigation of Duff with their surrender of evidence to the Dallas Police Department, convinced Duff had taken advantage of his prior employment with General Walker--without intent to pursue the proposal--simply in order to obtain the $5,000 offered.

Additionally, Mr. Keester stated that never in his investigation had the name Jack Ruby appeared, or that of Lee Harvey Oswald, of whom he had heard nothing until Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. An acquaintanceship with Jack Ruby, pre-dating the investigation, had been established through contacts

with the Dallas Police Department and several visits to the night club operated by Ruby. Ruby's name never had been mentioned by Duff, and Keester said that he has no reason to believe that Duff knew anything of Jack Ruby until Ruby's shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Keester said he had conducted no other investigation relating to the attempted killing of General Walker, an investigation which had been concluded within several weeks following the attempt, nor had he been requested to do so by his client.

FBI

Date: 7/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Houston airtels to Bureau, 6/22 & 30/64; Bureau airtel to Houston, 6/29/63, concerning LEWIS EDWARD BERRY, JR.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Houston are ten copies and two copies, respectively, of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with STANLEY PENDLETON TOLAND, which interview was conducted by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

Two copies of the enclosed LHM, together with one copy of Houston LHM, dated 6/22/64, have been furnished to U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas.

Houston Office is requested to furnish U. S. Secret Service at Houston one copy of the enclosed LHM.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10) ENCLOSURE
2 - HOUSTON (62-2115) (ENCS.-2)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(7)

REC-67 62-109060-3480

7 JUL 18 1964

Approved: AUG 17 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

July 17, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: LEWIS EDWARD BERRY, JR.

On June 20, 1964, Mrs. Lewis Edward Berry, Jr., 705 Harold Street, Houston, Texas, furnished information to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning her husband, Lewis Edward Berry, Jr., which information is contained in a memorandum dated June 22, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

At the time of this interview, Mrs. Berry advised that, while her husband was in Dallas, Texas, as a delegate to the Republican State Convention held in Dallas in 1964, he indicated he stayed with a friend of his from the University of Houston whose family resides in Dallas. Mrs. Berry could not recall this friend's name, but stated he was called the "Nazi" by his friends and associates at the University of Houston. She stated the "Nazi" claimed to have knowledge of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

On June 30, 1964, Mrs. Berry advised that the "Nazi" had been identified as Stanley P. Roland and investigation conducted at Houston determined Roland was now residing at 3718 Armstrong Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

On July 13, 1964, Stanley Pendleton Roland, 3718 Armstrong Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised he was born December 8, 1934, at Dallas, Texas. He stated he is now at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Homer L. P. Roland, on vacation from the University of Houston, where he is about halfway through law school.

PROVED

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Toland advised that in the Fall of 1963 he did not return to the University of Houston since he was undecided at that time as to whether he would continue law school or go into the building business with a friend in Dallas, Texas. He said he has a real estate license and acted as a real estate salesman during this period until he returned to the University of Houston in February, 1964.

Toland advised that when he returned to the University of Houston at Houston, Texas, he was harassed and beleagured by his fellow students for any information he might have relating to the assassination of President John Kennedy. Toland said his fellow students felt that since he was from Dallas, Texas, he might have some "inside" information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. At first Toland stated he denied having any information at all pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy, but stated he finally tired of the questioning and informed Phillip Godwin, a fellow student at the University of Houston, that a group of "right wingers" in Dallas paid Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy. Further, this same group of "right wingers" also paid Jack Ruby to kill Oswald.

Toland said he also informed Godwin that H. L. Hunt of Dallas was involved in the assassination and that Oswald was hired, due to his "communist connections" since this would throw suspicion off this group.

Toland stated this story absolutely has no basis in fact and was a complete fabrication on his part. He said he has no information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and no information relating to the killing of Oswald by Jack L. Ruby. Toland stated, "What gets me is that someone would believe it -- it's so silly."

Toland said he might have also related this same story to Lewis Edward Berry, Jr., another fellow student at the University of Houston.

In addition to the above fabrication, Toland said he advised both Godwin and Berry that he is well acquainted with Major General Edwin A. Walker who, according to Toland, lives a block and a half down the street from his mother's residence. He said he does not know General Walker and has had no contact with him.

Toland advised he made up the above stories since his fellow students looked on him with a little more respect for having "inside" information.

Regarding Lewis Edward Berry, Jr., mentioned above, Toland stated Berry was formerly president of the Young Republicans at the University of Houston and is president of the Republican Student Lawyers Club at the University of Houston. In early June, 1964, Toland stated Berry attended the Republican State Convention, held in Dallas, Texas, and stayed at Toland's mother's residence, 3718 Armstrong Avenue, Dallas, Texas, while the convention was in progress.

Toland advised that Berry was accompanied to Dallas by a "rather young, unattractive fat girl," whose name he did not know. He said she possibly stayed with Berry, although he did not know. He informed that his mother, as well as his brother, were out of the city and he, Toland, was staying at an apartment he had rented. He said he, therefore, did not know just who, if anyone, stayed at Toland's mother's house with Berry.

Toland advised the above referred to girl, he believes, is a student at the University of Houston, and he also believes she was a delegate to the Republican State Convention held in Dallas during the time she was here.

Toland related that while at the University of Houston, he and other law students have engaged in various political discussions. He said he has often been on the opposite side of an argument from Lewis Edward Berry, Jr. For the sake of argument, Toland stated he would determine what Berry's views were on a particular subject and then take the opposite side from Berry. He said his position in these arguments was usually to the "extreme right," and he has been called by students at the University of Houston a "Nazi" or "Hitler."

Toland advised that he is a member of the Young Republicans at the University of Houston and also a member of the Young Americans for Freedom, Incorporated, 514 C Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. He stated the Young Americans for Freedom, Incorporated, is an organization which was set up "propagandizing" presidential aspirant Barry Goldwater and for aiding in any manner possible Goldwater's nomination as the Republican presidential candidate.

Toland advised he strongly favors Barry Goldwater as a Republican presidential nominee, as does Lewis Edward Berry, Jr. He said Berry is very strongly opposed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and stated that, although he does not believe Berry would be capable of violence against the person of Robert Kennedy, should he be elected to some prominent political office, he believes he would be in favor of removing Kennedy in any manner.

Toland stated he has known Berry only since he attended the University of Houston and has had little contact with him off the campus. He stated he knows Berry is married, has met his wife, but knows nothing of their marital relationship. He stated Berry has rented a house in Houston, lives upstairs with his wife in this house, and operates a book store called the "Dusty Shelf" on the first floor of the residence.

Toland advised he knows of no loosely knit group or revolutionary group being organized by Berry. He stated, "If Berry is organizing any revolutionary-type organization, he has not invited me to join." Toland further stated he doubts very seriously that Berry is organizing any type of revolutionary group.

Concerning a possible hideout that Berry allegedly has in some undisclosed location from which he would operate when he gets financial backing and further organized, Toland stated he believed this to be a figment of someone's imagination. He said Berry does not have enough money to supply any type of a hideout and hardly enough money to support himself. He said the only hideout he might have "would be in his basement and he could cover himself with books."

Toland stated the only possible loosely knit organization that Berry might be trying to organize would be composed of a group of students at the University of Houston who have received tickets from the University of Houston Campus Police for parking infractions. He said Berry has informed him that he has received parking tickets with fines totaling $240, and knows that Berry has contacted Michael McCrory, who has parking fines totaling $180, and Thomas DeShazor, who has parking fines totaling $140. Toland stated both McCrory and DeShazor are also students at the University of Houston.

Toland stated Berry feels if he is able to contact enough other students who have also received parking fines and is able to "get them together" and in a group appeal to the University of Houston to have the fines dropped, he would have more success, "since the inference is drawn that there is more weight in numbers."

Concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, Toland stated he has no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination. He did state he was not unhappy that President Kennedy is out of office, but stated he certainly did not want to see him assassinated. He stated he was in favor of our constitutional government. He stated Kennedy should have been removed from office by being voted out.

FBI

Date: 7/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) -P-

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:DL)

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau dated 7/8/64 in the matter concerning WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, formerly employed as batman by General EDWIN A. WALKER, and of whom allegations of association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD have been received, as well as an allegation by DUFF concerning possible association between General WALKER and JACK L. RUBY. In latter connection, reference is made to Bufile 44-24016 and Oklahoma City airtel of 6/29/64 under caption, WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, with letterhead memorandum dated 6/26/64.

Enclosed for Bureau ten (10) copies of letterhead memorandum of subject caption dated 7/31/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma concerning WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF.

Via Railway Express to Bureau two (2) cartridges, approximately 30 caliber, rifle ammunition.

Enclosed for Dallas two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum dated 7/31/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, concerning WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF and twenty-five (25) copies each of the following FD-302s:

REC-43 62-109060-3598

CLYDE J. WATTS - 7/29/64
WILLIAM ROSS, KEESTER - 7/31/64
CLIFF ROBERTS - 7/31/64 X-108

18 AUG

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Package (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 77) (89-43)
2 - Oklahoma City
1 - 44-439)

ENCLOSURE

DJB:mwr (8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The letterhead memorandum is self-explanatory. No examination of the cartridges by the FBI Laboratory is requested in absence of any indicated recovery of spent cartridges in the attempt to assassinate General WALKER.

It is noted in the interview of CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney and counsel for General WALKER, that Mr. LIEBLER (Phonetic), an attorney for the Warren Commission, had asked that Mr. WATTS turn these shells over to the FBI for delivery to the Warren Commission.

In connection with the delivery of these shells to the Warren Commission, as has been requested, the letterhead memorandum reporting their source is supplied for clarification.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

July 31, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following supplements information furnished concerning WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, formerly employed as a batman by General EDWIN A. WALKER, and of whom allegations of association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD have been received and an allegation by DUFF of possible association between General WALKER and JACK L. RUBY. The previous information furnished has been by memoranda dated June 26, 1964, July 16, 1964, and in report dated January 23, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The matter at hand concerns two of three rifle shells which CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney and counsel for General EDWIN A. WALKER, produced on July 27, 1964, ascribing their source to WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, as obtained without his knowledge by WILLIAM KEESTER and CLIFF ROBERTS, private investigators retained by Mr. WATTS. The shells were reported to have been obtained in the spring of 1963, when KEESTER and ROBERTS had investigated DUFF as a suspect in the attempt to assassinate General WALKER. Mr. WATTS had been given the shells on conclusion of the investigation in the spring of 1963 and had retained them to this time, continuing to retain one of the three shells found.

The results of interviews concerning these shells with CLYDE J. WATTS, WILLIAM ROSS KEESTER, and CLIFF ROBERTS follow:

On July 27, 1964, Mr. CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, was contacted at his request at his office, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He furnished the following items:

Two (2) cartridges, approximately 30 caliber, three and one-fourth (3 1/4) inches in length, steel jacketed. Stamped on base of each cartridge is "L" "C" "53."

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 9 1973

Mr. WATTS advised as follows:

ENCLOSURE

He obtained the above described cartridges (plus a third identical cartridge, which he, himself, is maintaining in his possession), from WILLIAM KEESTER. In the spring of 1963, he had hired WILLIAM KEESTER and CLIFF ROBERTS, Private Investigators of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to go to Dallas, Texas, to investigate the matter of somebody shooting at EDWIN A. WALKER, a former General of the United States Army. An individual named WILLIAM DUFF, a former employee of WALKER, was developed as a suspect in the shooting by KEESTER and ROBERTS. The three cartridges were obtained by KEESTER and ROBERTS from DUFF's residence without DUFF's knowledge. KEESTER delivered the three cartridges to him at his office in Oklahoma City, 219 Couch Drive, sometime during the summer of 1963. He placed the three cartridges in an envelope and put them in his desk at his office and they have been there ever since that time.

WATTS had completely forgotten about the three cartridges until a recent visit to Dallas, Texas, when he appeared before the Warren Commission. During this recent trip to Dallas, he talked with one Mr. LIEBLER (Phonetic), an attorney for the Warren Commission, at which time he recalled and mentioned to Mr. LIEBLER the incident concerning his obtaining the three cartridges.

Mr. LIEBLER told him to give the three cartridges to the FBI in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, so that they could be forwarded to the Warren Commission in Washington, D. C.

WATTS desires to maintain possession of one of the cartridges. He believes KEESTER should be able to furnish specific details as to how he and ROBERTS came into possession of the three cartridges.

Mr. WATTS did not place any marks on the cartridges by which to identify them. He does not know if KEESTER or ROBERTS placed any identification marks on the cartridges. The two cartridges need not be returned to him.

Regarding WILLIAM DUFF, DUFF came to Oklahoma City about two months ago and told him he was being discharged from military service due to a fraudulent enlistment. He wanted to keep tabs on DUFF, so he prevailed upon a friend of his, H. W. THOMPSON, of the Oklahoma Paving Company, Oklahoma City, to give DUFF a job. As far as WATTS knows, DUFF is presently working for the Oklahoma Paving Company in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Assassination of President Kennedy

On July 28, 1964, WILLIAM ROSS KEESTER, 2224 Southwest 61st Terrace, telephone MUtual 5-2745, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, operator of the K & R Investigation Service, 417 Leonhardt Building, telephone CEntral 2-0233, Oklahoma City, advised of the following relative to three rifle shells supplied on July 27, 1964, by Mr. CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who stated that he had obtained them from Mr. KEESTER in mid-1963 and that the shells related to the investigation of suspect WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF in the attempted assassination of General EDWIN A. WALKER:

Mr. KEESTER advised that it is his recollection that the shells in question were obtained by CLIFF ROBERTS, with whom he had been associated in the investigation of DUFF at Dallas, Texas; that ROBERTS had delivered the shells to Mr. WATTS. Mr. KEESTER said he had no other recollection concerning the shells, suggesting contact with Mr. ROBERTS, now employed by the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, as an investigator.

On July 28, 1964, Mr. CLIFF ROBERTS, Investigator, Oklahoma State Crime Bureau, Oklahoma City, advised that in the spring of 1963 he had been associated with WILLIAM ROSS KEESTER in the operation of the K & R Investigation Service, 417 Leonhardt Building, Oklahoma City; that the partnership had been retained by Attorney CLYDE J. WATTS, counsel for General EDWIN A. WALKER, for purposes of conducting investigation relating to WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF as a suspect in the attempted assassination of General WALKER.

In connection with the investigation concerning DUFF, as previously reported, ROBERTS said he and KEESTER had moved into the same apartment building with DUFF and, on an undercover basis, had established an acquaintanceship and then his confidence in a proposal that DUFF kill General WALKER for them. This was done in an effort to establish what knowledge DUFF might have had concerning the earlier attempt to assassinate General WALKER.

In the development of this proposal to DUFF, ROBERTS said he had obtained some rifle shells from DUFF's apartment without DUFF's knowledge. He did not recall how many he had obtained or how many he had found. As he recalled, he had found these shells in a shoe box in a closet located in DUFF's apartment. There were two other men, names not recalled, who were living at that time in the same apartment with DUFF. ROBERTS stated he cannot now recall how

he had identified the shells with DUFF, as opposed to the two others. There were two closets in the apartment and the effects of these individuals were commingled. It was ROBERTS' recollection that he had found something else in the shoe box which had identified the shoe box, containing the shells, with DUFF.

ROBERTS stated that he had not marked the shells with anything which he could identify when the shells were found, nor does he believe he now could identify the shells, except through a chain of evidence by testimony that he had given the shells to Mr. CLYDE J. WATTS, counsel for WALKER.

ROBERTS stated that he had found no evidence in his contacts with DUFF, nor when he had located the shells, that DUFF had a rifle, a firearm of any other type, or had any particular knowledge of the use of firearms.

Never, ROBERTS said, had he or KEESTER confronted DUFF with their knowledge of his possession of rifle ammunition, nor had they intimated this to DUFF. Not having discussed the ammunition with DUFF, ROBERTS said neither he nor KEESTER has any information as to its origin, or why DUFF might have retained it, unless as a souvenir of his military experience.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

LOAN RECEIPT

DATE: September 27, 1965

DIVISION OR BRANCH: Office of Civil Archives NCAS 68-3

Warren Commission Document No. 1355 "FBI J. F. Kennedy 7/31/64 Oklahoma City"

Two (2) cartridges, approximately .30 caliber, three and one-fourth (3 1/4) inches in length, steel jacketed. Stamped on base on each cartridge is "L" "C" "53", received this date from the National Archives and Records Service.

Commission Exhibit #1977

TWO CARTRIDGES TURNED OVER TO C. CUNNINGHAM 9/27/65 6-Tank

FILE IN 62-109060 ALONG WITH SERIAL 3598 TO WHICH IT PERTAINS. 6-Tank

The receipt on loan from the National Archives of the records listed above is hereby acknowledged. It is expressly agreed that they will be carefully protected against any injury or loss, kept in their present order or sequence, and returned promptly on or before the above-stated "Date due" unless special permission for an extension of the loan for a specified period of time has been obtained from the Chief of the above-named Division or Branch of the National Archives.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: Kenneth D. Rouque, Special Agent FBI

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED BY: 9/27/65

NA-228
September 1958
(Formerly GSA Form 184)

REC 43 62-109060-3598

EX-108

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of July 30, 1964, wherein you were furnished information concerning William McEwan Duff.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which supplements the information previously furnished. Also enclosed are two rifle cartridges (30-06 caliber) received from Mr. Clyde J. Watts, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who advised that Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that he turn these cartridges over to the FBI in Oklahoma City for forwarding to The President's Commission in Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

HCS/bcc
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC. 13 AUG 6 COMM-FBI

AUG 4 4 49 PM '64 FBI RECD-READING ROOM

AUG 5 6 00 PM '64 FBI RECD-READING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

NOTE:

Duff had been formerly employed by General Edwin A. Walker as a chauffeur and was initially considered a suspect by Dallas PD in the shooting into the residence of Walker. Watts had completely forgotten about the cartridges until a recent visit to Dallas when he appeared before The Warren Commission, at which time he had recalled them and was requested by Mr. Liebler of The President's Commission to give the cartridges to the FBI so that they might be forwarded to The Commission.

FBI

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DL)

ReTPrep of SA G. RANDALL McGOUGH, 7/30/64 in case entitled "ISRP, RM," also Buairtel to Tampa, 8/7/64, under same caption.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are appropriate copies of LHM requested in reBuairtel.

An additional copy of said LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Sources who furnished information set forth in enclosed memorandum are identified as follows:

First Source - [redacted]

Second Source - [redacted]

Third Source - [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 2)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)(89-43)
3 - Tampa (1 - 157-45)
(1 - 157-27)

GRL/mw
(8)

REC-48 62-109060-3637

4 AUG 12 1964

EX-102

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 13135
Tampa 9, Florida
33609

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 10, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 22, 1964, that, at a meeting of the Tampa, Florida, unit, National States Rights Party (NSRP), held at 4803 North Grady Street, Tampa, on June 19, 1964, DEWEY M. TAFT indicated he was then in the process of getting out an issue of the "American Digest" which would outline the fact that "BOBBY KENNEDY had his brother, JOHN F. KENNEDY, shot; that RUBY and OSWALD were in on the deal, that they tried to kill retired General WALKER before assassinating the President."

The June, 1964 issue of the "American Digest Combined with the Conservative Press", further described as Volume 26, Number 4, showing DEWEY M. TAFT, Florida State Chairman, NSRP, as editor of said publication, which is shown as having been established in 1939, contains an article on its front page, "BOBBY KENNEDY CAUSED DEATH OF HIS BROTHER." The text of this article is set forth below:

"Who hired Jacob Rubenstein, alias Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald to attempt the assassination of Gen. Edwin Walker seven months before the President was murdered?

"Both Rubenstein and Oswald were alleged undercover agents for Bobby Kennedy's Central Intelligence Agency. After the attempted murder of Gen. Walker in April it was reported that the Dallas Police Dept. was ready to arrest Rubenstein

ENCLOSURE

and Oswald in the Walker murder conspiracy --- Rubenstein as the paymaster and Oswald as the trigger-man! But a letter from a high Dept. of Justice official to Dallas Police Chief Curry PREVENTED the arrest of Rubenstein and Oswald!

"The BIG QUESTION going the rounds in Dallas since last Nov. 22:

"'DID BOBBY KENNEDY HIRE OSWALD TO MURDER WALKER, AND WHEN HE FAILED THE TWO CONSPIRATORS QUARRELED, WHEREUPON OSWALD TOOK HIS REVENGE BY KILLING THE PRESIDENT?'"

The "American Digest" has, in the past, indicated that it was established by TAFT in 1939, "for Christ - country, racial purity, State's rights - against race-mixing and other forms of communism."

First source, mentioned above, also a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, have advised that DEWEY M. TAFT is a member of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan (UFKKK), Plant City, Florida Klavern, and that he regularly attends functions of said Klan group and the klansmen support KKKP activities.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in November, 1963, that TAFT joined with other klansmen on November 18, 1963 to conduct a placard-carrying, anti-KENNEDY demonstration at Tampa during the visit of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY at said location.

First two sources mentioned above have advised that TAFT, in his talks and writings, continues to be principally anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, anti-communist, anti-integration, anti-KENNEDY and JOHNSON administrations, anti-U.N., and anti-Supreme Court.

Characterizations of the NSRP and the UFKKK are attached to this memorandum. Sources who furnished information therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

APPENDIX
I

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont", a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party", with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt", announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP), STATE OF FLORIDA

In a letter to the Chairman and National Committee, NSRP, dated February 5, 1963, as published in the February, 1963, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the official organ of the NSRP with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama, DEWEY M. TAFT announced the merging of the Conservative Party of America, DEWEY TAFT, Chairman, with the NSRP. "The Thunderbolt" also contained another announcement to the effect that TAFT was appointed NSRP Chairman for Florida.

A source has advised during April, May, and June, 1963, that TAFT has located NSRP State Headquarters at Tampa, Florida, and has organized a Hillsborough County Branch of the NSRP at Tampa, Florida.

In April, 1963, TAFT began editing "The Florida Patriot," self-described as a monthly publication of the NSRP of Florida.

APPENDIX

1

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN (UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) has been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source, are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune," Tampa, Florida, newspaper, in its August 11, 1955, issue revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK was operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The Sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in Florida, consolidated, and the new organization is known as the UFKKK.

On May 17, 1963, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives set forth above.

62-109060-3637

REC-48 EX-102

August 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
(C. A. Parkis)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication with attachments concerning information brought to the attention of this Bureau relating to Mr. Dewey M. Taft, Florida State Chairman of the National States Rights Party.

Dissemination of this communication has been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Tampa (62-455)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-66233 (National States Rights Party)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RDR:las (15)
Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC. 57 AUG 17 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3637

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND TAMPA:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReTPairtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-10-64.

Inasmuch as this matter is being brought to the attention of the President's Commission, no further reporting of this information by Dallas is necessary or desired.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 AUG 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The enclosed memo indicates that Taft was in the process of preparing an issue of "American Digest" which would outline the fact that the Attorney General had his brother shot, that Ruby and Oswald were in on the deal and that they tried to kill retired General Edwin A. Walker before assassinating the President. The NSRP is a hate group which is anti-Semitic and anticommunist. Investigation relating to Taft and the NSRP is being supervised by SAC. Parkis.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	~~DENVER~~ New York	10/29/64	10/5 - 21/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS,
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TC — TYPED BY JM

CHARACTER OF CASE — IS - C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 2333
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-29-8
MM C 6 4816, E 2-5-79

REFERENCE: Bulet 8/28/64.

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES NOTIFIED BY LETTER(S) DATED 2/5/79 DATE Class

LEADS

DENVER

AT DENVER, COLORADO: Will report on this matter prior to February, 1965.

INFORMANTS

[redacted] B-1

[redacted] (C)

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
- 9- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1- New York (RM)
- 9- Denver
  - (2- 100-8997)
  - (1- 100-1800) (CP)
  - (1- 100-2650) (SWP)
  - (1- 100-8631) (CORE)
  - (1- 100-8862) (SNCC)
  - (1- 100-4154) (NAACP)
  - (1- 100-8755) (CAPB)
  - (1- 100-9005) (ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: DENVER
Date: 10/29/64

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ... SUPERVISOR ... DATE 2/15/79 Class

Synopsis:

[redacted] (C)

B-1

- P -

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 2333
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.1.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-29-84
GA91b,a 2-5-79

Details:

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

B. DEMONSTRATION OPPOSING FORMER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AND BILLY JAMES HARGUS, DENVER, COLORADO, 3/26/63

During February, 1963, there was newspaper publicity that former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and the Reverend BILLY JAMES HARGUS would speak at a rally in Denver, Colorado, on the question of communism. During the month of March, 1963, meetings were held [redacted] 7D
[redacted] Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), at which time plans were formulated and finalized for the picketing of the meeting.

[redacted] (C) B-1

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, is a part of the Appendix hereto.

Also, during March, 1963, the Denver Branch, NAACP, received instructions from the National Office to picket the WALKER - HARGUS meeting.

[redacted] (C) B-1

On March 26, 1963, there was received at one of the Denver newspapers a press release issued by the Committee Against Un-Democratic Action, reporting that a number of Denver organizations and individuals would carry out a peaceful picket of the meeting promoted by "Operation Midnight Ride" at East Denver High School, Denver, featuring HARGUS and WALKER. The press release reported that numerous organizations were picketing on an independent basis.

[redacted] 7D

CORE issued a press release on March 26, 1963, that it was protesting the participation of Colorado citizens who supported the WALKER - HARGUS rally. CORE reported the racist

CONFIDENTIAL

position of the speakers was proof enough that the rally was truly "un-American."

Approximately 200 individuals, during the period of 6:30 and 8:30 p.m., on the evening of March 26, 1963, carrying signs, picketed in front of the East Denver High School, Denver, Colorado. Approximately 1,200 individuals attended the rally in the auditorium. The picketing was peaceful; however, there was considerable chanting by the pickets of, "Meredith, Yes; Walker, No."

B-1

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

B-1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DN 100-8997

D. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

The Denver Branch, NAACP picketed the appearance of General WALKER in Denver on March 26, 1963, on orders from Headquarters. [redacted] discussed this matter at NAACP meetings, had nothing to do with the NAACP plans to picket WALKER. All those individuals who were representing NAACP in the picket line had picket signs which were marked with the initials "NAACP" to differentiate them from other groups. The Denver Chapter, NAACP on March 26, 1963, turned down any assistance from HARRY NIER, who volunteered to help NAACP in its picketing of General WALKER.

[redacted] (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

6-1/1C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-107261) DATE: 8/24/65

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6594) (P)

SUBJECT: MINUTEMEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

OO: KANSAS CITY

Re Kansas City letter 7/26/65 with enclosures and Omaha letter dated 8/5/65.

[redacted]

2 - Bureau (Registered Mail) REC-13 62-107261-1217
2 - Kansas City (Registered Mail)(62-7797)
2 - Omaha
JVB:skd

EX 105 AUG 25 1965

SEP 2 1965

9/ CC810RB

INTSEC

[redacted] sponsored a meeting in Des Moines which was addressed on 3/22/63 by General EDWIN WALKER and Reverend BILLY HARGIS.

[redacted]

NITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DOCKETED
APR 3 1963

#9782

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: 3/25/63

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; CONSPIRACY

Reference is made to our memorandum dated 3/21/63.

There is (are) enclosed herewith a copy (copies) of an article(s) which appeared in following newspaper(s):

NAME	CITY	DATE
Courier Journal	Lousiville	3/15/63
Louisville Times	Louisville	3/14/63

- [xx] This is submitted for your information.
- [ ] Investigation is continuing and the results will be furnished when received.
- [ ] Local developments are being followed.

APR 11 1963

Enclosures (2)

144-100-40-1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
4 MAR 26 1963
RECORDS BRANCH
RECORDED

CIV. RIGHTS DIV
Gen. Lit. Sec.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

alker, Hargis Foresee ssian-Ruled World

y U.S. Being ept Into U

...den Edwin Walker and the Rev. Billy ... told about 1,100 persons last night that ... Governmental, the Federal courts, the National ... Council of Churches and Communist Socialists and lib... organizations are combining, willingly or unwittingly, ... the United States into a World Government Con...

...Decrease. The U.S. ... Walker strongly denounced ... United Nations, which he ... said is controlling our foreign ... policy. He felt it is the plan ... of the United States Depart... ment of Defense to place all ... United States Armed Forces ... under the U.N. and retain ... only those necessary for in... ternal policing.

He said that to invade Cuba ... would be in violation of the ... U.N. policy which the United ... States supports. Walker chal... lenged President John F. Ken... nedy to take an Army division, ... other Cuban refugees who ... want to return to their home... land, take them back and ... help them establish a new ... government there.)

U. Thant 'Marxist'

He described the U. N. ... action in the Congo as ... Hammarskjold's war and ... Secretary General U. Thant as ... Marxist.

Hargis centered his attacks ... on the National Council of ... Churches and those seeking to ... abolish or curtail the function... ing of the House Un-American ... Activities Committee.

...said the council in Wash... ington had sent "Reds to the ... congressmen asking to abolish ... the committee. Hargis said the ... Council fears that the commit... tee will investigate its leader... ship.

Hargis condemned Dr. Mar... tin Luther King, the anti-dis... crimination leader in the ... South, as a "racial agitator," ... and not the "saint" the press ... has made him out to be.

Blasts Bob Kennedy

He berated Attorney General ... Robert F. Kennedy for alleged... ly not enforcing the law re... quiring Communist Party ... agents to register as foreign ... agents, while he enforced the ... desegregation of schools.

Kennedy, he said, has not en... forced the registration law on ... grounds that it would be ex... pensive, but nevertheless has ... spent millions of dollars in ... sending troops into Mississippi.

Hargis told his audience not ... to support churches affiliated ... with the National Council but ... support fundamentalist Bible-... believing churches, and to join ... such organizations as the ... Daughters of the American ... Revolution, the Manion Forum, ... and the John Birch Society. ... And he added that if they ... didn't like the existing organ... izations, to start new ones.

At a press conference ... terday afternoon, Walker dea... at length on what he said was ... widespread management of ... news involving both the Ken... nedy Administration and the ... national media.

At one point he compared ... the "national media system," ... which he defined as wire serv... ices and networks, with Pravda. He hinted strongly that a ... combination of the Administra... tion and the media system ... was but to harm him as a ... spokesman for reconservative ... causes.

...dicate page name, paper, city and state.)

12 SECTION 71

COURIER JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Date: 3-15-63

Edition: MORNING EDITION

Author:

Editor: BARRY BINGHAM

Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 157-40

Submitting Office: LOUISVILLE

...Charged

...ker also charged that the ...across the country has ...statements out of ...and only want to talk ...him not report what he ...

...charged further that an ...lated Press dispatch of ...16 in charge of students ...desegregation rioting ...at the University of ...Mississippi was written in ...ington. He said the Ken... Administration had ... papers to use ... United ... International dispatch by ...lowing, which contained ...ferences to the charge ... another point, he de... that the AP re... was written in Washington ...and it was influenced ... told to press ...

...lker and the Rev. Billy ... Harris, an evangelist ...sponsored by the right-wing ... Crusade, mounted ...midnight ride. Federal ... They will appear in 28 ...cities traveling 9,000 ... by rented bus to alert ...nations to the dangers of ...munism. They spoke last ... at Memorial Auditorium. ...st of Walker's press con... was devoted to the ... itself. His press confer... remarks were tape ... ed by The Courier-Journal. ...

...his experiences thus far ... the press, Walker said: ... were talked about. Nobody ...es with what we say. We ...ght like anybody make a ... but of what we said yet, ...ntially either of both sides ... they wanted this Ward fe... ...py to be em ... ...

...another point he said: ... The management of the ... hasn't come along point ... for ... that all the management ... military services and ... we've got to catch up. ... should check the assistant ...retary for public relations ... the State Department a few ... and find there had to be ... managed press or there'd be ... bad. That's an interesting ...mination of the situation ...ich shows there must be ...mething wrong with the AP ...ministration. If our normal ...ns of activity in government ... not going to work without ... it, there's a free press ...

Cites 'Military Feet'

Walker charged that there was a national media effort to downgrade the military services, but it was not clear whether he blamed the Administration, the press itself, or a combination of the two.

"There's a national media effort which a lot of the press doesn't recognize to downgrade the military services. They had to get account of Cuba and that's why they had to censor the press.

"Their effort is to make the military services bloodthirsty, so that you don't have to listen to them as they didn't in Cuba. It has to be such an effort and they made a release all out of content and concept and I said I was amused once or twice on the grounds in Mississippi, standing for seven hours watching what was going on and they used it all out of context but that's all right. That's only a portion of the overall media's effort.

"Because the J.C.S. (Joint Chiefs of Staff), the highest military tribunal, was censored during the Cuba operation. They were not allowed to sit in on any of the high-level planning and policy-making decisions. Pretty much before you might say they've always been on Cabinet level and rank. In this case Mr. (Robert) McNamara, Secretary of Defense, took their place, did all the talking and all the decision making."

Who Took Initiative?

Asked who took the initiative in the "national media effort" he described, Walker replied:

"The Administration and your controlled press."

He said the military services are censored "when they haven't fired a 15-cent shell at Cuba."

"Some people will go out of here and say that we can start a war over Cuba," Walker said. "You couldn't start a war over Cuba.

"They told us in Korea you couldn't fight that war to its conclusion because the supply line was too long and it was too vulnerable, five or six thousand miles. Now what excuse are we given? Now the supply line is 90 miles long and theirs is seven thousand miles long."

Walker said the United States should "take Cuba just the way Khrushchev did"—not by an invasion but by psychological warfare.

"You've been told you're in Cold War," he said. "The President says you're in dire peril. That doesn't exclude himself. He's in it too. I said you may not survive this first term in office. Well, I'd think if he didn't survive his first, he certainly couldn't survive his second. But I don't know whether people recognize this or not."

AP Use Questioned

A questioner at the press conference asked Walker why the Associated Press account of his Mississippi activities was used, rather than the United Press International account.

"That is hard to find out why, except that the Administration didn't want the other one used," he said. "I am convinced the AP's report was written in Washington and not by a 21-year-old on the campus grounds of Mississippi. Because if it was by the man that actually was in Mississippi, he couldn't have told such falsehood."

Asked for details, Walker replied later in the conference:

"I'm not saying where it was written. I'm just saying that the wire service report was influenced by someone else than the man that stood and saw everything that he reported."

History 'Never Told'

Walker said the true story of Mississippi has never been told.

"It's never been printed yet across the land," he said. "It's all censored."

He said he went to Oxford last fall "to get the true story of Mississippi." If he had to do over again, he said he...

...about five lawyers with me.

Walker asked if he was against racial integration of schools. Replied:

"I'm against forced integration at the point of a bayonet."

Walker commanded federal troops during integration troubles in Little Rock in 1957. He said he was "on the wrong side in Little Rock by order and on the right side in Mississippi as a civilian."

Walker was charged in Mississippi with insurrection and seditious conspiracy, but a federal grand jury did not indict.

Staff Photo

"OPERATION: MIDNIGHT-RIDE!" brought former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker to Louisville yesterday for a press conference and a speech. With him, in background, is the Rev. Billy James Hargis, Tulsa, Okla., founder of the Christian Crusade.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MILITARY DOWNGRADED

Walker Rips News Controls

Gen. Edwin A. [illegible] commander in Germany who resigned his commission after being rebuked for indoctrinating troops with his political philosophy through Army educational newsmedia. When it was developed that he had told the University of Mississippi during integration of the school Walker was arrested and charged with seditious conspiracy and inciting insurrection. He was later cleared by a federal grand jury.

Here to speak to a Memorial Auditorium audience Walker used an Associated Press dispatch from Oxford to back up his charge that what he called Communist efforts to control press [illegible] The Administration didn't want the United Press International report on the Mississippi situation used, he said. The A.P. report was used widely.

I am convinced that the A.P. report was written in Washington and shot at Oxford, he said.

Questioned later, Walker said it did not mean the article was written in Washington but that it was influenced by someone other than the reporter who saw what happened.

Walker said he is against forced integration of schools at bayonet point and in favor of the right of the people to establish what they want.

Querried about how news media were being controlled, Walker said Arthur Sylvester (assistant secretary of defense for public affairs) said he was controlling them.

Allied With Atheist

Walker said he meant that wire services and national networks were being controlled, not the local press.

Walker said the military services had been muzzled for 10 or 15 years, but it took longer to muzzle the news media.

Walker said he believed "we are losing the world."

"We are allied with an atheist," he said.

Asked whom he meant, he said Khrushchev. The United Nations supported him in the [illegible] of Cuba.

Rep. Billy James Harris, left, and Edwin A. [illegible]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11 SECTION 1

LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Date: 3-14-63
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: BARRY BINGHAM
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 157-40
Submitting Office: LOUISVILLE

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

10/26/62

Airtel

To: SACs, Dallas (157-203) (Enclosure)
Memphis (157-147) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (157-401) 1086

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF
[redacted]UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI;
RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ; AFO;
CONSPIRACY

Attached for each office is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated 10/24/62 from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., requesting additional investigation in this matter.

It may be observed that a number of the items of investigation requested in Mr. Miller's memorandum have already been covered. Item one dealing with copies of certain reports for the Criminal Division may be disregarded as this applies to the Seat of Government.

With respect to item number nine, the Department has advised that this may be limited to activities [redacted] for the period 9/23/62 through 10/1/62 and any connections on his part with former General Walker as well as [redacted] and the White Citizens Council of Jackson. 7C

With regard to the first paragraph of item number ten, Dallas should submit this information in a letterhead memorandum with original and three copies for the Bureau.

This investigation should be expedited along with other investigation in this matter presently being conducted. Leads should be set out by teletype and the submission of reports should be expedited.

FCW: cag[illegible] (6)

NOTE: Item 9 was discussed with Departmental Attorney Andrew Phelan 10/26/62 by SA [redacted] 7C

67 NOV 2 1962

[redacted]Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
[redacted]tant Attorney General

[redacted]tor, FBI

October 31, 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Woodcock

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

This will confirm a conversation on October 29, 1962, between Mr. Andrew Phelan of your Division and Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau relative to your memorandum dated October 26, 1962.

The memorandum referred to above requested five items of investigation relative to the death of Walter Ray Gunter on September 30, 1962, during the rioting in Oxford, Mississippi, and the shooting by Deputy U. S. Marshals into a fire hose being used by the rioters.

The investigation requested in paragraphs one, two and five of your memorandum will be conducted. However, with respect to item three, investigation relative to this paragraph will be limited to discreet efforts to ascertain the whereabouts and availability of the fire hose in question. This will be done only if investigation under paragraphs one, two and five does not rule out the possibility that Gunter may have been killed by a bullet fired from a weapon carried by one of the Deputy Marshals.

With respect to paragraph four, no investigation will be conducted to determine the possible position of the fire truck.

REC'D RECORDING ROOM OCT 31 09 PM '62 F B I

MAILED 10 OCT 31 1962 COM-FBI

REC-41 157-401-7193

EX-120 FCW:cag(8)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

RECEIVED DEPT OF JUSTICE OCT 31 3 38 PM '62 F B I

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

62 NOV 9 1962 TYPE UNIT

NOTE:

[redacted] items of investigation were designed to indicate [redacted] one of the Marshals would have accidently killed Gunter. Paragraph 3 requests that it be determined the number of bullet holes in a fire hose used by the students and angle at which the bullets might have gone through the hose. Also, it requested where the hose was connected during use. It was pointed out to Mr. Phelan that the angle of the bullets' passage through the hose would have very little significance unless the exact position of the hose at the time of the shooting was known. It was also pointed out that the hose would have to be obtained and examined by the Laboratory and this could not be done discreetly.

Paragraph 4 requested determination of location of fire truck (being used by students) during time hose was connected and being used against Marshals. The thought here was bullets fired into hose might have ricocheted off the fire truck (if it was nearby) and struck Gunter. It was explained to Mr. Phelan that according to [redacted] the [redacted] portion shot was only 30 or 40 feet from the front of the Lyceum Building and the fire engine was not in evidence at that time.

7D

It was noted to Phelan that investigation under items 3 and 4 was only in the realm of speculation and conjecture and results would not be conclusive. He agreed to the method of handling set forth in this memorandum.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN: MEMPHIS	DATE: 11/7/62	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 10/30/62 - 11/6/62
TITLE OF CASE: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI		REPORT MADE BY: [redacted]	TYPED BY: jfe
		CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/24/62.

7C

LEAD

- P -

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will continue to report pertinent information coming to the attention of this office re this matter, and complete interview of newspaper reporters as they are available.

7C

CC TO:
REQ. REC'D.
JAN 26 1965
ANS.
BY:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1216

REC-21

12 NOV 8 1962

NOTATIONS

(157-401)
Third Army Headquarters
Fort McPherson, Georgia
Ninth District, Barksdale
Air Force Base, Louisiana
Sixth Naval District
Charleston, South Carolina
(157-147)
(USA, Oxford)
ton Field (157-16

RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT
(Sec)

Serial 1216

Pages 2 thru 4

Withheld

b7D

Outside Scope

WFO 157-[redacted]
WPM:jet

On Monday, October 1, 1962, [redacted] said the CBS people photographed two cars which had been burned and shot scenes of the mess on the campus. 7D

[redacted] stated that he did not see any firearms in the crowd. He did not see General WALKER. He stated that he has no photographs in his possession, but CBS has the film which the crew shot. [redacted] added that he is unable to identify any individuals other than the names mentioned above; and he is unable to furnish additional pertinent information. 7D

[redacted] advised that he remained in the Oxford area for approximately eleven days and returned to Washington, D. C., on October 7, 1962. 7D

Serial 1216
Pages 6 thru 9
all withheld

b7D
Outside Scope

He stated he made his call from Holly Springs and returned to the University, where he remained until approximately 7:00 P. M., at which time he returned to Memphis, Tennessee.

He stated he saw General EDWIN WALKER only on one occasion on October 1, 1962. He advised this was when General WALKER was being lead from the Lyceum Building, and at that time he was "in custody" of military personnel.

He stated he observed one individual who was demanding to speak to the Attorney General, ROBERT KENNEDY. ED GUTHMAN, Department of Justice, conversed with this individual and told him he could not assist him since he was carrying an arsenal in his automobile.

He stated he was told by the marshals that the chief of the campus police acquitted himself well during the entire affair, and was a credit to the university.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/2/62

[redacted] advised that he was in Jackson, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962, when he heard of the disturbances on the university campus in Oxford. He stated he drove to Oxford, Mississippi, and arrived at the campus at approximately 8:30 P. M., on Sunday, September 30, 1962. He stated when he arrived at the gate, he saw an individual near the base of a statue, who had been addressing a large gathering. He stated he could not identify this person, nor could he state what was said, since the address had ended when he arrived. He stated that from subsequent nearby activities and from comments of individuals who were on the scene, he learned that General EDWIN WALKER had addressed a crowd at the base of a statue and he assumed that this was the individual he observed, although he could not testify to this as being factual.

He stated he later observed General WALKER on the campus, at which time he conversed with certain individuals but that he did not hear any of General WALKER's comments, nor did he observe him commit any overt act, other than stand around and talk to various individuals.

He stated when he arrived on the campus, the marshals were lined around the Lyceum Building with their backs to the building. He stated the mob was in front of the building and were throwing stones at the marshals while the marshals were firing tear-gas at the mob. He stated there was much confusion during this period of time. He advised there would be a wave of the mob moving toward the marshals and then falling back from the tear-gas. He stated there was a building being erected near the scene of the mob action and they were securing bricks from this building site which they were breaking into sections and throwing at the marshals. He advised that he did not observe any individual other than General WALKER whom he knew.

On 10/30/62 at Washington, D. C. File # 157-163

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] stated he heard the reports from the firing of the tear gas, but at no time did he hear of see any type of firearms, other than the tear gas equipment.

He stated when he arrived at the campus at approximately 8:30 P. M., he observed a group of Highway Patrol cars driving off the campus. He stated he did not count these cars, but it was his impression that there were more than six of them.

He stated it was his impression that the mob was made up of students and other individuals, quite a number of whom appeared to be adults. He stated while he was on the scene and observed the riot, he was approached by students who inquired if he was newspaper reporter. He stated when he identified himself as such, they advised him not to produce any photographic equipment or anything which would visibly identify himself with that profession. He stated he did not conduct any interviews during this period of time and that he could identify no individuals in the rioting area other than General WALKER.

He stated he remained on the scene until approximately 12:30 P. M., at which time the first contingency of the military had arrived and the situation appeared to be coming under control.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN JUAN	MEMPHIS	11/2/62	10/31/62

TITLE OF CASE
EDWIN A. WALKER

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE
DESEGREGATION
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Desegregation
University of Mississippi/ARO-CONSPIRACY

REFERENCES:

Memphis airtel to Bureau, 10/24/62.
Miami radiogram to San Juan (Interoffice), 10/30/62.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The five-minute film of interview of General EDWIN A. WALKER on 9/29/62 at Jackson, Mississippi is filed at headquarters of NBC News, New York City. The desirability of obtaining this film is being left to the discretion of the Office of Origin.

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157 401-1218

12 NOV 5 1962

COPIES MADE:
- Bureau (157-401)
- G-2, 3rd Army Hq. Ft. McPherson, Ga.
- OSI 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
- ONI 6th ND, Charleston, S.C.
- Memphis (157-147)
  (1 - USA, Oxford)
- San Juan (157-19)

A* COVER PAGE

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept. (3nc)		
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	11/7/62		
HOW FWD.	R/S		
BY	Ellipse		

NOTATIONS

ICE Org. Unit

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—70204-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - [illegible], Ninth District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - [illegible], Sixth ND, Charleston, S.C.
1 - [illegible], Oxford

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: SAN JUAN

Date: 11/2/62

Field Office File #: SJ 157-19 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: DESEGREGATION
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
APO-CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted]
Neither was present at Oxford at time of riot and neither observed violence on part of anyone. MARLIN and BERNSTEIN conducted five-minute film interview of General EDWIN A. WALKER at Jackson, Miss., 9/29/62, during which interview General WALKER appeared to be mentally deranged.

P. R. -RUC-

Flw

NF

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

November 2, 1962

Date

[redacted] 1c

MARLIN was in Mississippi during the riot at Oxford, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962, but was not actually at Oxford at the time of the riot. He personally observed no acts of violence on the part of any person.

On September 29, 1962 MARLIN and KENNETH BERNSTEIN, also an employee of NBC News, conducted a five-minute "spot" interview of General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Sun and Sand Motel, Jackson, Mississippi. During this interview General WALKER stated that he had arrived in Mississippi to support Governor BARNETT. He would not state the extent of support which he would give the Governor. During the interview General WALKER appeared obviously mentally deranged, lapsing into periods of silence during which time he stared off into space and refusing to comment on certain questions. The film indicates this fact. This film is now located at NBC News Headquarters, New York City.

On 10/31/62 San Juan, Puerto Rico File # SJ 157-19

SA [redacted]

by _____ Date dictated 11/2/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted]

BERNSTEIN was present in Mississippi during the time of the riot in Oxford on September 30, 1962. He was in Oxford both before and after this riot, but on the day of the riot he was in Jackson, Mississippi. He did not personally observe any acts of violence on the part of anyone.

BERNSTEIN, along with NBC News photographer CAL A. MARLIN, conducted a spot interview of General EDWIN A. WALKER in the Sun and Sand Motel, Jackson, Mississippi, on September 29, 1962. This interview was arranged by BERNSTEIN, when it was learned that General WALKER had arrived in the city. General WALKER agreed to appear for the interview at the request of BERNSTEIN, and came to the Sun and Sand Motel, where the cameras had been set up. General WALKER entered the room with an unidentified young man, approximately 20 years of age, who refused to give his name. The General was carrying a sheet of paper which contained a statement which he had previously prepared for the press. However, during the interview General WALKER apparently forgot to read this statement and said only that he had arrived to support Governor BARNETT. He refused to state the amount of support which he would give to the Governor. During the interview, General WALKER appeared obviously mentally unbalanced and often lapsed into 30 to 40-second periods of silence after being asked a question, during which times he stared into space. Following the interview, General WALKER was questioned by reporters in the hall, during which time he also gave the impression of being mentally deranged.

The above film is located at NBC News Headquarters, New York City.

On 10/31/62 at San Juan, Puerto Rico File # SJ 157-19

by SAs [redacted] Dictated 11/2/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 7 1962

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-7-62 [illegible] PM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/ AND SAC, MEMPHIS /157-147/

FROM SAC, DALLAS /157-203/ 1-P

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, EDWIN A. WALKER, RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY. OO MEMPHIS.

RACIAL MATTER OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER

ON THIS DATE, [redacted] DR. R. L. STUBBLEFIELD HAD CONFERENCE THIS AM WITH WALKER, HIS MOTHER, AND ATTORNEYS MATTHEWS, MORRIS AND WATTS, REPRESENTING WALKER.

FOLLOWING CONFERENCE, IT WAS DECIDED WALKER WOULD ENTER THE HOSPITAL DALLAS AS AN INPATIENT FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION BY DR. STUBBLEFIELD. [redacted] STATED WALKER WAS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THIS IDEA, BUT HIS ATTORNEYS INSISTED AND HE APPARENTLY WAS PLANNING TO REPORT IN AS SCHEDULED. [redacted] STATED THAT AT THIS POINT, THE DISCUSSION HAD CENTERED AROUND WALKERS BEING IN THE INPATIENT CAPACITY FOR ABOUT FOUR DAYS.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT PLANS AT THIS TIME WERE FOR VISITORS TO WALKER TO BE ON A SELECTIVE BASIS WITH ADMISSION BEING BY PASS ONLY.

EX 109 REC 44 157-401-1225

[redacted] ADVISED INFO CONCERNING WALKERS INPATIENT STATUS WOULD BE RELEASED TO PRESS DURING AM OF NOV. EIGHT NEXT, SO IT WOULD APPEAR IN THE AFTERNOON EDITION OF THE DALLAS PAPER SUBSEQUENT TO WALKER REPORTING TO THE HOSPITAL.

7 NOV 8 1962

DEPARTMENT BEING ADVISED

END ACK IN ORD

WA 3-42 PM OK FBI WA JDS

7 NOV 9 FB 1962 CRH

TU CLEAR CC-MR. ROSEN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Belmont, Conrad, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter
11-7-62

6-Fow

November 8, 1962

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE — URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS (157-203)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY.

RE YOUR TELETYPE NOVEMBER SEVEN, LAST.

BY RETURN TELETYPE ADVISE IF WALKER ENTERED HOSPITAL FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION.

157-401-1238

REC-115

FCW:hw
(3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 8 1962
TELETYPE

6:27

67 NOV 9 1962 TELETYPE UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 8 1962
TELETYPE

U R G E N T 11-8-62 6-27 PM RL

SAC, DALLAS /157-203/

FROM DIRECTOR /157-401/ 1P

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY.

RE YOUR TELETYPE NOVEMBER SEVEN, LAST.

BY RETURN TELETYPE ADVISE IF WALKER ENTERED HOSPITAL FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI DL JDP

U DISC

[illegible]

Date: 11/2/62

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

REC-41

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (157-379)(P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY
OO: MEMPHIS

Re Tampa airtel to Bureau, 10/12/62.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum re subject. Also 3 copies of the letterhead memorandum are being submitted to the Memphis Office and 1 copy is being submitted to the Tampa Office in view of the fact that the original information in this connection was developed by the Tampa Office. Dissemination has been made to the military agencies listed for dissemination in Memphis airtel to Bureau 10/6/62.

The source used in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

Date Forw. [illegible]

How Forw. R/S

By FBW/pas

1cc Org. Unit
2cc destroyed

ENCLOSURE

157-401-1243

EX-118 REC-41 NOV 7 1962

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
3 - Memphis (157-147)(Enc. 3)(RM)
1 - Tampa (157-597)(Enc. 1)(RM)(Info)
1 - Jacksonville
HDS:ssp
(8) CC - Wick

Approved: [illegible] Sent [illegible] M Per [illegible]

Special Agent in Charge

7 NOV 14 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
November 2, 1962

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Reference is made to the memorandum of the Tampa, Florida, office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated October 12, 1962, which made reference to a telephone call [redacted] to General Edwin A. Walker at Oxford, Mississippi. The phone call reportedly was made at Perry, Florida about 10:00 PM on September 30, 1962. 7D

A source who is in a position to furnish reliable information advised on October 26, 1962, that [redacted] contain the following information: 7D

[redacted] shows that a call was made from pay-phone number 457-9141 located on the North side of Perry, Florida, across from the Perry Motel, at 9:09 PM on September 30, 1962. The call was a person to person call to area code 601 plus 72, number 234-3011 to the Mansell Motel, Oxford, Mississippi. The person to whom the call was made was [redacted] 7D

157-401-1243
ENCLOSURE

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Form (Rev. 12-1-56)

FBI

Date: 11/1/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (157-177) (P)

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO:ME) Re Birmingham teletype to Bureau dated 10/23/62.

Transmitted herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memo suitable for dissemination in the above captioned matter.

Two copies of this letterhead memo are being furnished to the Memphis Office, office of origin in this case, and one copy each has been furnished to CIC, ONI and OSI.

Confidential Informant T-1 is [redacted]

[redacted]

REC-38

15 Z-4 61-1263

CC - Wick

(3) - Bureau (RM)(Enc.8)
2 - Memphis (RM) (Enc.2) (157-147)
2 - Birmingham

CBS:pjt
(7)

NOV 9 1962

R/S

FCW/pas

1 cc Org. Unit
1 cc destroyed

50 NOV 15 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
300 American Life Building
Birmingham, Alabama

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 1, 1962

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 26, 1962, that [redacted] 7D received a telegram from EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas, on August 21, 1962. The telegram stated that WALKER would be unable to attend the National States Rights Party Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on the Labor Day Week End. T-1 stated that [redacted] 7D the National Convention of the National States Rights Party, which was held at Montgomery, Alabama, on Labor Day Week End, 1962.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

1263

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [redacted]

DATE: November 9, 1962

FROM : A. [redacted]

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RACIAL MATTERS

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker appeared at the Dallas County Hospital, Dallas, Texas, yesterday and reported to Dr. Stubblefield. He was reportedly calm and offered no objections as he was confined to the psychiatric ward of the hospital. We were advised he will remain on an in-patient basis for approximately four days during which time he will undergo psychiatric examinations.

[redacted]

EX-115 REC-3 157-401-1269

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Evans

157-401

FCW:ers
(8)

6 - Dallas
1 - Lubbock

Serial 1269

Page 2

Withheld

b7C

b7D

11/6/62

Airtel 157-401-1273

To: SACs, Dallas (157-203) (Enc.)
Memphis (157-147) (Enc.)

From: Director, FBI

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ; AFO;
CONSPIRACY

Enclosed is one copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated 10/31/62 from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

The investigation requested in the attached memorandum should be instituted immediately in conjunction with investigation already being conducted by you in this matter.

With respect to item one, the Department's interview of [redacted] was forwarded to you by Bureau airtel to Memphis 11/1/62.

Concerning paragraph two, Memphis is referred to its airtel 10/15/62 which enclosed letterhead memorandum same date. Durbin is assigned radio call letters KDB0873 and allegedly was heard transmitting information concerning the rioting on the campus.

With reference to paragraph three, the Department's interview of Bartholomew is referred to in Bureau airtel 10/13/62 and a copy of the interview was subsequently furnished to you by routing slip.

Concerning paragraph four, the Department has advised it has received information that Walker has a brother who may be a twin or may bear a resemblance. If

FCW:imt
(6)

MAILED 12
NOV 6 1962
COMM-FBI

52 NOV 14 1962

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to [redacted], Dallas
[redacted], Memphis
RE: [redacted] WALKER

this is the case Walker could claim mistake in identity as part of his defense, particularly with respect to any activities engaged in by him prior to his appearance on the campus where he was arrested.

Expedite investigation and submission of reports.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	MEMPHIS	10-10-62	10-9-62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY

SA [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE:

[redacted]ansas City teletype to Director and SAC Memphis dated 10-5-62 with airmail copy to Oklahoma City.

- P -

LEADS:

Copies of this report were disseminated to G-2, OSI and ONI offices indicated in compliance with instructions contained in Memphis airtel to Bureau dated 10-6-62 and to local military intelligence agencies covering residence of [redacted]

Two copies of this report are furnished to Kansas City Office in view of fact information contained herein pertains to picketing of the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri, an incident related to captioned matter.

[redacted]

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1274

REC-3

11 13

20

(5)-Bureau (157-401) (AM)

2-Oklahoma City (157-125)
(1 - 100-6817)

(SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES)

300's to Dept. 10/23/62; Memphis
1 cc Dep Unit

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

67 NOV 16 1962

OC 157-1[illegible]

COPIES:

5-Bureau (157-401) (AM)
1- G-2, Third Army Hq., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (AM)
1- G-2, 4th U. S. Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1- OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La. (AM)
1- OSI, 11th District, Tinker AFB, Okla.
1- ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (AM)
1- ONI, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, La. (AM)
3-Memphis (157-147) (AM)
(1-USA, Oxford, Mississippi) (AM)
2-Kansas City (62-7999) (AM)
2-Oklahoma City (157-125)
(1 - 100-6817)

OC 157-[redacted]

LEADS (Continued)

MEMPHIS DIVISION

Will advise the Oklahoma City Division of any further investigation desired in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - G-2, Third Army Hq., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (AM)
1 - G-2, 4th U. S. Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La. (AM)
1 - OSI, 11th District, Tinker AFB, Okla.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C. (AM)
1 - ONI, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, La. (AM)
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi (AM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: OKLAHOMA CITY
Date: 10-10-62

Field Office File No.: OC 157-125 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: The 10-6-62 edition of an Oklahoma City, Oklahoma newspaper states picket demonstration at the U. S. Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri was led by an Oklahoma man identifying self as ~~AL~~ ALEXANDER, ~~32, Boise City, Oklahoma~~. He identified his group as Volunteers to Insure Constitutional Rights for General Walker. ~~Mrs. [redacted]~~ reportedly informed ~~the newspaper her husband~~ was in Oxford, ~~Mississippi,~~ but ~~referred the reporter to her husband~~ concerning her ~~husband's views in the matter.~~ [redacted]

- P -

DETAILS:

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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OC 157-12[illegible]

AL [illegible]

The October 6, 1962 Final Home edition of the Oklahoma City Times, an established Oklahoma City newspaper, on pages one and two contains an item captioned "Free Walker, Lawyer Pleads". This item states in part, "efforts to obtain the release of former Maj. Gen. EDWIN A. WALKER, arrested during the University of Mississippi integration riot, from a federal hospital in Springfield, Missouri, were being made Saturday by CLYDE J. WATTS, an Oklahoma City, Okla. attorney. This item reports the former General was sent to the Springfield hospital for a psychiatric examination, but WATTS is attempting to have him transferred to a Dallas hospital.

This item further relates a group of 12 pickets led by an Oklahoma insurance salesman joined marchers in the rain in front of the U. S. Medical Center at Springfield to protest WALKER's confinement. The item states according to United Press International the picket leader identified himself as AL/ALEXANDER, 32, Boise City, Oklahoma. He identified his group as "Volunteers to Insure Constitutional Rights for General Walker".

The item states "Mrs. Alexander, contacted at her home in Boise City, told an Oklahoma City Times reporter her husband is in Oxford, Miss., but added: 'I have no comment. All I know is he's there. You'll have to talk to him about his views in this thing,' she said".

[redacted]

- 2 -

Serial 1274
Pages 3 thru 6
Withheld
b7C
b7D

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 11/6/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-221)

RE: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ, AFO; CONSPIRACY

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth a telephone interview conducted by ~~CHARLES E. RAY~~, News Editor, Radio Station WNOE, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. RAY stated that this interview was conducted over the telephone from New Orleans to Dallas, Texas, on a date he believes to be 9/28/62 or two days before he, RAY, left to go to Oxford. The copy of the tape is being forwarded herewith to Memphis which is being furnished two copies of the memorandum. One copy of the memorandum is being furnished to OSI, Barksdale AFB, La., ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C. and G2, 3rd Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

2-Bureau (Encls. 8)
2-Memphis (Encls. 3) (RM)
2-New Orleans

wlf/lam
(7)

REC-30 157-401-1310

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 1, 1962

On November 1, 1962, [redacted] made available the following copy of a recorded interview with General Edwin Walker made by Charlie Ray. The original of the tape under ordinary circumstances, is retained about two months. In the event it is desired for court, a subpoena duces tecum should be issued [redacted] and if retention of the tape is desired indefinitely, he suggests station be notified.

MR. RAY: General Walker, do you still intend to follow through with your plans to go to Mississippi after the Government warning today supposedly that you will be held in contempt?

GEN. WALKER: I plan to go to Mississippi as I had intended if and when federal troops are used in Mississippi. I do not feel that there is any Constitutional law that prevents a citizen from moving from state to state or from place to place as he sees fit and there are hundreds of causes moving to Mississippi that are reflecting their attitudes in Mississippi and I am only a small part of this movement and I intend to be there if and when the decision is made to use federal troops there.

MR. RAY: Well, do you personally, sir, believe that that order will be given by Attorney General Robert Kennedy?

GEN. WALKER I would hope that they certainly do not use federal troops. It was a catastrophe when they did it before in 1957 and 8 in Little Rock. It was unconstitutional then as several governors have pointed out and also many members of the Bar and they should read the Constitution more carefully and they would recognize that this is unconstitutional. There is no law that requires integration.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

MR. RAY: Well now sir, what do you think the repercussions would be if these federal troops are sent to Oxford and as a matter of fact the State of Mississippi?

MR. WALKER: I am not sure. It depends on what their mission is and what they are supposed to do and how they carry out that mission and what the intents are after they get to Mississippi. I would say that it certainly is obvious now that the cause of states rights extends far beyond Mississippi and practically every state in the union is recognizing the importance of the sovereignty of the state and that that is very much involved, greatly involved in this issue.

MR. RAY: Well sir, what has been the general reaction to your plans of going to Mississippi with groups of citizens? I am sure you have heard from quite a few people throughout the United States.

MR. WALKER: We are just utterly swamped here with telephone calls and offers of help and assistance and notifications that people are moving to Mississippi and that they want to assist in every way possible, that they are opposed to what the administration is doing in opposing the governor in Mississippi. I can assure you that the telephones don't ever stop ringing. Calls are backed up six and eight deep. People are telling me its taking four and five hours to even get into our telephone system and we have seven phones in the house. Messages are coming in, offering support from in groups of ten to twenty to even two thousand.

MR. RAY: Well, sir, do you find that these telegrams and well wishes from people throughout the United States are predominately Southern, or are they also coming from the North and the West and the East?

MR. WALKER: They are from all parts of the country. Many have come in from Ohio, just a few minutes ago from St. Paul, quite a few from New York, Florida, of course, Los Angeles, and many of the states in between. I have just gotten off the line to Seattle, Washington.

MR. RAY: Well, then. do you have plans, sir, for rallies if and when the Federal Troops are entered into Mississippi, of a certain point in the state where all of your followers will then meet with you to protest the integration if it does come about?

MR. WALKER: I intend to join the movement. There are thousands of people, I am sure, already in Mississippi, probably hundreds of thousands there that are already standing beside their Governor BARNETT. The best place to do this would, of course, be at the Capitol or at Oxford or at the University, since that is where the issue is involved, and I am sure that that is where most of the movements will move to to show the grass roots movement in this issue.

MR. RAY: Well, one final question sir. Just what were your thoughts when acting as an officer of the United States Army when you were commanded to enter Little Rock? What were your thoughts in 1957, seeing the same type of citizens in another state so opposedly or reportedly opposing Federal seizure or Federal acts against a sovereign state supposedly?

MR. WALKER: At that time, I knew it was unconstitutional, and felt it was at that time, in using troops, and it should never have been done. My principles have not changed, but now out of uniform, I am on the other side and this time on

MR. WALKER: (CONT'D) the right side, and that is in opposition to unconstitutional actions by the Federal Government, and I am very happy to be free from the requirements of the military service and those cases where the military service has been unconstitutionally used against the citizens of the United States. It would appear to me with all the problems in the international situation and with an enemy, and a very critical enemy, ninety miles off of our coast, that it would be as utterly fantastic as well as impossible that the administration should now be in a cause and a purpose which is as to the disunity of the United States of America, when the important thing is today that all Americans be unified against the one and only important enemy in the world, today, the one who has established that he intends to bury us, and by the President's own statement, this country is in dire peril.

****

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FIELD OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	MEMPHIS	11/8/62	10/30/62 - 11/1/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OCJ; AFO - CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE: Memphis airtel to the Bureau dated 10/24/62.

STATUS: - RUC -

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
- Bureau (157-401)
- G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
- OSI, 9th Dist., Barksdale AFB, La.
- ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S.C.
- Memphis (157-147)(1 - USA, Oxford)
- St. Louis (157-160)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1400

REC-43

25 NOV 1962

Dept (3cc)
11/13/62
by RLS
Special Agent
Loc Cog: Louis

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67 NOV 26 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted] U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi
[redacted], Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia
[redacted], 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
[redacted], 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: November 8, 1962

Field Office File No.: SL 157-160 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER - CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] observed Gen. WALKER making speech at base of Johnny Reb statue on campus urging a continuation of resistance but no violence. WALKER strolled toward line of Marshals outside Lyceum and many followed. They were turned back because of tear gas.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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1

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted] 7C 7D

He stated he did not observe General WALKER in the area.

[redacted]

On 10/30/62 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 157-160

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/2/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted]

7D

7D

7D

It was during this evening that [redacted] first saw General WALKER. This was about 9 p.m. September 30, 1962, and he saw the General walking around the east part of the circle. He attracted between 100 and 200 followers and, after strolling about and looking here and there, he began a slow walk toward the Lyceum. He said nothing that [redacted] could hear although [redacted] was within hearing distance, and the crowd followed him. During this time the Marshals were firing tear gas and the wind was blowing from the southeast. As the crowd got up to a point where the tear gas was effective, they all fell back. Then General WALKER disappeared.

His

On 10/30/62 St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 157-160

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/2/62 7C

3

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later in the evening saw General WALKER near the Johnny Reb statue at the east end of the circle. He was looking around and again a crowd surrounded him. He seemed to sense that they expected him to say something, and so he stated [illegible] in particular, "Keep it up. Protest." He then mounted the base of the Johnny Reb statue and made a little speech. stated that it was not inflammatory. He indicated he supported the people and encouraged them to continue their protest. He said he did not want violence and appeared to take pains to avoid inciting violence.

After General WALKER's speech, said something to the General. General WALKER then told the crowd that wanted him to desist. WALKER said that this suggestion made him ashamed to be a member of the Episcopal Church. At that point fell to the ground, and someone in the crowd asked that not be hurt. Thereupon his friends ushered him away. was later interviewed by and he said he had asked the General to desist. He said he had been jerked to the ground but did not indicate who had done this.

Following WALKER's speech he again started to stroll toward the line of United States Marshals around the Lyceum. This was not a charge as some reporters indicated in their articles. Again the crowd followed and when they got to the tear gas once again they dispersed. This was the last saw of General WALKER and at that point it was getting close to midnight.

A little earlier in the evening a large number of U.S. troops began arriving on the campus, and they drove along the north side of the circle in trucks covered with canvas. The troops were sitting on benches in the trucks. A barrage of rocks and bottles was thrown at them, and many appeared to have been hit. stated it was easy to find rocks since there was a construction project off the southeast corner of the campus.

stated there appeared to be no apparent leadership to the various acts of violence he observed during the evening. He pointed out that late in the evening two or three automobiles which had been parked on the south side of the circle flared up and burned. The nature of the flame indicated some type of incendiary was used, and no effort was made to put the fires out.

Serial 1400
Pages 5&6
Both withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] stated he did not observe General WALKER, and, as a matter of fatt, the only time he saw him was the following day, October 1, 1962, when U.S. Marshals put him under arrest.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	MEMPHIS	11-8-62	10/30/62 - 11/1/62

TITLE OF CASE

EDWIN A. WALKER;
DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY

[redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

REC-41 157-401-1826

7C

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] at Dallas dated 10/16/62.
Memphis airtel to the Director dated 10/24/62.
Memphis airtel to the Director dated 10/26/62.
New York teletype to Chicago and Memphis dated 10/30/62.
New York teletype to Chicago and Memphis dated 10/31/62.

- P -

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. As noted in referenced report, Chicago is requested to identify parties to whom EDWIN A. WALKER placed telephone calls [redacted]

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1826

REC-41

12 NOV 13 1962

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1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. Mc Pherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
4 - Memphis (157-147)
(1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi)
2 - Chicago (157-147)

Sec to Legal Eng RS
Inc Eng. Unit
11/21/62
Inc Dallas

STATE SECT.

61 NOV 26 1962

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FD-204 (Rev. 8-9 58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - [redacted] Army Headquarters, Ft. Mc Pherson, Georgia
1 - [redacted] th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1 - [redacted] 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - [redacted], Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Chicago

Date: 11-8-62

Field Office File #: 157-147 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER;
DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI
[redacted]

Character: RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted] None of those contacted able to furnish identity of individuals participating in acts of violence or destruction. No information developed regarding persons possessing or using weapons, other than sticks, stones, bricks, bottles, etc. No information developed regarding statements or activities of EDWIN A. WALKER at University of Mississippi.

- P -

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CG 157-1[redacted]

[redacted] 7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is designated for G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia; OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, and ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina, in compliance with instructions of the Office of Origin.

[redacted] 7C 7D

[redacted] would be impossible to ascertain the identity of the party to whom EDWIN A. WALKER placed mentioned telephone call. No additional inquiry regarding this matter is contemplated by the Office of Origin.

[redacted] 7D 7C

[redacted] 7D

heard at least part of the speech made by former Army General EDWIN A. WALKER on the campus of the University of Mississippi, on September 30, 1962.

COVER PAGE

Serial 1426
Pages 2 thru 4
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] pointed out that he did not at any time personally observe former Army General WALKER and as a consequence could furnish no information regarding his statements or activities at the University of Mississippi.

Serial 1426

Pages 6 thru 11

All withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that while an individual identified to him as "the General" was observed on the street, he does not know that he actually observed former Army General EDWIN WALKER at any time in Oxford, Mississippi. He stated that he has no knowledge as to WALKER's statements or activities in connection with the incidents at Oxford.

[redacted]

7D

Serial 1426

Pages 13 thru 15

All withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

Concerning General WALKER, [redacted] advised that at no time had he observed any participation by WALKER in the disturbance. He recalled he had observed WALKER on only two occasions in Oxford. The first time was when [redacted] entered the Mansion Restaurant in downtown Oxford with a party of newsmen at about 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, September 30, 1962. On this occasion General WALKER was observed sitting with another man at a booth in the restaurant. [redacted] attempted to engage WALKER in conversation but WALKER merely commented that he was planning to hold a news conference at the Ole Miss Motel at 3:00 p.m. that day. The only other time [redacted] observed WALKER was the following morning when WALKER was brought into the Lyceum Building on the University campus in the custody of Army troops.

7D

Serial 1426
Page 17
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] stated, during his stay in Oxford, Mississippi, he did not at any time see former Army General WALKER and thus, has no personal knowledge as to WALKER's statements or activities at the University of Mississippi. [redacted] noted that he departed Oxford on Tuesday morning, October 2, 1962.

7D

[redacted]

Serial 1426

Page 19

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he saw former Army General EDWIN WALKER on but one occasion, which was Monday, October 1, 1962, when WALKER was removed from the Lyceum Building under guard. As a result [redacted] stated he could furnish no details concerning the activities or statements of WALKER at the University of Mississippi. 7D

[redacted] added he could furnish no additional information regarding the activities in question.

Serial 1426
Page 21
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] explained that it was extremely difficult to see and identify individuals both because of the darkness and the tear gas and that actually, he would first note when a missile had struck an object or a Marshal and turning to look, he would see a form disappearing into the darkness. On occasion, several of the United States Marshals would surge forward to chase the group of students back. [redacted] stated that he would be unable to identify any one individual as having taken part in this riot or having been a part of the attack on the United States Marshals. He advised that he left the campus area at approximately 11:00 p.m., September 30, 1962, and during this evening he did not observe or hear General WALKER.

Serial 1426
Pages 23 thru 25
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

Regarding EDWIN WALKER, [redacted] stated he did not see him on Sunday evening, September 30, 1962, but that sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 AM on October 1, 1962, he saw WALKER along with two associates standing on one of the street corners on the Oxford City Square. [redacted] said that behind WALKER and the other two individuals he observed two soldiers with their bayonets fixed and he noticed that the soldiers and WALKER were in conversation. He said that he overheard WALKER say that they were only going across the street to the drug store to have some coffee but that the soldiers did not let WALKER and the two men cross the street. [redacted] said that he did, however, see WALKER later enter the drug store. [redacted] stated that he again saw WALKER that same day between 12:30 and 1:00 PM when WALKER was being escorted by the troops in the vicinity of the Lyceum Building. [redacted] said he attended the arraignment of WALKER before the U. S. Commissioner, at approximately 2:00 PM in the Federal Building in Oxford. He said that he observed no incident during the arraignment.

7D

Serial 1426
Pages 27 & 28
Both Withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] advised he did not observe former Army General WALKER at any time while in Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted]

7D

Serial 1426

Pages 30 thru 32

All Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

CG 157-
3

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he did observe former Army General EDWIN WALKER as his crew photographed WALKER, but only during the period when WALKER was under guard. As a result he explained he had no knowledge as to WALKER's participation in activities in connection with the University of Mississippi's rioting nor of WALKER's statements made in that regard.

[redacted]

Serial 1426
Page 34
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-52) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST[illegible]

1.

Date 11/5/62

[redacted] advised that he knew nothing from personal knowledge or observation of General WALKER's participation in the Oxford affair.

JD

On 11/2/62 Chicago, Illinois File # 157-147

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 11/5/62

- 35* -

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11-21-62

Airtel [redacted]

To: SAC, Los Angeles (157-554)

From: Director, FBI (157-401) - 1427

REC-30

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

Rerep of SA [redacted] 11-6-62 at Los Angeles.

[redacted]

Previous information has been received indicating that [redacted] Los Angeles Minute Men, was planning to go with group of [redacted] Mississippi to help Governor [redacted]. Previous information also received that [redacted] was with an armed group who went to Mississippi.

[redacted]

1 - Memphis (157-147) (For information)

FCW:cac
(5)

67 NOV 30 1962

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Los Angeles
RE: EDWIN A. WALKER

Preferred attention should be given to all phases of this investigation and outstanding investigation should be handled and reported on an expedite basis.

(Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	MEMPHIS	11/6/62	9/28 - 11/2/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

[redacted] TC

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER, CONSPIRACY

REC. 39

REFERENCES: Jacksonville teletype to Director 9/28/62.
Bureau teletype to SAC, Atlanta, and others, dated 9/30/62, 2:51 a.m.
Memphis airtel to Director 9/30/62, and to Atlanta, 10/4/62.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Investigation at Fullerton, Anaheim, and Santa Ana, California, was conducted by SA [redacted] investigation at San Bernardino, California, was conducted by SA [redacted] investigation at Lancaster, California, was conducted by SA [redacted] and investigation at West Covina, California, was conducted by SA [redacted]

[redacted] TC / TC

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1427

REC. 39

25 NOV 13 1962

COPIES MADE:
- 5 - Bureau (157-401)
- 7 - Memphis
  - (1 - G2, Ft. McPherson, Virginia)
  - (1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana)
  - (1 - ONI, Charleston, S. C.)
  - (1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi)
- 3 - Los Angeles (157-554)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11/20/62			
How Fwd.	1-3			
By	FCI [illegible]			

Notations

1 cc Org. Unit

LA 157-554

7D

[redacted]

Jacksonville [redacted]
By teletype on 9/28/62 it is indicated [redacted] was heading a group of Los Angeles Minute Men to Mississippi. By teletype 9/29/62, Dallas indicated [redacted] reported 100 armed men from Los Angeles were pledged to General EDWIN A. WALKER to resist Federal troops.

[redacted]

A Bureau radiogram 10/2/62 requested information as to any active role by subversive elements in instant matter. All agents handling security informants were requested to contact their informants to determine if any information had been received indicating that subversive elements played any active role in Mississippi to block integration. As of 10/19/62 no such information had been received from contact with 37 security informants.

[redacted]

[redacted] he devoted himself chiefly to the situation in Mississippi and the defense of General WALKER. He stated that WALKER was not on the University of Mississippi campus, but tried to get the students not to use mob violence and that his arrest "was a mockery of justice and part of a plot to declare him insane by Jew psychiatrists."

[redacted] said if they did not drive WALKER insane, they would use needles to do it. He stated MEREDITH is a "guinea pig" for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and that no Jew could ever be trusted. [redacted] also attacked RICHARD NIXON, current candidate for Governor of California, for repudiating the John Birch Society. [redacted] alluded several times to the "eradication of Jews."

[redacted] made the following statements:

"We went to Mississippi armed to the teeth.

"We were going to shoot anyone who tried to stop us or arrest us.

"I cannot say how we got there. We went over swamp country and rough terrain since the Federal troops were guarding all the streets and highways in Mississippi.

"I am tired since I have not had any rest for 12 days.

"I don't care if it is found out that we did go there armed.

"The Federal Marshals were armed and it probably was one of them that killed the reporter.

"I tried twice to talk to Gov. Barnett. The first time he did not seem who I was, but after the Gov. learned that I knew [redacted] he talked to me. He told me how much he enjoyed reading the Cross and the Flag. I told the Gov. to put the Mississippi National Guard under his control and to

[illegible] the Marshals for breaking the law. Although he [illegible] good man he does not know the ways of the enemy and did not take my advice.

"Former General WALKER did not try to urge the crowd on but on the contrary, he tried to make them stop.

"After the bail was set WALKER's backers had the $100,000.00 but no one would accept it.

"WALKER was kidnapped and BOBBY KENNEDY should be charged with the crime.

"KATZENBACH (Deputy Attorney General) was named as a Communist in General WALKER's book, and because of that KATZENBACH, a Jew, had WALKER arrested.

"That White Eskimo, WALTER WINCHELL, said in his column, the next state to integrate will be Alabama.

"I do not preach this, but I will see to it that every Jew leaves this country.

"All Senators and Congressmen should be notified by you regarding Sect. 1385, Title 18, U.S. Criminal Code, regarding the Felony Clause - U.S. Code of Judicial procedure. They will then be on notice regarding this law which makes it a crime if they do not start impeachment proceedings against the President, or, let's call him Mr. KENNEDY [illegible] all other officials who participated in the crime including BOBBY. The first one to be arrested for this crime is JIMMY ROOSEVELT.

"We are setting up a fund for General WALKER and our goal is $150,000.00. Send your donation to Box 2870 and we will see to it that it goes to that fund. Address it to the General Walker Fund."

The above information was incorporated in Los Angeles airtels and letterhead memoranda dated 10/1/62 and 10/17/62.

FD-204 (Rev. 12-8-52)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]-82, Ft. McPherson, Va.
[redacted]- OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
[redacted]- ONI, Charleston, S. C.
[redacted]- USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: [redacted] Office: LOS ANGELES
Date: November 6, 1962

Field Office File #: LA 157-554 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI -
EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER, CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted]

made phone call to General EDWIN A. WALKER from San Bernardino, or Los Angeles not located. [redacted]

- P -

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case is predicated on information received that individuals from the Los Angeles, California, area were travelling to the State of Mississippi to support Governor ROSS R. BARNETT in the desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LA 157-554

"The Regis[illegible]" Newspaper
Santa [illegible], California
Page A-4 (9/30/62)

This paper contains an item captioned "Councians Travel to Back Barnett," which reads as follows:

"Approximately 50 Orange County residents are en route to Mississippi to support Gov. ROSS BARNETT in his stand against a Federal Court order to admit a negro to the University of Mississippi campus, RAN RANKIN of La Habra reported.

"An unidentified spokesman for the group is quoted as saying, 'The time has come for all Americans to stand up for states' rights. The question here is not one of a Negro attending schools for whites but of the rights of sovereign states in our republic.'

"A telegram signed 'First California Volunteers' was reported sent to Gov. BARNETT. It read, 'Hold fast and pray. We are en route to stand beside Gen. EDWIN WALKER in the defense of the sovereign State of Mississippi. Our fight is all America's fight. BARNETT Yes, CASTRO, No.'"

[redacted]

7E

A record of a telegram sent by "First California Volunteers" could be located as having been sent from the following Western Union Offices:

Serial 1427

Pages 3 and 4

Both Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

[redacted] EDWIN A. WALKER, former Major General, U. S. Army, advised that on or about September 27, 1962, General WALKER received a phone call from [redacted] the Los Angeles, California, area, possibly San Bernardino, California, and offered to furnish WALKER with 25 submachine guns.

[redacted]

Serial 1427
Pages 6 thru 8a
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

LA 157-554

[redacted] 7D

[redacted]

Dallas, Texas, indicate that on October 5, 1952, at 10:55 a.m., a call was made from the telephone of EDWIN A. WALKER, residence, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard in Dallas, to Los Angeles, California, number AX 2-9413.

[redacted] 7C

Los Angeles "Times"
Newspaper Writer GENE SHERMAN

The Los Angeles "Times" newspaper of October 1, 1962, contains an article under the date line Oxford, Mississippi, with the by line of GENE SHERMAN. The article tells about witnessing a "mob" of 2,000 or more persons on the campus of the University of Mississippi.

[redacted]

Serial 1427
Pages 10 and 11
Both withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/2/62

1

[redacted] arrived in Oxford, Mississippi, on Saturday, September 29, 1962, and spent this day talking to townspeople at Oxford. On Sunday afternoon, September 30, 1962, he went onto the University of Mississippi campus about noon, and stayed there until about 3:30 p.m. talking to students. About 2:00 p.m., someone pointed out to him General EDWIN A. WALKER, who was riding in a car driving on the campus, which car, he recalled, had a Louisiana license. This was the only occasion he observed General WALKER.

[redacted]

7

On 10/31/62 at West Covina, California File # Los Angeles 157-554

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/1/62

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7C

FD 263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	MEMPHIS	11/[illegible]/62	10/30/62 - 11/7/62

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted]

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

AR [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REC 39

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/8/62, at Atlanta.

Memphis airtel to Bureau, dated 10/24/62.

- RUC -

- A* -

(COVER PAGE)

EX-103

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
3 - Memphis (157-147), (1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.)
1 - Atlanta (157-449)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1429 REC 38

8 NOV 15 1962

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Dept			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11/21/62			
How Fwd.	Ltr			
By	[illegible]			

Notations:

STAT SECT

1 cc Org. Ltr.

67 NOV 26 1962

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: G-2, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia
OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
United States Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Atlanta, Georgia 7C
Date: November 14, 1962

Field Office File #: 157-449 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

News reporters and photographers, who were in Oxford, Mississippi, on 9/30/62 and 10/1/62, interviewed. Many reported observing acts of violence. All except one state they would not be able to recognize participants in violence due to darkness, confusion, and tear gas. [redacted] 7D

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-28-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 7, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he saw former General EDWIN A. WALKER speaking at the base of the Confederate statue somewhere around 9:00 or 9:30 p.m. He said he was 35 or 40 yards from where WALKER was speaking and he could not hear his words. He noted that the crowd gathered around WALKER appeared to be mostly young people. He said most of them appeared to be young students. He received the impression that the students were mostly freshmen and sophomores.

[redacted] stated that before WALKER spoke at about 8:30 p.m. he observed the violence which took place in front of the Lyceum Building. He said that he was standing east of this building and witnessed the attack on the automobile [redacted] He said that shortly after this incident he was standing with [redacted] when a youth approached [redacted] and asked him where he was from. When [redacted] replied that he represented [redacted] the youth made a remark to the effect that [redacted] was a "nigger lover" and with this remark struck [redacted] a blow to the chest with his fist. He then turned to the crowd and shouted "let's get him." [redacted] stated that he would recognize this youth should he see him again. He described him as about 6' tall with short blond hair. He weighed about 160 pounds and had a very fair complexion. [redacted] stated that this youth was about 18 years old and appeared to be a freshman or sophomore.

[redacted] stated that he observed an effort made by the students to set the Army trucks on fire and he also observed a fire extinguisher squirted on a soldier who was trying to extinguish the flames. He said he observed many rocks and bottles thrown.

On 10/30/62 Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-449

SA [redacted]

by and [redacted] :evg Date dictated 11/1/62

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Serial 1429

Pages 3 and 4

Both Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-50) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 7, 1962

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] recalled that the violence started at about 8:00 p.m. when a group of youths started throwing rocks at U. S. Marshals in front of the Lyceum Building.

He said he saw and heard the speech made by former General EDWIN A. WALKER at the base of the Confederate statue. He said WALKER's speech did not make sense. During part of his speech he was urging nonviolence and then he would seem to be urging the students onto further violence. He said several times "keep it up, keep it up," and inferred that violence would force the U. S. Marshals to withdraw and take JAMES MEREDITH with them. He said he heard several youths who apparently were students express the opinion that WALKER was crazy. Miss

He stated he observed the violence in front of the Lyceum Building and saw youths let air out of tires, throw lighted cigarettes on top of trucks, and throw rocks and bottles at the U. S. Marshals.

[redacted] said that Mississippi State Troopers watched the violence but made little or no effort to stop it. 7D

[redacted] said he doubted very much if he would be able to recognize any of the persons whom he observed in acts of violence. He pointed out that it was dark and the tear gas made visibility extremely poor.

On 10/30/62 Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-449

SAs [redacted] and

by :evg Date dictated 11/1/62 7C

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Serial 1429

Pages 6 and 7

Both withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 7, 1962

1

[redacted] He advised that he arrived on the campus of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Mississippi, about 6:30 p.m. on September 30, 1962, and remained on the campus throughout the night with the exception of brief trips from the campus to the Ole Miss Motel. He said violence erupted on the campus about 8:00 p.m. when a crowd of youths whom he assumed to be students started throwing rocks at the U. S. Marshals who were stationed in the front of the Lyceum Building. He said at this point Mississippi State Troopers were between the Marshals and the crowd of students and that some of the troopers appeared to be making an effort to keep the students pushed back from in front of the Lyceum Building. He said that many rocks were thrown at the Marshals before the first tear gas grenade was exploded. 7D

[redacted] said he saw former General EDWIN A. WALKER speaking to a crowd of about 200 youths at the Confederate statute on the campus. He said he walked over and heard part of WALKER's speech. He recalled that WALKER stated in substance that he was not advocating violence but the students certainly had a right to demonstrate. He recalled that WALKER made a remark to the effect that the violence taking place on the campus would not help oust the Communists from Cuba. He placed the time of WALKER's speech at about 9:00 p.m. and said he later saw WALKER leaving the campus accompanied by two men. He fixed the time of WALKER's departure at about 11:00 p.m. 7D

[redacted] recalled that the crowd really became a mob at about 10:00 p.m. when outsiders began to pour onto the campus. He said he saw many students wearing shirts or sweaters indicating they were students at Mississippi State University at Starkville, Mississippi. He said he saw many rocks and bottles thrown at the Marshals. He recalled hearing shots which he recognized as both rifle and revolver shots beginning at about 10:00 p.m. He added that he did not personally see any of the mob carrying firearms. He said most were armed with sharpened sticks and bricks which were obtained from a building under construction nearby. 7D

On 10/31/62 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 157-449

SAs [redacted] and

by :avg Date dictated 11/1/62 7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	MEMPHIS	11/9/62	11/6-8/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

RW; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/18/62 at Memphis.
Memphis airtel to Bureau and interested offices 10/24/62.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

[redacted]

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1431

REC-29

NOV 15 1962

COPIES MADE:

(5) Bureau (157-101) (RM)
1 - OSI, 2nd Army Hq., Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - CO, 9th Logistical Gp, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
2 - Memphis (157-147) (1 - USA, Oxford) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (157-125) (RM)

See Dept. by R/S
10C Dep. Unit
11/21/62
FGW/pas

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53 NOV 29 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted] – 5th Army Hq., Fort McPherson, Ga.
– 5th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
– 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
– Oxford, Mississippi

Report of [redacted] Office: LITTLE ROCK

Date: 11/8/62

Field Office File #: LR 157-175 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] is reported friend of General EDWIN A. WALKER. Two members of the press of Little Rock who covered University of Mississippi rioting unable to furnish identities or descriptions of individuals participating in violence. One of these heard General WALKER shout, 'Charge!' to the University of Mississippi students. This newsman recorded a telephone interview with WALKER prior to WALKER's trip to Oxford, Mississippi.

- P -

DETAILS:

7C

7C

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Serial #431

Pages 2 and 3

Both Withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 31, 1962

1

[redacted]

went to Oxford, Mississippi, to cover the integration crisis there, arriving about 1:30 a.m., on October 1, 1962, remaining until October 3, 1962. He could not furnish any details concerning any specific act of violence in which he could furnish any description of the participants. As of the time he arrived, troops were moving into the area. There was considerable tear gas in the air around the campus. He had difficulty in attempting to get on the campus himself. He obtained permission from a military officer to proceed on the campus, but before he could leave the officer, one of the marshals rushed up and hit him [redacted] with a night stick causing him to leave the area immediately. He recalled seeing some young people throwing stones at military jeeps on the town square. He could not furnish any descriptions of any individuals involved. He did not photograph at close range any specific acts of violence, his photographs being of a general nature, and these were sent directly to GPI Headquarters in New York City. He did not see General WALKER while in Oxford.

7D

- 4 -

On 10/30/62 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # LR 157-173

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62

7C

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FBI

Date October 31, 1962

[redacted]

He covered the University of Mississippi integration trouble at Oxford, Mississippi, arriving there late night on Sunday night, September 30, 1962, and remained until October 4, 1962. He was unable to furnish any details concerning any specific acts of violence in which he could describe any of the participants.

He furnished the following information concerning matters which he could recall:

About two miles out of Oxford, Mississippi, he was stopped by the Mississippi State Police, who cautioned him to be careful and urged him not to go to the campus at all, pointing out that any kind of equipment taken to the campus might be damaged. [redacted] identified himself as being with the press and indicated his intention of going to the campus, the State Police gave him an escort to the [redacted] where most of the members of the press were staying.

[redacted] met two students from Vanderbilt University who refused to identify themselves but who inferred they had been to the University of Mississippi campus and were involved in the rioting. He could not describe these students.

[redacted] went to the campus where in the vicinity of the Lyceum Building students were [illegible] throwing the missiles. In this vicinity he saw a man in civilian clothes whom he understood to be General EDWIN A. WALKER. WALKER was talking to the students who were gathered there. WALKER was interrupted by a man who described himself as a minister and who pointed out to WALKER that since he appeared to be the friend of the students that WALKER should encourage the students to leave the area. WALKER asked the minister about his religious affiliations and the minister replied that he

On 10/[illegible] Little Rock, Arkansas File # LR 157-135

by [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62

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was an Episcopal minister. WALKER stated that he, too, was an Episcopalian, but at that moment he was ashamed of it, inferring that he was ashamed of the minister's attitude. Thereafter, WALKER made statements to the students to the effect that they should charge the marshals again, [redacted] specifically recalled that WALKER shouted, "Charge!" [redacted] later saw WALKER in the Lyceum Building when WALKER was brought in for questioning.

[redacted] recalled that a reporter for the Toronto Star was in front of the Colonial Hotel where he intended to get into his own car but made a mistake and got into the car of some other person. According to this reporter, he was beaten by unknown persons. [redacted] did not witness this incident.

[redacted] on Monday morning, October 1, 1962, he saw some camera man taking a picture of a soldier, at which time the soldier threw a rock at the camera man and threatened to shoot him if he took any more pictures. During the rioting at the campus [redacted] saw some men in plain clothes whom he believed to be Mississippi State Policemen whom he had seen in uniform earlier that night. He could not be positive and could not furnish any description of these individuals. [redacted] noted that when the soldiers took over the area around the campus that they refused to admit some State Policemen in uniform to enter the gate to go to State Police cars which had been parked inside the gate earlier that night. [redacted] recalled that on Monday, October 1, 1962, he saw men standing at street corners in the town of Oxford with their sleeves rolled up. These men had supplies of bricks and bottles which they threw at any automobile that bore an out-of-state license.

[redacted] advised that on about Thursday, September 27, 1962, he telephoned long distance from Little Rock, Arkansas, to General WALKER at Dallas, Texas, for a telephone interview of WALKER which [redacted] recorded. WALKER spent considerable time reading his prepared statement in which he urged his followers to take their camping equipment and go to Oxford, Mississippi. WALKER made a statement to the effect that when he was in Little Rock he was a soldier and had to serve the government, but that he is now a civilian and can stand up for what he believes. [redacted] recalled that WALKER made some statement concerning a number of followers he had in southern Louisiana and may have mentioned the number 10,000.

CD 157-175

[redacted] stated that if his recorded interview with WALKER was of any importance to the Government that he would make it available upon request.

7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	MEMPHIS	11/9/62	10/30-11/8/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/7/62 and captioned as above.

- P -

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview remaining news correspondents when they are available and report results.

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1432

COPIES MADE:

Bureau (157-401)
G-2/Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia
SI, Ninth District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
I, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
plus (157-117) USI, Oxford
(157-161)

DISSEMINATION OF THE ATTACHED REPORT

Dept (Sec)
RECD. 11/20/62
P/S

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1-G-2 [illegible] Army Headquarters,
[illegible]atherson, Georgia
1-OSI, [illegible] District,
[illegible]dale Air Force Base, Louisiana
Copy to: 1-ONI, [illegible] Naval District,
Charleston, South Carolina
Report of: 1-USA, Oxford, Mississippi
[redacted]
Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File No.: 11/9/62
157-[illegible]
Bureau File No.: 157-401

7C

Title:
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character:
RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis:
Results of interviews with following News Correspondents set forth:
[redacted]

7D

- F -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Serial 1432
Pages 2 and 3
Both Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

He stated that he, and [redacted] got into their automobile to listen to the President's speech which was broadcasted at 8:00 p.m., however, was forced out of the automobile due to the tear gas. After taking refuge in what he termed to be the Journalism building, they saw the injured being brought in and it was at this time that they saw the injured news photographer previously referred to. [redacted] stated he observed General WALKER (Lieutenant General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army, retired) shortly after the conclusion of the President's speech at 8:00 p.m. At that time he observed General WALKER walking past the Alumni building with four rather tough looking men who were apparently General WALKER's bodyguards. [redacted] had no further comment concerning this observation of General WALKER. [redacted] added he again saw General WALKER at about 9:00 p.m. at which time he was standing near a Confederate statue and was apparently addressing a group of men. [redacted] stated that at no time did he hear any of the comments which General WALKER had to make and observed no actions taken by the people as a result of what General WALKER had apparently said to them. 7D

[redacted] commented that the Mississippi State Troopers left the campus in a body on two occasions, once at about 8:00 p.m. and again at about 10:30 p.m. He added that by 11:00 p.m. the State Troopers were completely outside of the action. 7D

[redacted] had the following impressions of the rioters: 7D

1. Initially composed of students, most of whom were on the campus at the time. They were emotional and hostile to the United States Marshals.

2. Most of the students were not active in emotional hostility to the United States Marshals or the event at hand.

3. A minority of the students was certainly in the violence.

Serial 1432

Pages 5 & 6

Both Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

WFO 157-[redacted]

[redacted] stated he departed Oxford, Mississippi, for Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday afternoon September 29, 1962, and returned to Oxford, Mississippi, at about 8:00 a.m. on Sunday, September 30, 1962. While having lunch at the Mansion Restaurant in Oxford, he was accompanied by [redacted] stated the Mansion Restaurant was friendly to the reporters, but unsympathetic to the Northern views on integration. While lunch was in progress General WALKER (Lieutenant General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army, retired) walked into the restaurant. WALKER was accompanied by a youthful male assistant. According to [redacted] it was obvious that General WALKER desired to issue a statement to the press. [redacted] stated that he and his companions, [redacted] did not want to furnish General WALKER with an audience. However, since General WALKER was in a booth close to them, he said they could hear enough of General WALKER's talk to indicate that he was talking to some unidentified Southern reporters about "volunteers." General WALKER announced he would hold a press conference at 3:00 p.m. at the Ole Miss Motel, however, did not appear.

Continuing, [redacted] stated word was then received that the United States Marshals were coming in with MEREDITH. When [redacted] and others tried to get on the campus, they found their way barred by the Mississippi Highway Patrol. This so-called blockade lasted for sometime. Humorously, [redacted] commented that while waiting at this "blockade" [redacted] slipped by the Troopers at the bridge, gained access to the campus as an apparent student, and later returned to tell the American reporters and others who were waiting at the blockade that the students were shouting "to hell with KENNEDY." [redacted] stated that at about this time the Police blockade was suddenly abandoned and all of the reporters got on to the campus.

[redacted] stated he observed the smashing of [redacted] car on the campus. He said the University Police were standing around at the time, but were too few in number to do anything about it. He said he did not see General WALKER at the scene. He said he did not see any weapons used and said he had no descriptions of any individuals, nor any means by which he would be able to identify any of the participants in the violence which occurred. He said that in the beginning of the violence which took place, the crowd

WFO 157-[redacted]

seemed [redacted] composed mainly of students but that afterwards a bunch of "roughnecks" took over. [redacted] estimated a hard corps of about 400 activists and about 2000 watchers.

[redacted]

Serial 1432
Page 9
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted]

[redacted] was unable to identify any person involved or engaged in acts of violence on the campus of the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962, or in Oxford, Mississippi, during the time he was there. He added he observed no weapons being used by any of the participants in the violence and he stated that due to the confusion, the mob action and the irritating tear gas the evening of September 30, 1962, he was unable to identify or provide a description of anyone or detail any of his observations. He stated that during the height of the violence he merely held his camera high above the heads of the rioters and shot his pictures, trusting to luck he would get good results. He stated he took pictures of the mob violence around a station wagon which was damaged on the campus the evening of September 30, 1962, but that he had no idea of the identity of the owner of this station wagon or its occupants. He stated he later heard the station wagon was the property of [redacted]

[redacted] stated he did not see General WALKER (Lieutenant General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army, retired) at any time during his stay at Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted] stated he had no further information to furnish regarding persons or incidents at the University of Mississippi or at Oxford, Mississippi. He referred requests for photographs obtained to [redacted]

On 10/31/62 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 157-163

by SAs [redacted] JB:nln Date dictated 11/1/62

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Outside Scope

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted] stated he was on the campus of the University of Mississippi at approximately 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, September 30, 1962, after United States Marshals had surrounded the Lyceum. He observed violence, mob action and damage to the automobile of [redacted] He observed [redacted] escorted by Mississippi State Highway Patrol to safety after which [redacted] car was almost totally destroyed. He stated there was considerable mob hysteria and commotion but that he heard no shots fired and saw no weapons being carried or discharged by individuals or participants in the mob action. He was unable to identify or describe any of the individuals involved in the mob action which took place on the campus of the University of Mississippi the evening of September 30, 1962.

[redacted] stated that before 8:00 p.m., September 30, 1962, he took refuge in the first floor of the YMCA building after the tear gas had been released so did not witness much of the activity which followed thereafter. He stated that though he stayed on the campus most of the night, he left the area at frequent intervals in his attempts to locate a telephone in order to get his story out to his press. He stated he saw no firearms actually fired and heard no shots. He stated there was one exception in that he did see a campus policeman with a rifle which he later learned had been confiscated from an unidentified rioter. He stated he saw General WALKER (Lieutenant General EDWIN A. WALKER, United States Army, retired) for only a brief period of time of about ten minutes duration at which time General WALKER appeared to be talking to a group of people who had congregated near the Confederate monument. However, he did not hear what General WALKER had to say to these people and did not see any subsequent action taken by the people whom WALKER had been addressing.

On 10/31/62 Washington, D. C. File # WFO 157-163

by SAs [redacted] JB:nln Date dictated 11/1/62

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FIELD OFFICE	FILE OF OFFICE	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	11/6/62	10/4 - 11/2/62
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	
DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI		SA [redacted]	7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE	
		IM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY	

REC

REFERENCE

Memphis report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/62. 7C

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LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION - INFORMATION

A copy of this report is being submitted to New Orleans for information and assistance in view of the large number of leads which have been and will be given to the New Orleans Division by teletype and airtel in this case.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

(1) Will continue to follow and report results of investigation by Memphis and auxiliary offices, it being noted that leads have been set forth in separate communications and

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
MADE KWP Conj	157 401 1433
- Bureau (157-401)(AM) - USA, Oxford, Mississippi - G-2, 3rd Army Hdqtrs., Ft. McPherson, Ga. - OSI, 9th Dist., Barksdale AFB, La. - ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S.C. - New Orleans (Info)(157-221) - Memphis (157-147)	62-142 REC-4 EX-116 Rec. 32 NOV 7 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

67 NOV 26 1962

considerable additional investigation has already been conducted as of the date this report is written.

(2) Will cover any additional leads which are requested by the Department and which are approved by the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE

In reference to the Justice Department request that all faculty members of the University of Mississippi be interviewed with regard to any information they might be able to furnish relating to their observations during the course of the rioting in Oxford, Mississippi September 30 and October 1, 1962, it is pointed out that instant report includes numerous FD-302's reflecting observations of a portion of these faculty members. Additional positive interviews will be included in the next report to be submitted ten days hence. Numerous other faculty members have been contacted and have advised that they were either not present in Oxford on the pertinent dates or were not present in the vicinity of the rioting on the University Campus. In the next report the contacts with these faculty members will be set forth.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: USA, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI; G-2; 3rd ARMY HQ., FT. MC PHERSON, GA.; OSI, 9TH DISTRICT, BARKSDALE AFB, LA.; ONI, 6TH NAVAL DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MEMPHIS

Date: November 6, 1962

7C

File Number: ME 157-147 BUREAU FILE NO.:157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: Seven additional acting deputy U. S. Marshals, on duty University of Mississippi, 9/30 - 10/1/62, interviewed. Described violence observed but unable to identify persons engaged in violence. Results of incomplete Detention Log maintained by U. S. Marshals, Oxford, Miss., set out. Additional University of Miss., faculty members, who were on campus night of 9/30 and morning of 10/1/62 interviewed. Many of them observed acts of violence but claim unable to identify participants. Additional University of Miss., students possibly having knowledge of or information concerning identities of participants in violence interviewed. They did not furnish any positive information. List of news media present at Oxford prior to and during violence 9/30 and 10/1/62 obtained and set out. Results of interviews of those remaining in Oxford area and area covered by Memphis FBI set out. Additional information set out re Detainees and participants in rioting and violence 9/30 and 10/1/62, namely, [redacted] 7C [redacted], and EDWIN A. WALKER. List of persons fingerprinted at Oxford, Miss., following 9/30 and 10/1/62 violence set out. Investigation re other persons allegedly in Oxford 9/30 and/or 10/1/62 set out. Partial listing of auto license registrations of cars possibly at Oxford 9/30 and 10/1/62 set out. Additional anti-MEREDITH statements and activities reported. Information set out concerning guns and weapons. Additional negative results of Lafayette

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MR 157-147

County Mississippi Sheriff to solve slaying of French newsman PAUL GUIHARD reported. Results of FBI Laboratory examinations and latent fingerprint examinations set forth.

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DETAILS:

NE 157-147

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ME 137-[redacted]
WHL:[redacted]

I N D E X

There is set forth below an index of persons, guns and automobile license numbers mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated 11/6/62 at Memphis, Tennessee. For ready reference the names of witnesses and others who are not involved as participants in this case, as well as persons who are involved, have been indexed. Following the alphabetical index, there is set forth an index of guns and auto license numbers mentioned in this report. This excludes those guns mentioned in the FBI Laboratory reports set out in full in the last section of this report.

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Date 11/2/62

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that on September 30, 1962, he arrived on the campus in the area of the Lyceum Building at about 4:00 or 4:30 P.M., at which time he observed the U. S. Marshals around the Lyceum Building. At this time he recalled there were a few students in the area, however, they were quite orderly at that time. He stated that he remained in this area until about 7:00 or 7:30 P.M., during which time he observed the group building up and individuals in the mob began throwing bottles and rocks in the direction of the U. S. Marshals. He realized at this time that the marshals were preparing to fire gas grenades, at which time he left the immediate area and went to the area of the flagpole located in the grove east of the Lyceum Building. While at this point he observed individuals letting air out of tires of the trucks and observed some individuals throwing lighted cigarettes on the top of the canvas tops of the Army trucks which were used to transport the U. S. Marshals. 7D

He advised that he left the campus immediately after the tear gas shells were fired.

He returned to the campus at about 11:00 P.M. and was a good distance from the Lyceum Building, however, stated he observed several individuals on a bulldozer and stated they were driving this bulldozer in the general direction of the Lyceum Building. He stated that during most of this time he was in the vicinity of the Confederate monument and estimated he only stayed on campus for approximately fifteen minutes. During this time he advised he did not see former General EDWIN A. WALKER and stated frankly he was unable to recognize any of the individuals as being students at the University of Mississippi. He stated, however, that many in the group were young persons who were probably students, but stated they were unknown to him.

On 10/24/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MM 157-147

by SAs [redacted] Date dictated 10/26/62 7C

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He was unable to furnish any additional information in this regard and stated he did not at any time see General EDWIN A. WALKER on the campus at the University of Mississippi.

[redacted] did recall that he observed a jacket being worn by an unknown individual with the word "Outlaw" on the back of the jacket. He advised he was unable to further describe this individual and stated that he did not believe he was of student age.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/1/62

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he was present on the campus when General WALKER made his speech at the Confederate monument and stated to his knowledge General WALKER was advocating a protest, however, did not advocate violence. 7D

[redacted] stated that on several occasions during the speech individuals asked WALKER to lead them in the charge, however he did not answer nor did it appear to [redacted] that he was interested in any type of mob violence. [redacted] stated that it appeared to him that General WALKER was just advocating a non-violent protest in relation to the desegregation matter at the University of Mississippi. 7D

On 10/26/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MM 157-147

by [redacted] R.:nmw Date dictated 10/26/62 7C

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[redacted] stated that there were two other older individuals in the vicinity of WALKER, however, he had no knowledge whether they were connected with WALKER or not, nor could he identify them. 7D

[redacted] stated that it was his personal opinion that WALKER advocated no violence. 7D

[redacted] advised that later on in the evening, time unrecalled, he observed a person firing a rifle which he described as a .22 caliber rifle near the bulletin board near the Confederate monument. [redacted] stated that he could not identify this individual nor does he know whether or not this individual was taken into custody. [redacted] stated that the tear gas was very heavy in the vicinity and obstructed his view. [redacted] advised that he would be unable to identify any of the individuals he observed as none were known to him personally. 7D

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ME 157-147

[redacted] 7D

Around 10:00 p.m. [redacted] received a telephone call from [redacted] 7D who said that General EDWIN WALKER was making a speech on the campus. [redacted] then came back to the campus, arriving around 10:15 p.m. He did not, however, see General WALKER. [redacted] went to the YMCA on the campus and [redacted] told him that [redacted] had heard WALKER's speech. [redacted] stayed at the YMCA for about 20 minutes. While there he saw a crowd of people throwing rocks at some government vehicles. He also saw [redacted] come into the YMCA who said he had been shot. [redacted] examined the boy's stomach and saw what appeared to be [redacted] "powder burns". The shots had not penetrated the boy's skin. [redacted] did not know the name of this boy but [redacted] this picture was in the Commercial Appeal, a Memphis, Tennessee, daily newspaper, within the next two or three days of [redacted] visit. This photograph showed the boy holding up his shirt. The boy did not say how he had been shot. Around 1:45 p.m. [redacted] left the campus.

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 15, 1962

[redacted] denied that he had observed anyone shooting a .22 rifle on the night of September 30, 1962, but admitted that he was on the University of Mississippi campus along with another student by the name of [redacted]. He stated that he had been on the campus around 11:00 or 12:00 p.m. He stated on the night of September 30, 1962, as he was walking toward the Lyceum Building, he heard something hit the ground which sounded like a rifle shot about ten or fifteen feet in front of him. [redacted] stated that he could not be certain if this was a .22 rifle, but it sounded like a shot that hit the ground.

[redacted] denied that he had participated in the rioting on the University of Mississippi campus, but indicated that he had heard General WALKER make some statements. He stated that he could not be certain what General WALKER said and did not feel that he would make a good witness concerning him.

On 10/10/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/11/62

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-13-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI(

1

Date 10/19/62

[redacted] TD

[redacted] advised that he arrived in Oxford, Mississippi at around 6:00 a.m. Sunday, September 30, 1962, and nothing of any consequence happened during the day. He advised that between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m. that date, he went onto the campus of the University of Mississippi, and jointed a milling crowd of students and people. Later in the evening, when the U. S. Marshals had arrived and had surrounded the Lyceum Building, he observed the students and people shouting and throwing rocks and cursing. He stated that there was quite a bit of commotion during that time but there was no real violence evidenced at that time. He stated that what appeared to him to trigger the early rioting was a Tele News Cameraman and his wife who were making photographs of the crowd. He stated he then heard glass breaking and he assumed that a car had been smashed. He stated that he did not see the car being smashed but within the next few minutes he heard about three other cars being smashed.

Between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., General EDWIN A. WALKER arrived near the Confederate Monument on the University Campus. He stated that this was after the U. S. Marshals had used teargas shells on the crowd and as the General began speaking, the students and people quitened down. [redacted] advised that there were approximately 150 people listening to the General speak. [redacted] advised that he made notes concerning the General's remarks but was not able to quote the speech verbatim as it was difficult to write and appear as a student to the other members of the group.

[redacted] referred to his notes and advised that the General stated miscellaneous compliments to the members of the crowd for the protests they were making against the U. S. Government and indicated that they had a right to

On 10/16/62 at Nashville, Tennessee File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/17/62

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protest under the Constitution. He continued that the blood shed at the University of Mississippi was on the hands of the Federal Government and the agencies of the Government. He further stated that what had happened at the university was the result of a sellout, indicating that he (General WALKER) had received information from Governor BARNETT that State Highway Patrol Director BIRDSONG had specific orders not to allow any federal officers or U. S. Marshals on the Ole Miss Campus. WALKER further indicated that BIRDSONG had capitulated and had given the orders to let the Marshals on the campus. WALKER indicated that this happening on the campus was a long route to Cuba.

[redacted] stated that at this point, he would be able to quote the General verbatim when he made the statement in reference to the rioting that "You can continue. Many people from out of state are heading for Oxford." He stated at this point, General WALKER left the vicinity of the Monument and walked away. 7D

[redacted] felt that the above statement by General WALKER gave sanction to the rioters to continue their rioting and felt that the General's speech had excited the rioters further. He stated that after this speech, the rioting on the campus reached a new tempo and became really bad. 7D

[redacted] stated he was unable to identify anyone personally who had participated in the riot but stated there was a large number participating. 7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted] upon interview furnished the following information: 7D

[redacted] stated that he was at Oxford, Mississippi, from approximately 6:30 p.m. on September 30, 1962, to approximately 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 2, 1962, in connection with the efforts to register JAMES MEREDITH at the University of Mississippi. He advised that he arrived at the University of Mississippi campus at approximately 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. on September 30, 1962. He advised that when he started to enter the University of Mississippi campus, he was advised by a member of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol as well as a student against going on the campus. However, he parked his automobile behind the Journalism Building and walked on to the University of Mississippi campus. He advised that when he arrived on the campus, that he observed a man standing on the base of the statue or monument on the campus talking, and that this individual was General EDWIN WALKER and that he stayed close to General WALKER for a period of time. He advised that he overhead General WALKER make a statement to the effect to the individuals who were gathered around him that any blood shed that occurred on the University of Mississippi campus was on the hands of the Federal Government. He also heard General WALKER state that he had been contacted by an aide of Governor ROSS BARNETT during the day and that Governor BARNETT had felt that Mississippi had been sold out. [redacted] stated that he then observed General WALKER to pause in his statements and those individuals who were gathered about the monument, began to holler, "Who".

He advised that General WALKER permitted this question "Who" to be stated several times and then General WALKER answered "Birdsong". [redacted] stated that an Episcopal minister was in the area of the monument and was apparently trying to speak to the individuals gathered in that area and that General WALKER made a comment to those gathered in that area that this Episcopal minister made General WALKER ashamed to be an Episcopalian. [redacted] stated that this minister did not actually talk to those 7D

On 10/30/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62 7C

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individuals gathered at that point. [redacted] stated that he at no time heard General WALKER make any direct statement to incite riot or action on the part of the individuals who were gathered near the monument or at any time during that night. He advised that from the remarks which are set out above and other remarks which he cannot recall that he considered the statements made by General WALKER to be inflamatory but General WALKER never at any time in his hearing made any direct command or direct suggestion to his listeners to perform any acts of riot. [redacted] stated that he also likewise did not hear General WALKER make any comments to calm, placate, or disperse the crowd. [redacted] stated that he was not present when WALKER first started talking to the individuals in the area and he [redacted] came after General WALKER had begun to talk and therefore he did not hear all that General WALKER had to say. [redacted] stated that with General WALKER was a man whom he would describe as being a white male, approximately 26 years of age, 5' 11" tall, weighing 145 lbs., blond crew cut hair, a dark gray or black business suit, thin face, pointed face with sharp features and gave the appearance of being an ivy-league type. This individual made a comment that he was with General WALKER and [redacted] stated that he believed that he observed this individual with a pad of paper making notes. [redacted] stated that he never did hear this man's name mentioned. He advised that this individual was not the same individual whom he observed with General WALKER when General WALKER was arraigned in Federal Court on October 1, 1962. [redacted] stated that when he arrived on the campus that the U. S. Marshals had already fired tear gas projectiles and that he would estimate that approximately 300 people were in the area of the monument listening to General WALKER. He advised that after General WALKER spoke to these individuals, that this entire crowd of approximately 300 people advance toward the Lyceum Building where the U. S. Marshals were located. He advised that the first group of men marched ahead and that General WALKER walked toward the Lyceum Building with the second group of individuals. [redacted] stated that he walked with General WALKER toward the Lyceum Building.

[redacted] stated that he did not hear General WALKER say anything to direct the activities of this group of people and did not observe General WALKER throw any objects or engage in any violence. He advised that he observed

General WALKER make a nodding of his head when objects were being thrown but that he, [redacted] thought that this action of General WALKER nodding his head was not done so to influence the crowd that was a personal reaction on the part of General WALKER. He advised that when this group moved toward the Lyceum Building that some of the individuals in this group yelled at the Marshals and that a group on the right of those marching toward the Lyceum Building yelled at the Marshals whether or not a truce could be obtained. [redacted] stated that several of the United States Marshals stepped out in front and told the individuals to send some senior students to talk the matter over. [redacted] stated that General WALKER did not step up at that time and that a group of students talked to the U. S. Marshals. He advised that the students, after talking with the Marshals, came back to the crowd and stated that the Marshals had agreed that if the rocks and other objects were not thrown, that no more gas would be shot. [redacted] stated that the terms of this "truce" were not accepted by the crowd and the crowd advanced again toward the Marshals.

7D

[redacted] stated that he observed a group of individuals pushing an old firetruck toward the U. S. Marshals at the Lyceum Building and squirting water through the hoses toward the U. S. Marshals.

7D

[redacted] stated that shortly thereafter, he went to Baxter Hall and that he would estimate that he arrived at Baxter Hall at around 11:30 p.m. He advised that while he was at Baxter Hall talking to the U. S. Marshals, that one of the Marshals said something to the effect of "look out" at which time a bottle came crashing down near where he was standing. He advised that he did not see anyone throw this bottle.

[redacted] stated that on one occasion, on the lawn of the Chemistry Building or the building located next to the Chemistry Building or in the area, that he personally observed men behind some bushes who had guns in their possession. He advised that these individuals had either rifles or shotguns and were dressed in khaki clothing and did not appear by their dress or appearance to be students, but appeared to be older people and of heavier build than the average student.

7D

[redacted] advised that these individuals were not dressed as students. He stated that he did not see the faces of these individuals and would not be able to describe them or identify them and that he did not actually see them shooting these guns. [redacted] stated that he observed Molotov cocktails being thrown at the Marshals at the Lyceum Building on the night of September 30, 1962, and also heard shots, although he did not see anyone actually shooting a gun. He also saw lighted objects being thrown and on one occasion saw one individual with a barrel of what he assumed was gasoline bringing this barrel to the area of the Lyceum Building or where the rioting was occuring. He could not describe this individual or identify him. He advised that he observed the activities in connection with setting fire to the automobile belonging to radio station WMPS of Memphis, Tennessee, but could not identify or describe the individuals responsible for these acts. 7D

[redacted] stated that shortly after midnight, he again went to the monument and General WALKER was at the monument at that time. He observed an individual in the area whom he would describe as being in his early 20's, a white male, fairly short, being 5' 8" tall, and weighing about 155 pounds, and having a thick southern accent. He advised that this individual had blond curly hair, and was dressed in old clothing and had a gash in his head. He advised that obviously to him this individual was not a student but was an outsider and was uneducated and that actually he had seen this individual in the Lyceum Building on the morning of October 1, 1962, after he had been arrested by U. S. Marshals. He stated that this individual was talking to General WALKER near the monument and that from what this individual stated to WALKER or in his comments, he assumed that he was from outside the state of Mississippi as he had indicated that he had driven a long way. [redacted] stated that he did not actually see this individual engage in any violence or riotous acts. 7D

[redacted] also stated that at around 1:30 a.m. he observed an individual near General WALKER at the monument whom he would describe as being a white male being about 6' tall, weighing 160 lbs., lanky build with a round, smooth face, and being 19 to 24 years of age. This individual had dark, close-cropped hair and was dressed in a dress shirt open at the neck and was wearing a jacket. He advised that 7D

this individual could possibly have been a student. He advised that he remembers this individual because he had a highball in his hand and asked General WALKER if he was a sheriff. The individual who has been described hereinbefore as having a cut on his head, spoke up according to [redacted] and told the individual with the highball in his hand that he could call him "High Sheriff" referring to General WALKER.

[redacted] stated that he saw General WALKER again on the morning of October 1, 1962, at approximately 11:30 a.m. in the Lyceum Building after General WALKER had been arrested.

[redacted] stated that on Monday morning, October 1, 1962, at around 8:00 a.m. when he left his room at the hotel in Oxford, that he observed rock-throwing activities on the part of individuals in the square where the Courthouse is located. He advised that the individuals were throwing rocks and bottles at soldiers who were located on the street. He stated that these individuals were on the Courthouse lawn and throwing rocks and other objects out at the soldiers west of the Courthouse lawn. He stated that these individuals were in clusters and were rough-looking individuals whom he did not think were students, as they did not give the appearance or were dressed as students.

He advised that in company with [redacted] that he then went to the Mansion Cafe in Oxford, arriving there at about 9:00 a.m. He advised that the front door of the Mansion Cafe was locked and they were permitted to enter by a side door. He stated that there were other newspaper reporters in the Mansion Cafe at that time. He advised that he then looked out the window on Lamar Street or the street which runs south from the Courthouse, and observed individuals on both sides of the street, throwing rocks, bottles and objects at soldiers as they were passing along the street in jeeps and trucks. He observed individuals breaking windshields and glasses of the jeeps and trucks as they traveled along the street. He advised as the trucks and jeeps were moving along, and one group would pass, that these individuals would go into the street, gather up the rocks and other objects and then throw these rocks and objects at the next group or convoy of soldiers that would pass along this street.

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Pages 164 thru 167

All withheld

Outside Scope

b 7C

b 7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-21-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 2, 1962

[redacted] upon interview furnished the following information: 7B

[redacted] advised that he was at Oxford, Mississippi, for the purpose of covering the events pertaining to the registration of JAMES MEREDITH at the University of Mississippi from September 26, 1962, until Wednesday, October 3, 1962. He advised that on the afternoon of September 30, 1962, he was at the airport at Oxford, Mississippi, when U. S. Marshals arrived at the airport. He advised that on the night of September 30, 1962, he arrived on the campus of the University of Mississippi at about 8:05 or 8:10 p.m. and first went to the Alumni Building. He advised that the U. S. Marshals had fired the tear gas and he observed that most of the activity pertaining to violence was taking place at a point about 100 yards east of the Journalism Building, which is on University Avenue near the entrance to the campus. He advised that he stayed on the campus until approximately 2:30 a.m., October 1, 1962. He advised that while he was on the campus he saw individuals throwing molotov cocktails, rocks and bricks; but he is unable to describe the individuals engaging in such violence and is unable to identify them.

He advised that he saw General EDWIN WALKER at around 10:30 or 11:00 p.m., September 30, 1962, standing approximately 15 feet west of the monument on the University of Mississippi campus and that there were two other young men with him at the time. He advised that he overheard one of these individuals ask General WALKER if he thought they could win, and General WALKER did not reply to this question. He advised that on one occasion he was near General WALKER when a young man came up to General WALKER and was bleeding from the head and someone remarked to General WALKER that they thought that something should be done for this individual. The only comment that General WALKER made at that time was something to the effect, "What's wrong with him?" [redacted] advised that he saw no overt acts of violence on the part of WALKER at any time. 7D

On 10/30/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 1433

Pages 169 thru 173

All withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

With respect to the activities of former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER on the University of Mississippi campus during the night in question, [redacted] said he did not personally see or hear General WALKER and that the information he used in his broadcasts concerning WALKER had been secured from the student "spotters" mentioned hereinbefore. 7D

Before leaving the Chemistry Building at about 3:00 a.m., October 1, 1962, [redacted] observed the group of individuals in that area hand Coke bottles and pitching cases of empty bottles out the back window near the rear door of the Chemistry Building where someone on the outside was taking the bottles. 7D

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Pages 175 thru 200
All withheld
Outside Scope
b 7C
b 7D

[redacted] stated that he remained in this crowd on the campus from the time he arrived there between 1 and 1:30 a.m. until around 3:30 to 4 a.m. October 1, 1962. He stated that he recalls that [redacted] was with him throughout most of this time and that [redacted] told him that he, [redacted] was going back to the car. He stated that for some reason he remained in the crowd for a matter of a few minutes, not over thirty minutes, and then walked away from the bridge and the campus toward his car, expecting to find [redacted] there. He stated that [redacted] was not around the car, that a window had been broken in his car, and that he drove alone to a point in the Oxford business district which was located between a drugstore on the corner of the square and a Texaco service station which was approximately two to four blocks from where he had originally parked. [redacted] stated that he remained around the car and in the nearby area until the drugstore opened after daylight. He stated that he was concerned about [redacted] whereabouts because [redacted] is only seventeen years of age, and finally decided that [redacted] had possibly been arrested by the troops. He stated that he stayed around the above mentioned Texaco service station practically all day and made various telephone calls attempting to locate [redacted] He stated that at approximately 3 p.m., Army troops saw him sitting on the curb near the service station, arrested him, took him to the National Guard Armory and then to the Lyceum Building on the campus of the university. He stated that he found [redacted] in this building, that he was interviewed and released but continued waiting for [redacted] until the latter was released, when they left for Memphis, arriving at his residence at about 7:30 p.m., October 1, 1962.

7D

[redacted] stated that while he was in the drugstore mentioned above, which was located on a corner across from the town square in Oxford, that a group of men came into the drugstore and that some of these men called one of the others "General WALKER." He stated that most of the men in this group in the drugstore had cameras, that he assumed they were newspapermen, and that someone in this group told him and several other people in the drugstore, whose names he did not know, that they would have to leave the drugstore so that General WALKER could have a conference. He stated that he heard no discussion by the man that appeared to be General WALKER except this individual made a statement

7D

to the effect "We have nothing left to fight with except the News." [redacted] stated that after leaving the drugstore, he never saw General WALKER again and had not seen him previously.

[redacted] stated that at no time was he on the University of Mississippi campus so far as he knows, unless it was during the original effort to find the campus about 1 a.m. or shortly thereafter when he drove near some large buildings but turned around and left that area because of tear gas. He stated that he does not recall seeing any people on the campus near the point where he turned around and then went to the area near the bridge. He stated that so far as he knows, he was positive that he was never on foot at any time on the University of Mississippi campus and that he spent the entire time immediately across the bridge away from the campus.

[redacted] stated that in the area around the bridge he recalls having seen very few United States Marshals and pointed out that after arriving in the Lyceum Building and observing the Marshals that it was apparent that their dress was distinctively different from that of the troops.

[redacted] stated that at no time did he participate in any violence against the Marshals or the troops and that he neither threw rocks nor cursed them.

[redacted] was asked whether or not he had made the statement to someone on the University campus that he had hit a United States Marshal with an iron pipe. [redacted] stated that he never told anyone that he hit a United States Marshal with an iron pipe, that he never saw anyone with an iron pipe hit a Marshal and does not know how such a story could have been attributed to him. He again pointed out that so far as he knows, he did not even see any United States Marshals until he was taken to the Lyceum Building by the troops that arrested him.

[redacted]

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All withheld
Outside Scope
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4
ME 15

[redacted] 7D

"I followed these two boys to what I believe was the north edge of the circular park where I saw what I believe was a newspaper reporter and his wife in a new-looking 1961 Plymouth. Some young men, who I thought were students at the University, saw that this man had a camera, and one or more of them threw rocks at the car, breaking one or more windows therein. I last saw this Plymouth as it was driving away from the area.

"At no time did I knowingly see General Edwin Walker, and I have no knowledge regarding him or his activities on the campus.

[redacted] 7D

Serial 1433

Pages 214 thru 236

All withheld

Outside Scope

b 7C

b 7D

RE EDWIN A. WALKER

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date October 16, 1962

[redacted] was first advised that he was not required to talk to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that any information which he did furnish could be testified to against him in a court of law; and that he had the right to an attorney. [redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] drove this car to Oxford, Mississippi on the afternoon or evening of September 30, 1962, no exact time indicated. He met several boys of college age, assumed by him to be students at the University of Mississippi on the campus, and he drove them to a service station just off the campus where they wanted to get some gasoline and coke bottles. He stated that he did not know any of these boys and did not believe that he could identify them if he should see them again. 7D

While at this service station, he introduced himself to a man whom he recognized to be General WALKER from newspaper photographs of WALKER. He had only a brief, casual conversation with WALKER and could not recall anything that was said.

[redacted] then drove with the boys into Oxford and started into the University campus through the Main Gate. They were stopped, however, by the Highway Patrol, and [redacted] parked the car. [redacted] separated from these boys when they left the car, and he proceeded onto the campus "to see what was going on." The boys went their own way, and he did not believe that they took the coke bottles and gasoline with them. He was gone some time, and when he came back to the car, however, the gasoline and coke bottles were gone. 7D

On 10/12/62 at Pontotoc, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/12/62 7C

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[redacted] could not furnish any time estimate, either specific or general, for the above occurrences. He denied securing the gasoline or coke bottles, or helping to load them. He claimed that while on the campus he "just watched" and did not take part in any violence whatever. 7D

[redacted] declined at this point to furnish further information. In the course of the interview, [redacted] stated that he was a "State's Righter"; that this situation in Mississippi had caused him to lose confidence in our Government; that, while he felt the FBI investigation would attempt only to report the facts, the results of this investigation might be "slanted" by the Government; and that he resented Government interference in this matter which he considered to be a Mississippi affair. 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] did not wish to furnish a signed statement.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date October 16, 1962

[redacted] 7D

She stated that she has no first-hand knowledge that General WALKER had incited students to riot on the evening of September 30, 1962, but stated that she had heard this through hearsay from male students of the University and girls who resided in her dormitory.

[redacted] tated that on Sunday night, September 30, 1962, she returned to the campus and drove around the campus, then went to her dormitory. She stated that she and other occupants of the dormitory had to leave the dormitory because of tear gas. She stated they went up on the campus a short distance but did not see or identify anyone connected with the rioting activities. 7D

[redacted] was of the opinion that most of the rioting was encouraged by outsiders but stated she had no specific information as to who had encouraged the rioting on the University of Mississippi campus. 7D

On 10/12/62 Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

SA [redacted]

by _____ Date dictated 10/12/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/16/62

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] said he arrived on the University of Mississippi Campus, Oxford, Mississippi, about 1:30 a.m., October 1, 1962.

[redacted] said that while he was at Oxford, Mississippi, he did not see or have any conversation with General E. A. WALKER. He said he did not hear WALKER make any statements. 7D

On 10/13/62 at Fulton, Mississippi File # MK 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/15/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 11, 1962

1

[redacted] said that at about 8 p.m. to 8:15 p.m. he was stationed in front of the Lyceum Building, which was surrounded by United States Marshals, and the crowd of students was gathered in the circle in front of the Lyceum Building. He said he was told to keep the crowd back, but they had pushed part way across the road toward the Lyceum Building. He said his partner was hit by a shell from the Marshals, and [redacted] took him toward the Chemistry Building to wash his face and clothes of gas residue and then took him to the campus hospital.

Upon returning from the hospital they returned to the circle in front of the Lyceum Building by approaching between the new Science Building being built and the old Science Building. From this position he saw someone at the rebel statue talking to a part of the crowd. He did not know this person and never heard anything he said. He later heard someone say that this was General WALKER, and he recognized a picture in the paper later of General WALKER as this individual. At this time it was about 9 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., and he had returned for about ten minutes. Then additional gas was fired, and he left the area.

[redacted] said he did not recognize any student in the crowd, he saw no student throw anything and saw no one with any gun. [redacted] said he thought he knew most of the students. He said many of those in the crowd were outsiders. 7D

On 10/10/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/10/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/15/62

[redacted]

He stated that at no time did he ever see General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Alumni House.

[redacted]

On 10/11/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] - 243 - Date dictated 10/12/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

Serial 1433

Pages 244 thru 295

All withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] was shown a photograph of General EDWIN A. WALKER but [redacted] said General WALKER was not identical with the man with the gray tousled hair who was arrested by the soldiers. 7D

[redacted]

7D

Serial 1433

Pages 297 thru 361

All withheld

Outside Scope

b7C

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 1 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

U R G E N T 11/19/62 3-03 PM CEK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS /157-147/ /2P/

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RM.

U. S. ATTORNEY H. M. RAY, OXFORD, MISS., ADVISED TODAY HEARING ON MOTION FOR JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF MENTAL COMPETENCY OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER WILL COMMENCE TEN AM, NOV. [redacted] NINETEEN SIXTY TWO AT OXFORD, MISS.

[redacted] UNIV. OF MISS., 7D ADVISED THAT AT ELEVEN THIRTY AM TODAY, GENERAL WALKER AND HIS ATTORNEYS APPEARED AT UNIV. OF MISS. CAMPUS AND ATTEMPTED TO SEE [redacted] DECLINED TO SEE THEM AND GROUP THEN ATTEMPTED TO SEE [redacted] WHO ALSO DECLINED TO SEE THEM. ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR WALKER AND ATTORNEYS TO MEET WITH JACKSON D. DOTY, ATTORNEY FOR UNIVERSITY. PURPOSE OF WALKER WANTING TO SEE UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS UNKNOWN TO [redacted]

ST-117 157-401-1438

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISS. [redacted] ADVISED THAT WALKER AND HIS ATTORNEYS PLAN TO CONTACT [redacted] 7D , WHO, AS BUREAU PREVIOUSLY ADVISED, TRIED TO SPEAK TO CROWD GATHERED TO HEAR

67 NOV 26 1962

END PAGE ONE

WALKER DURING RIOT, SEPT. THIRTY, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO.

U. S. ARMY OFFICIALS ADVISED THAT CROWD OF STUDENTS GATHERED IN FRONT OF STUDENT UNION BUILDING, UNIV. OF MISS., TWELVE TWENTY PM TODAY, POSSIBLY IN CONNECTION WITH WALKER-S VISIT TO CAMPUS. SURVEY OF CAMPUS BY BUREAU AGENTS FAILED TO LOCATE ANY GATHERING OF STUDENTS OR ANY ACTIVITY OTHER THAN NORMAL.

END AND ACK PLS

4-08 PM OK FBI WA MET

TU DISC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : [redacted] Belmont

DATE: 11/20/62

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Our Memphis Office has advised that former Major General Walker and Attorneys Joe Matthews of Dallas, Texas, and C. J. Watts of Oklahoma City checked into a hotel in Oxford on the night of 11/18/62. He is scheduled to appear before U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton in Oxford at 10:00 A.M., 11/20/62.

According to USA Ray, the hearing will be on a motion for a judicial determination as to Walker's mental capacity.

[redacted] advised that at 11:30 A.M., 11/19/62, General Walker and his attorneys appeared at the University campus and attempted to see [redacted] declined to see the group and they then attempted to see [redacted] who also declined to see them. According [redacted] arrangements were made for the Walker group to meet with Jackson Doty, the University Attorney. [redacted] advised he did not know why Walker desired to see University officials. 7D

[redacted] indicated he learned that Walker and his attorney planned to contact [redacted] was present on the campus during the rioting on the night of 9/30/62 while Walker was addressing crowds there. [redacted] attempted to dissuade the crowds from participating in violence and Walker allegedly told the crowd that he himself was an Episcopalian and that [redacted] made him ashamed of this fact. 7D

157-401-454

U. S. Army officials advised that a crowd of students gathered in front of the Student Union Building on the University campus around 12:30 P.M., 11/19/62, possibly in connection with Walker's visit. Bureau Agents at the campus, however, did not observe any such gathering of students and activity appeared to be normal.

157-401

FCW:cag
(6)

ST-108

27 NOV 23 1962

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
KANSAS CITY	MEMPHIS	11-18-62	10-3-62 - 11-2-62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: JB

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTIC
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

REC-49

REFERENCES:

Kansas City teletypes to Bureau and New Orleans, 10/5-7/62;
Kansas City Airtels to Bureau and Memphis, 10/5-7/62;
Memphis Airtels to Bureau, 10/6-24/62;
Kansas City Airtel to Bureau, 10/12/62;
Report of [redacted] 10/16/62, at Dallas;
Kansas City Airtel to Memphis, 11/1/62 (Interoffice)
Minneapolis Letter to Bureau, 10/11/62.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Additional information concerning [redacted] referred to in this report is contained in a Letterhead Memorandum prepared

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
5-Bureau (157-401)
1-G-2 Third Army Hq., Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1-OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1-ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
3-Memphis 157-141) (1-USA, Oxford)
2-Kansas City (62-7999)

157-401-1460

REC-49

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Dept	(3cc)		
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11/21/62			
How Fwd.	P/S			
By	FCullpher			

Notations

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, [redacted] Army Hq., Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, [redacted] District, Barksdale [redacted], Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: S[redacted] 7C Office: KANSAS CITY
Date: 11-12-62

Field Office File No.: KC 62-7999 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICE; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] observed General EDWIN A. WALKER making speech to group of students on University of Mississippi campus on evening of September 30, 1962. [redacted] cannot identify anyone who took part in the rioting or violence on the campus. The Springfield Daily News, on October 2, 1962, contained article indicating General WALKER was flown to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, October 1 1962, after having been arrested at Oxford, Mississippi. On October 6, 1962, WALKER released from U. S. Medical Center on $50,000 property bond signed by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE WALKER, JR., Kerrville, Texas, a brother, and by General WALKER and his mother, CHARLOTTE. Bond returnable Northern District of Mississippi, Oxford. Individuals receiving long-distance telephone calls from office of WALKER in Dallas, Texas, identified. 7D

-RUC-

DETAILS:

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KC 62-7999

by Minneapolis, October 10, 1962, previously furnished Bureau and Office of Origin.

[redacted]

TC
TD

(COVER PAGE)

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-1-62

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] advised that after taking the film he decided to leave the campus and return to his motel in order to save this film because as he stated anyone with a camera was "fair game". He returned to his motel and did not see the start of the rioting on the campus.

7D

After returning to his motel he loaded his camera with a fast film inasmuch as it was so dark that the usual film was no good and was going to return to the campus. He returned to the campus and went through a grove of trees where he saw General WALKER making a speech to a group of students from a statue. He could not hear all of the speech, but stated General WALKER was telling the students to the effect that they had now made their point.

On 10-29-62 at Manhattan, Kansas File # KC 62-7999

by SA [redacted] bjs/jb Date dictated 10-30-62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] stated at no time did he observe any weapons, but did observe individuals throwing large rocks. He cannot identify anyone who took part in the rioting or violence that took place on the campus. 7D

[redacted] did observe students gathering at a Confederate Statute and head enmasse for the Lyceum Building, but each time they would get near the building, the United States Marshal's would shoot tear gas toward them and they would retreat. 7D

[redacted] stated he did not see any one individual commit any violence and cannot now identify anyone who took part in the activities at the University of Mississippi. 7D

KC 62-1999

At Springfield, Missouri:

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

The Springfield Daily News, Springfield, Illinois, morning edition of October 2, 1962, reflects that former Major-General EDWIN A. WALKER was flown to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, on October 1, 1962, after having been arrested at Oxford, Mississippi, in connection with racial rioting at the University of Mississippi.

On October 3, 1962, U. S. Commissioner AXIE POWELL, advised attorneys for General EDWIN A. WALKER presented a writ of Habeas Corpus this date. Mrs. POWELL advised she [illegible] the petition and explained to the attorneys that this type of petition correctly filed U. S. District Court, Kansas City, Missouri, and she would be out of order to [illegible] it. She said she informed the attorneys they could discuss taking the petition up here with U. S. District Court Judge JOHN W. OLIVER, who at the time was [illegible] in Springfield.

Later on October 3, 1962, she stated the attorneys had conferred with Judge OLIVER; however, he deferred any decision pending consultation with Chief Judge FLOYD R. GIBSON at Kansas City, Missouri. She advised OLIVER made several attempts to contact GIBSON at Kansas City by telephone with negative results.

POWELL advised the petition alleges WALKER being illegally detained at the Medical Center and names RUSSELL O. SETTLE, Respondent. She stated WALKER's attorneys are attempting at Oxford, Mississippi, to have Judge CLAUDE CLAYTON there have the commitment set aside. The petition further contends WALKER illegally transported to the Medical Center after being arraigned by U. S. Commissioner in the Northern District of Mississippi and that the commitment was issued without a hearing before the Judge.

On October 4, 1962, Mrs. POWELL, advised WALKER's attorneys were permitted to file Habeas Corpus petition with

KC 62-7999

the U. S. District Court, Kansas City, Missouri, through her office. The case is assigned to the Honorable JOHN W. OLIVER, Judge, Western District of Missouri. On this date OLIVER issued a Show Cause Order directing the government within five days to show cause why the Petitioner, General WALKER, should not be permitted to make bond. He further directed the government within ten days to answer the writ as to why the Petitioner is being detained. The Petitioner was directed to answer within ten days as to why he should not be held.

On October 6, 1962, at 11:57 PM, CST, General WALKER was released on $50,000 property bond signed by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE WALKER, JR., Kerrville, Texas, [redacted] before U. S. Commissioner JOHN E. BANKS, San Antonio, Texas. The bond was also signed by General WALKER and his mother, CHARLOTTE WALKER, before U. S. Commissioner AXIE POWELL at Springfield, Missouri. Bond returnable Northern District of Mississippi at Oxford.

On October 7, 1962, AXIE POWELL, U. S. Commissioner, Springfield, Missouri, advised a court order issued October 6, 1962, at Oxford, Mississippi, directs WALKER to report within five days to Dr. ROBERT [redacted]FIELD, Chief Psychiatrist, Southwest Medical Center, Dallas, Texas.

[redacted]

7C

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10-17-62

[redacted] advised [redacted] evening of October 4, 1962, he received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as [redacted] he was staying at the Martin Hotel in Springfield and he claimed to be a part of a delegation which planned to demonstrate October 5, 1962, at the Medical Center in behalf of General WALKER. He indicated demonstrations would also occur at other locations in the city, but did not name the sites.

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

7C

On 10-4-62 at Springfield, Missouri File # KC 62-7999

by SA [redacted] jh Date dictated 10-11-62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 1460
Page 7
Withheld
Outside Scope

KC 62-7[redacted]

On October 7, 1962, [redacted] advised the pickets have all left the city with the General's release. He stated there were no incidents of any kind during the days the pickets were here and the picketing was peaceful. He related that [redacted] was given a police escort out of town after he had received a threatening call from some place telling him he had better get out of town before it was too late. The caller indicated he was leaving at the end of the call to come after [redacted]. [redacted] advised [redacted] had criticized the press and radio for carrying what he termed distorted reports of the Mississippi crisis.

1D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10-25-62

[redacted] made available a negative obtained from the local newspaper, the Springfield Newspapers, Inc., 651 Bonnville, Springfield, Missouri. The photograph was taken October 5, 1962, at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners where General EDWIN A WALKER was incarcerated. He noted the photograph shows five of the demonstrators and the second male from the left in the photograph is [redacted] He stated he appears to be the "ring leader." The others, all white males, are unidentified.

Prints were made of the negative and copies being retained in the Kansas City file.

7D

On 10-15-62 at Springfield, Missouri File # KC 62-7999

by SA [redacted] jb Date dictated 10-20-62

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10-5-62

1

[redacted] October 5, 1962, visual observation at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, revealed from six to eight pickets carrying placards protesting the imprisonment of General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Medical Center. The picketing was proceeding in a peaceful manner and no incidents occurred. The placards read as follows:

"General Walker for President"
"Why Persecute Patriots"
"Free General Walker"
"General Walker was Framed, Will you be next?"
"Civil Rights for Communists, why not for Walker"
"Voters, wake up, if the new frontier can do this to General Walker, they can do it to you"
"General Walker being held in violation of his Constitutional Rights"
"General Walker is a Patriot."

The pickets were at the junction of Sunshine and Wabash Avenue, which junction is near the Medical Center. Wabash Street south leads to the front entrance of the Medical Center. The pickets were not at the front entrance.

On 10-5-62 at Springfield, Missouri File # KC 62-7999

by SA [redacted] (jb) Date dictated 10-5-62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FB. and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10-15-62

1

[redacted]

7C
7D

[redacted] advised the picketing ceased at the Medical Center shortly after noon, October 5, 1962, and that no pickets appeared at the Federal Building here. He said the pickets distributed two pieces of literature described as follows:

On 10-5-62 at Springfield, Missouri File # KC 62-7099

by SA [redacted] jb Date dictated 10-10-62 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(1) Reprint from "Readers Digest", issue unknown, entitled SAVE PEOPLE WHO GET PUT AWAY" by ALBERT MAISEL. Reprints available from the "Americans For The Protection Of The Accused Insane", P. O. Box 281, Independence, Missouri.

(2) Single sheet of paper entitled "The Truth About Gen. Walker". This summarized WALKER's career and attempts to exonerate him in connection with the Mississippi crisis. In part it states "The truth is that the U. S. Marshal fired tear gas shell almost in the face of a student who among several who had done nothing more violent than make insulting remarks at the U. S. Marshals as they passed by. Almost blinded, it was this student's scream of pain that triggered the student riot. Later when they started another charge, GEN. WALKER stood up on a low wall calling out to the students to keep the peace and saying, 'It's no use fighting here. Go back before some of you are killed.' The students would not listen to his plea. General WALKER walked away by himself then and was leaving the scene when he was arrested. WALKER's bail was set at $100,000, far higher than that of SOBLEN, the Communist spy recently convicted of espionage. Even so, this amount was quickly made available, but the clerk to whom it should be paid had conveniently disappeared. He continued to be unavailable until General WALKER, in complete disregard of his constitutional rights was flown out of the state. The fact that Gen. WALKER is here in this mental hospital is grim evidence of what can happen to a patriot who dares speak out against a vindictive administration that habitually flies into rantrums whenever they are criticized. If the American people do not demand and secure the release of this patriot, then no one of us will ever again be safe from police state tactics. America will soon cease to exist as a nation of free people."

Serial 1460

Pages 13, 14, 15, and 16

all Withheld

b7D

Outside Scope

KC 62-7000

On October 26, 1962, Mrs. AXIE POWELL, U. S. Commissioner, advised WALKER'S mother is named CHARLOTTE and she stayed at the Colonial Motel while she was here visiting her son at the Medical Center. She stated the telephone number of the hotel is UN 6-3511.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RESPONDING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOUISVILLE	MEMPHIS	11/26/62	11/8/62

TITLE OF CASE

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] JC

TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; AFO - CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Memphis airtel to Director dated 11/1/62. REC-49

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

In view of indication in referenced Memphis airtel that interview of registered owners of cars, license numbers of which are set out in [redacted] copies of this report have not been designated for [redacted] Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia; [redacted] Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina; OSI, Ninth District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, or U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi. However, four extra copies (total of 6) are being designated for Memphis in the event it becomes desirable to furnish copies to the agencies named above.

Louisville indices are negative as to [redacted] JC

APPROVED: Ian D MacLennan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401)

6 - Memphis (157-147)

2 - Louisville (157-116)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1468

REC-49

9 NOV 19 1962

80 NOV 15

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Ltr			
Request Rcvd.				
Date Fwd.	11/30/62			
How Fwd.	1/c			
By	FCW/pak			

Notations

SIX STATE DIST.

rec'd Org. Unit

'7 NOV 28 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

Report of: [redacted] 7C Office: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Date: 11/16/62

Field Office File #: LS 157-118 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted]

- RUC -

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] TC

Columbus, Indiana
22 November - 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Trimmier
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You need no advice of that I am certain but I do suggest that the most likely suspect is demoniacol beast General Walker. I suggest that he be taken into custody.

This is the most dreadful thing that has ever befallen our country.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] TC

I am a retired teacher.

I do not mean to imply that General Walker himself fired the gun He wouldn't have that much courage. I do certainly feel that he paid to have it done.

L. A. B.

COPY:emm

REC-19 62-109060-203

22 NOV 29 1963

[redacted] TC

LY-B BROC

[redacted]

Columbus, Ohio
[illegible] Seventh [illegible]

7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You need no advice of that I am certain but I do suggest that the most likely suspect is deserniced Gen. Walker. I suggest that he be taken into Custody.

This is the most dreadful thing that has ever befallen our country.

Sincerely yours.

[redacted]

7C

I am a retired teacher.

I do not mean to imply that General Walker himself fired the gun he wouldn't have that much courage. I do actually feel that he failed to have it done.

F.U.B.

REC-19 62-109060-203

November 26, 1963

[redacted]
Columbus, Indiana 47201

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 22nd has been received, and I want to thank you for giving me the benefit of your observations and comments.

My staff and I certainly share your concern and sorrow over the brutal assassination of President Kennedy, and we want to assure you that the full forces of the FBI were immediately deployed to assist the Secret Service and local authorities. In addition, the President has now instructed the FBI to conduct a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. I can assure you that this Bureau will discharge its responsibilities in this regard with the same thoroughness and dispatch that have characterized our investigations in the past.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:mfg
(3)

MAILED 6
NOV 26 1963
COMM-FBI

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
NOV 26 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 11-26-63 3-15 PM GRJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DALLAS

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES /89-75/ 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST.

SERGEANT NORMAN H. MOORE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FIRE AND POLICE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES, ON NOVEMBER TWENTY SIX INSTANT ADVISED HIS SOURCE, [THOMAS DEVINE, PROFESSOR, PIERCE JUNIOR COLLEGE,] SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, PAREN CONCEAL PER REQUEST OF SERGEANT MOORE UNPAREN, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER, RETIRED, FOUR ZERO ONE ONE TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, DALLAS, ON NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE LAST. GENERAL WALKER TOLD [DEVINE] THAT JACK RUBENSTEIN AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD BEEN SEEN TOGETHER PAREN NO DATE GIVEN UNPAREN. FURTHER, OSWALD IN JUNE NINETEEN SIXTY THREE OBTAINED PASSPORT TO GO TO MOSCOW INTENDING TO LEAVE IN LATE OCTOBER OR EARLY NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

FURTHER, TAYLOR CALDWELL RECENTLY WROTE ARTICLE FOR MAGAZINE QUOTE WANDERER UNQUOTE PREDICTING LEFT WING WOULD

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-308

DEC 2 1963

PAGE TWO

ATTEMPT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR CAMDWELL AKA JANET TAYLOR CALDWELL, MRS MARGUERITE REACK, MAX REINER, PROMINENT NOVELIST AND AUTHOR, DOB SEPTEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED, PRESWICK, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, CURRENTLY RESIDES THIRTY FOUR AUDLEY END, EGGERTSVILLE, NEW YORK.

FURTHER, GENERAL WALKER STATED THERE IS INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO TURN ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT AROUND SO THAT IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE A RIGHT WING EFFORT.

END ACK PLS

CORRECTION: PAGE 1 LINE 10 WORD 7 "RUBENSTEIN"

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-22 PM OK FBI WA LLD

DL 6-22 PM OK FBI DL LJH

TU DIECT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : [illegible] DATE: 11-26-63

FROM : A. B. Sadowski

SUBJECT : [redacted] 7C
Portsmouth, Virginia
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 7:40 P.M., 11-25-63, captioned individual telephonically contacted Supervisor Dan A. Brant regarding the assassination of the President. [redacted] advised he is a Colored Army veteran and retired from the General Motors Corporation.

He stated he felt inquiry into the assassination of the President should be directed at General Walker. He stated General Walker marshalled 2,000 Texans at the University of Mississippi, during the James Meredith demonstrations and it could easily be that Oswald might have been used as a tool for General Walker. He further stated General Walker was arrested and committed by governmental order.

Bureau indices contain no identifiable information with [redacted] 7C

ACTION:

None. For information.

Mr. Rosen

(3)

REC-53 62-109060-36

DEC 3 1963

San Antonio Texas
Nov 23, 1963

Edgar Hoover Chief of F.B.I.

Dear Sir, I am very sorry about the death of the president But I am going let you on the truth about the shooting I am a Ex waiter in a down town club in Dallas which Ex Gen. Edwin Walker is a member I over hear a plot by Gen. Walker to say we will kill Kennedy if he come to Dallas Gen Walker caught me listen and He said nigger are listen to they fired me and told me to get out Dallas before they put The KKK on me I told him I wasnt feared no dam KKK and he told me that I was no longer wanted around here. he said I like the way Kennedy was running the US. I will revel my name after you taken Walker in

A Friend of the ____

P.S.

Please dont take this letter as as a prank it the truth turn this letter to the Attorney Gen.

I left Dallas after they fired me to come home

The man I hear talking to Gen Walker was about 5 ft 10 30 yrs or under White

COPY:emm

C 12 12-1-1 996

DEC 1963

12/3/63

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] an employee of [redacted], Detroit, Mich., furnished the following information 12/3/63, and asked that his identity be kept confidential.

[redacted] reported [redacted] DELLA (Mrs. EARL) LIVELY who is employed as a secretary by Norsworthy-Mercer, Inc., Dallas, Texas. EARL LIVELY is described by [redacted] as a member of the John Birch Society, a friend of BEN SHOOT and General WALKER. [redacted] said LIVELY was a news commentator for a small Dallas radio station, a writer for the "American Mercury" magazine, a Major in the Air National Guard, a jet pilot and had attended the Army Staff Command College at Fort Benning, Ga. [redacted] said LIVELY has written a book or an account of the events at the University of Mississippi for a New York publishing house whose identity was unknown but the book had been withdrawn by the unknown publisher, who gave as an excuse that it appeared too long after the Mississippi events. According to [redacted] LIVELY has been asked by the unknown publisher to "Go behind the scenes and write the true story of the events in Dallas leading up to and including the assassination of the President which would be contrary to the story published by the FBI."

[redacted] said he was convinced both Mr. and Mrs. LIVELY are loyal American citizens, but [redacted]

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info)
1 - New York (Info)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 44-563)

62-109060-718

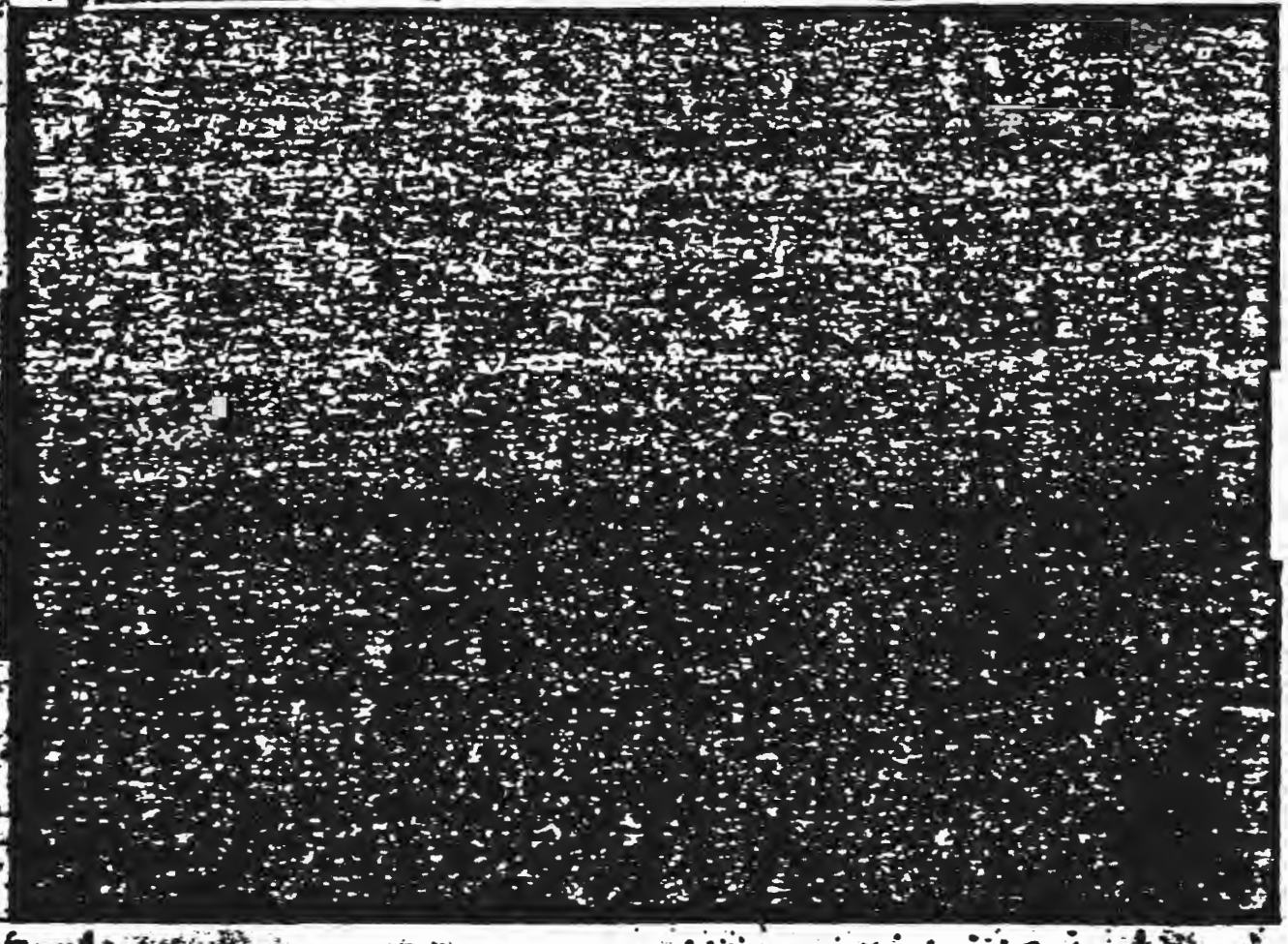
CLEARED-EARL?

AIRTEL

DE 62-3550

misguided and politically naive [redacted] sponsored a full page advertisement which had appeared in the "Dallas News" on 11/[illegible]/63, which had welcomed President KENNEDY to Dallas and had raised many questions [illegible] which were bitter [illegible] criticisms of the KENNEDY policies. [redacted] speculated that this ad could possibly have been written in the offices of Worsworthy-Mercer, Inc., Dallas, Texas. [redacted] gave no reason for this opinion. He characterized it as a "hunch." This ad was reported to have been placed by a BERNARD WEISSMAN and said to have cost $1,464.00. Information concerning the ad was contained in an article appearing in the "Detroit News" dated 12/2/63, written by JAMES Z. CLAYTON, Los Angeles Times Washington Post News Service.

[redacted]



[redacted]

This information is being furnished the Bureau, Dallas and New York for whatever value it may have.

Date: 12/4/63

Transmit by [illegible] Plain Text

TO: Director, FBI (62-209010)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (157-916)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, 11/22/63; DALLAS

Re Minneapolis teletypes to Bureau, Dallas and Philadelphia, 12/3/63 time 6:38 p.m. and 12/4/63 time 11:32 a.m. under caption "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS -R," and Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Minneapolis, 12/4/63, captioned as above.

Since investigation pertains to assassination of President Kennedy rather than LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY, information being submitted under captioned title.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of FD 302 reflecting interview with WILLIAM THOMAS CALEY and one copy of insert re CALEY. Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of FD 302 and 25 copies of insert re CALEY, and for Minneapolis one copy each of FD 302 and insert.

[redacted] RACIAL advised that the Constitution Party of the United States held its national convention at the Mariott Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., 10/18-20/63 and that among those in attendance was Mrs. W. T. CALEY, 30 West Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

PROBOSE

1 - Bureau (62-209010)(Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 2)(RM)
1 - Minneapolis (Encl. 2)(RM)
3 - Philadelphia (157-916)
1 - 44-767
1 - 105-9958

62-109060-1507

DEC 5

(9)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

8 8

[redacted]

On October 22, 1958, [redacted] telephonically advised SA MICHAEL B. DAY that he resided at [redacted] Wayne, Pa., and operates [redacted] Wayne, Pa.

[redacted] said he had been asked by WILLIAM T. CALEY [redacted] to have the [redacted] which [redacted] is [redacted] of, distribute 100 copies of a pamphlet called "United States Day October 23." [redacted] said CALEY operates a nursing home at Wayne, Pa., and frequently visits his [redacted] with pamphlets and literature to hand out. Much of the literature appears to be anti-Semitic and segregationist in nature. [redacted] forwarded through the mail a copy of the pamphlet he mentioned on the phone, to the Philadelphia Office of the FBI. The pamphlet was published by the United States Day Committee, Inc., P. O. Box 353, Tulsa, Okla.; and the pamphlet attacked the United Nations Organization, urged the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act be strengthened, and urged that measures be taken to stop the Federal Government from taking over more of the rights of individuals and powers of local governments. It attacked "Internationalism and creeping Socialism" in the United States.

On April 18, 1958, WILLIAM T. CALEY of 20 West Avenue, Wayne, Pa., personally appeared at the New York Office of the FBI requesting to see SA THOMAS J. BARRY. CALEY stated that RUSSELL MAGUIRE of the American Mercury magazine had furnished him the name of SA BARRY as a person in the FBI "who could be trusted." CALEY said he sometimes had information concerning the "Jewish conspiracy against the United States."

CALEY said he came to New York to see MAGUIRE because he had some material concerning "Nigger gun clubs" which he wanted MAGUIRE to make 100 photo copies of. CALEY said the information about the "Nigger gun clubs" was given to him by one GRANVILLE ROSE, a vitamin salesman who lives in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He said ROSE is active in getting information concerning "Jews and Niggers."

CALEY said he is owner and director of the Caley Research Foundation, 20 West Avenue, Wayne, Pa., which is set up to [redacted] research in cancer.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

FE 12-[redacted]
(2)

On December 21, 1962 [redacted] Investi[redacted] Second U. S. Army Industrial Security Field Office, Philade[redacted] Pa., Lt. Col. U. S. Air Force Reserve, residing at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed at his request by [redacted] and GEORGE BICKLEY, JR., and JAMES Q. GORD, 109th MITC, Philadelphia.

[redacted] related that he attended a Christmas party at the Willow Grove Naval Air Station on December 15, 1962, and that he became socially acquainted with a Mr. W. T. CALEY when CALEY asked [redacted] to join a group of people in his party. CALEY during the course of the evening, almost whispering, asked [redacted] whether or not he had ever heard of "counter-insurgency. [redacted] stated to CALEY he had never heard of this, but having his curiosity aroused he attempted to determine from CALEY what "counter-insurgency" was. CALEY said he was speaking in reference to a "counter-insurgency" training program which had as its objective to hold down the American public. CALEY said he had literature regarding "counter-insurgency" and this "counter-insurgency" was related to Major General [redacted] EDWIN WALKER of the U. S. Army in Texas. CALEY did not specify the relationship between WALKER and "counter-insurgency." CALEY said that he would make some of this literature available to [redacted] NICOLETTI but NICOLETTI, after departing the club, never heard from any more from CALEY.

CALEY gave [redacted] during the course of the evening, his business card which read:

W. T. CALEY
Caley Research Foundation
Research Analysis
30 West Avenue
Wayne, Pa.
MUrray 8-9[redacted]36

On March 8, 1963, Lt. JOHN LITZENBERG and Sgt. RUSSELL [redacted] FLEMING, Radnor Township Police Department, Wayne, Pa., advised SA THOMAS F. LEWIS that WILLIAM T. CALEY had been a life-long resident of the area and comes from a family which at one time was considered wealthy. They estimated his age to be in the [redacted] and said he operates the Caley Nursing Manor, 30 West Aven[redacted]

[redacted]
(3)

Wayne, Pa.) which is also his residence. The manor is a combination rest and nursing home set up and operated by CALEY alone for about 15 years. They said they had never known CALEY to have been arrested or otherwise considered in the community as a criminal type. He does, however, have a history of making frequent and unfounded nuisance complaints to the department and is considered by most of the individuals who are familiar with him, as being mentally and emotionally unstable. They were reasonably certain, but not positive, he had been [redacted] on occasion to [redacted] He has few social acquaintances in the City of Wayne. He is considered to be completely unreliable in his comments and it is generally understood in the community that any statements made by him have little, if any, basis in fact. Lt. LITZENBERG said it was his opinion that CALEY's business survives because of the acute shortage of nursing establishments in the area.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 4, 1963

(1)

DONALD G. COX and GENTRY H. LOWE, JR., identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to WILLIAM THOMAS CALEY, 30 West Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

Special Agents COX and LOWE then advised Mr. CALEY that he had the right to an attorney and anything he said could be used in a court of law against him. CALEY voluntarily furnished the following information:

He advised that DON STANLEY and JOHN ADEMA are plumbers and own and operate the S & A Plumbing Business, Princeton, Minn. He advised that STANLEY and ADEMA do plumbing work for him. Mr. CALEY stated that he owns the Caley Building in Princeton, Minn., and this is the property for which STANLEY and ADEMA are hired to maintain the plumbing. Mr. CALEY advised that he has telephoned STANLEY and/or ADEMA on numerous occasions, in the past. He stated that he does recall telephoning STANLEY and ADEMA about thirty days ago in regard to the furnace in the Caley Building. He stated that he was having the old furnace overhauled and had talked to them regarding this matter.

Mr. CALEY stated he did not remember telling or indicating or inferring in any way that President KENNEDY would be assassinated and denied saying, "Soon a high Government official would be assassinated." He stated that he would not have any basis to make this statement and it had not entered his mind. He further advised that he subscribes to the American Capsule News, which is published every Saturday at 1835 K Street NW, Washington 6, D.C., and that MORRIS A. DEALEY is the Editor and Publisher. He advised that he had purchased subscriptions to this weekly newspaper and had given the subscriptions to STANLEY and ADEMA as a gift. Mr. CALEY advised that this newspaper has a section entitled "Predestination." He made available a copy of "American Capsule News," Number 402, dated November 30, 1963, Washington, D. C., and on the inside page under the title, "Predestination," appeared the following article in part:

12/4/63 Wayne, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SAs GENTRY H. LOWE, JR., and DONALD G. COX/rdc Date Dictated 12/4/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-91
12)

"On July 15, 1960, Capsule News made the definite, unqualified statement that 'Whoever is elected this year will die in office.'

Mr. CALEY stated that he was of the opinion that Mr. DON STANLEY and Mr. JOHN ADEMA had probably read this "American Capsule News" and attributed the prediction of the death of an elected official mistakenly to him.

Mr. CALEY stated that he could not recall making a telephone call a few days previous to August 28, 1963. He remembered that the March on Washington took place in August 1963, which was a peaceful demonstration to win support for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. He stated that he did not remember telephoning Mr. ADEMA or Mr. STANLEY previous to this March and denied that he stated to either one of these men to watch for a high Government official to be shot during this March on Washington.

Mr. CALEY advised that he does not publish or distribute any literature of any kind, but has purchased subscriptions to the "American Capsule News" and some other weekly newspapers which he has given to people as gifts.

The following description of WILLIAM THOMAS CALEY was obtained from personal observation and interview:

Name:	WILLIAM THOMAS CALEY
Date of Birth:	February 25, 1903
	Princeton, Minn.
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	6'
Weight:	240 lbs.
Hair:	Grey
Eyes:	Blue
Characteristics:	Wears glasses

191

Employment: Owns and operates Caley Manor (a nursing home for the aged, formerly known for a short time in 1946 as Caley Research Foundation), 30 West Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

Residence: 30 West Avenue
Wayne, Pa.

Marital Status: Married

Wife: MARY MYRTLE CALEY
30 West Avenue
Wayne, Pa.

Children: JANE DIONISELLI, nee CALEY
30 West Avenue
Wayne, Pa.

Former Employment: Engineer for Westinghouse Steam Division, Lester, Pa.

62-104401
Serial 1679
2 pages
Both withheld
b-1

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

FBI

Date: 11/24/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Gallahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-147)(P)

DESEGREGATION
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM

OO: Memphis

There is enclosed in triplicate Psychiatric Report regarding EDWIN A. WALKER, which was submitted by ROBERT L. STUBBLEFIELD, M.D., Profressor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Southwestern Medical School, and filed with the United States District Court Clerk, Oxford, Miss., Nov. 21, 1962.

ENCLOSURE (3)

3 - Bureau (Enc.-3)
2 - Memphis
COH:ME
(5)

C. C. Wick

Tele. Room
A. M.
A. M. & D.
Spec. Ed.
Reg. Mail
Registered

1 cc Dept. Leg R/S
1 cc Org. Unit
11/26/62
Few/pas

REC-91 157-401-1480

7 NOV 26 1962

EX-103

6 - DW

114

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

67 NOV 29 1962

PSYCHIATRIC REPORT

Edwin A. Walker

This report is written to inform you on the psychiatric evaluation of Edwin A. Walker conducted pursuant to Order # W-C-25-62. After a conference which was attended by Mr. Walker's attorneys (Mr. Watts, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Morris) and Professor Charles Webster and myself, I requested that Mr. Walker appear for the psychiatric evaluation. My purpose was to obtain material which would aid you in your decision about his competence to stand trial in your Court. You wanted material in order to deal with three questions: (1) whether or not the defendant is presently insane, (2) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to understand the allegations pending against him, as shown by the complaint now pending against him in the Northern District of Mississippi, and (3) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to properly assist in his own defense.

Mr. Walker presented himself to me on Thursday, November 8, 1962 at 2:00 p.m. After a 1½ hour psychiatric interview, I recommended that he enter the psychiatric ward at Parkland Memorial Hospital as an inpatient for further observation and study. He was admitted at 4:00 p.m. and was cooperative throughout the examinations and procedures. He was released on a pass on his 53rd birthday on Saturday morning. He returned in the evening and was tentatively discharged from the hospital on November 10, 1962 at 10:00 p.m.

FILED
This 21st day of Nov. 1962
William T. Robertson, Clerk
By D. P. Robertson
Deputy Clerk

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Summary of findings is as follows:

1. Physical health - essentially normal

   a. Physical examination - no abnormal findings except a slight deafness in the right ear and marked astigmatism, which is corrected by glasses (examination by A.W. Deutsch, M.D., a member of my staff)

   b. Laboratory examinations - Normal ranges for blood and urine studies

   c. X-rays of skull - normal

   d. Electrocardiogram - normal

2. Additional special procedures

   a. Electroencephalogram - normal

   b. Urine studies - no evidence of current use of tranquilizing drugs

3. Psychological tests - The report by Irwin Jay Knopf, Ph.D., a diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, and a member of my staff, states that Mr. Walker is functioning currently at the superior level of intelligence. On the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale his reasoning, judgment, vocabulary, fund of information, and organizational ability were all above average for his age group.

4. Psychiatric interviews were conducted on:

   a. Thursday, November 8, 1962 2:00 p.m.

   b. Friday, November 9, 1962 2:00 p.m.

(with Dr. Edwin Walker, M.D., University of Michigan School of Medicine and School of Law)

Impressions: Room 11-10-65

Mr. Edwin A. Walker is a 55 year old single, white male, who is alert, friendly, and cooperative. He was born at Center Point, Texas and was reared on his parents' farm. He received his education in the local grammar school, attended Schreiner Military Institute. Upon completion of high school, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1927, and graduated in 1931. He has had a long and distinguished military career, and has received additional education and training in the services special war college. He participated in the Kiska, the Italian, the Southern France invasions of World War II, in the Korean War, in the Little Rock crisis and the German occupation. He resigned from the Army and refused his retirement privileges in order to be free to express his opinions about certain governmental policies re the procedures for indoctrination of troops concerning communism.

The following elicited replies point out the awareness of Mr. Walker concerning the nature and the gravity of the charges against him.

When I read the specific charges which were presented in the Northern District of Mississippi Federal Court, Mr. Walker replied:

1) "that means forcibly assaulting, resisting, and impeding the United States Government, which means you forcibly

intend to stop them and did use force to stop them. I feel I can relate the events in a precise way."

2) "It means you inspire others and make an effort to overthrow the government."

3) "It means that you join with others to conspire against the authority of the U.S. Government and attempt to delay and prevent their action. These are severe charges and they carry a severe penalty with them."

After discussion with my Counsel, I directed various questions to Mr. Walker concerning the nature of the processes of a criminal trial. In my opinion, he revealed his awareness in his discussion of the procedures in a military investigation which occurred in Germany.

"When a soldier committed an act against another soldier, my role was to notify the civilian authorities, our own military police, the Judge Advocate, and the investigating team. Evidence was gathered and turned over to the civilian authorities if that was indicated by the nature of the crime." Mr. Walker continued and described in detail and correctly the usual procedures of a military court.

The following factual material would indicate that Mr. Walker has an intact, recent, and remote memory system. His specific responses to questions were satisfactory in many areas, to. example:

1. Events in the Italian campaign.
2. Events in the Korean War.
3. Ability to calculate, recall numbers, knowledge of current information.

[illegible] performance on the intelligence tests.

Mr. Walker has led an active life physically, currently he states he eats well, sleeps well, and exercises moderately. He denies specific symptoms, hallucinations, delusions, addiction to drugs or alcohol, use of tranquilizing drugs. There is no clinical or laboratory evidence which would indicate any physical or toxic condition which would affect adversely his ability to perceive his environment, to evaluate his environment, and to develop effective and appropriate actions in dealing with problems.

In the psychiatric examinations, no effort was made to elaborate a fully detailed picture of why Mr. Walker functions in his present state, nor whether or not there has been any particular change in his mode of psychological operation, since this was not judged by my staff and me to be relevant to the question of his present mental operations. Rather we set out to evaluate how he thinks, regulates, executes, and deals with his present thoughts, values, and impulses, especially as they relate to the present charges. We felt able to arrive at some very specific answers to these questions, and found no difficulty in eliciting the full cooperation and assistance of Mr. Walker during the examination.

All psychiatric and psychological tests indicate that Mr. Walker appears to be able to deal freely and accurately with his recollections of the incidents leading up to his arrest and present charges. He can discuss them accurately, and without distortion noticeable to the examiners. He was able to describe

fully his opinions on the charges, what they meant, what kinds of defensive tactics he intends to employ, how his lawyers are working with him and the unfolding of the events which led to the present charges. However, in regard to the questions of the reasons for his involvement, we did not feel that whether or not there were emotional forces of which he is not fully aware (and that might possibly relate to the legal questions of specific intent and motivation) were properly a part of this report. It is our impression that the court in this case at this time is not concerned about Mr. Walker's ability to understand fully, the more complex and subtle aspects of his motivation in regard to the acts for which he is charged. If it were, and if we were asked to evaluate these kinds of questions, it would be necessary to conduct a much more penetrating exploration of Mr. Walker's psychological operations.

It may be that some of Mr. Walker's attitudes and feelings about specific events in Mississippi are such that if he were pressed hard to deal with them (as for example in a cross-examination) this might have a definite effect on his composure on the stand. Since we assume that the court does not deal with this possibility in its standard of competence, we have therefore made no effort to explore in detail their nature or possibility.

Robert L. Stubblefield

Robert L. Stubblefield, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
Southwestern Medical School

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 11/21/62

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

The hearing concerning former General Edwin A. Walker before U. S. District Judge Clayton began yesterday. We have been advised that defense attorneys charged that Walker's rights were violated when he was taken into custody 10/1/62 by the military without a warrant. Defense attorneys also reportedly criticized the removal of Walker from the District of Oxford, Mississippi, to Springfield, Missouri, after his arrest and claimed such action was based on an Executive Order. It will be recalled that Walker was confined for mental observation at the Springfield, Missouri, Medical Center after he was arrested. U

Attorneys for Walker are also reported to have charged that the report on his mental condition does not constitute a probable cause for a sanity hearing. U

[redacted] U

[redacted]

REC-25 157-401-1481

1 - Mr. Evans

FCW:sjs
(7)

67 NOV 30 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

As indicated previously, 12/1/62 marks the annual football game between the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State University and is also home-coming weekend for the former school. [redacted] has advised that officials of both schools plan to solicit assistance from the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol to patrol both campuses for several days prior to that date as a precaution against possible rowdiness.

7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	11/14/62	10/30-11/13/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: jeg

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

REC-39

REFERENCES

Re report of SA [redacted], Dallas, 10/12/62. 7C
Memphis airtel to Bureau, 10/24/62

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

- P -

ENCLOSURES TO MEMPHIS: 5 photographs made available by [redacted] 7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] is presently outside the United States on assignment and will be interviewed upon his return to Dallas. 7D

[redacted] when contacted, advised he had been interviewed in detail on 10/1/62 at Oxford, Mississippi by FBI or Department.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
		157-401-1494

COPIES MADE:
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- 1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia
- 1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
- 1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
- 3 - Memphis (157-147)(1-USA, Oxford, Miss)(encls-5)
- 2 - Dallas (157-203)

-A- Cover Page

EX-103

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept (SCC)			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	11-27-62			
HOW FWD.	AM			
BY	[illegible]	67 DEC 4 1962		

1 cc Dep. Unit

NOTATIONS

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FD-336 (Rev. 3-3-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: [redacted] Office: DALLAS, TEXAS
Date: November 14, 1962

Field Office File No.: 157-203 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULT OF A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: Interview of Amarillo, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, newsmen set forth. Dallas newsmen [redacted] heard former General EDWIN A. WALKER at campus of University of Mississippi on 9/30/62. [redacted] advised that [redacted] advised him he heard and saw EDWIN A. WALKER at University of Mississippi on night of 9/30/62. [redacted] refused to state what he saw WALKER do or what he heard WALKER say.

- P -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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[redacted]
OTHERWISE

1494

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Serial 1494
Pages 2 and 3
All withheld
Outside Scope
b7C
b7D

7D

[redacted]

He advised that sometime during the early morning hours they found a large group of the Mississippi Highway Patrol having a meeting at a bowling alley near the campus. [redacted] advised that he cannot identify any particular participants in the violence of the night and took no photographs during the night. He also advised that he did not see General E. A. WALKER on the campus that night and would have recognized him since he had previously interviewed General WALKER. The only time that he saw WALKER was after he was in custody.

[redacted]

7L

Serial 1494
Page 5
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b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that he was not present during any of the happenings of the night after about midnight [redacted] advised that he made no photos during the night. He also advised that he did

not see General E. A. WALKER during Sunday night. He did see him on Monday afternoon while he was in custody at the Federal Building in Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted]

7D

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/5/62

[redacted]

He advised that also at one time during the night, he saw some of the crowd get on a Caterpillar Tractor and later start toward the Administration Building due to the tear gas.

[redacted] advised that he could not identify any of the individual participants in any of the acts of violence. He also advised that he did not have any photographs of the acts of violence during the night of September 30, 1962. He also advised that he did not know General E. A. WALKER and could not say whether or not he was on the campus that night.

7D

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on 10/30/62 at Amarillo, Texas File # 157-203

by Special Agent SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62 7C

- 8 -

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Serial 1494
Pages 9 and 10
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Outside Scope

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[redacted]

He advised that he cannot identify any particular participant in these incidents around the Administration Building. He advised that he knew General E. A. WALKER by sight but did not

on 10/31/62 at Amarillo, Texas File # 157-203

by Special Agent [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

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see him on the campus of the University of Mississippi on Sunday night, September 30, 1962.

[redacted]

TD

Serial 1494
Pages 13 thru 16
All withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

Shortly after arriving on the campus of the University of Mississippi, [redacted] stated that he, together with [redacted] heard someone speaking from the Confederate Memorial on the campus. [redacted] stated that [redacted] immediately recognized the voice of former General EDWIN A. WALKER, who had been residing in Dallas, Texas, and they went over to hear what WALKER had to say. WALKER had a large group of students listening to him. WALKER stated that "all the blood shed and violence tonight is on the hands of the Federal Government." [redacted] stated he would construe this to mean that any violence done by the students was not their responsibility and was, in fact, an encouragement to violence. WALKER then stated that he had learned from an aide of Governor ROSS BARNETT that the State of Mississippi had been sold out. The students then began yelling "who sold us out, who sold us out." WALKER then leaned over and asked someone standing nearby and then started to say a name, paused, with a blank stare, and then leaned over and talked to this person again, then said, "the name of the individual given to me was BIRDSONG." The students then started to yell that they were sure that that was who it was.

7D

[redacted] noted that the head of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol is an individual named BIRDSONG and he felt sure that is who WALKER had reference to.

7D

WALKER then stated that he was against violence and had always said that he was for non-violent resistance, however, he could see no reason to invade the State of Mississippi rather than Cuba. WALKER then began an anti-communist harangue talk about subversives in the government, at which time, according to [redacted] most of the students lost interest in his speech and started wandering off. About this time some gas shells were being discharged in front of the Administration Building and most of the students rushed off to see what was going on. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had heard WALKER's "tired old line" so often they became bored and left to join the students to see what was going on in front of the Administration Building. [redacted] stated the time that they heard WALKER speak was somewhere around 8:30 and 9:00 PM, on September 30, 1962. 7D

[redacted] 7D

Serial 1494
Page 19
Withheld
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Date 11/1/62

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] 7D

At approximately 8:30 to 9:00 PM, on September 30, 1962, while in the vicinity of a Confederate Memorial statue on the University of Mississippi campus, [redacted] stated he heard a voice which he immediately recognized as former General EDWIN A. WALKER of Dallas, Texas. They [redacted] then went over to the memorial and heard WALKER state that "all the blood shed and violence tonight was on the hands of the Federal Government." ROBERTSON stated he construed this to mean that any violence the students performed would not be their responsibility but the fault of the Federal Government and, in his opinion, this was inciting the students to riot. WALKER then stated that an aide to Governor ROSS BARNETT had told him the State of Mississippi had been sold out.. The students then began to shout at him to name the person who had sold out Mississippi. WALKER leaned over and talked to an unknown person standing nearby and then stood up and said the name of the man is H- and then 7D

Interview with [redacted] File # 157-203 7D

on 10/31/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 11/1/62

by Special Agent [redacted] /jeg 7C

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WALKER went blank as he is so prone to do. He leaned over again and this unknown individual again told WALKER something. WALKER straightened up and said the name of the man is BIRDSONG. The students then began to say "we thought that was who it was", or words to that effect. [redacted] noted the head of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol is named BIRDSONG. WALKER said he was against violence and was always for non-violent resistance, but he could see no reason to invade the State of Mississippi rather than Cuba. [redacted] stated that WALKER then began to give a lecture on anti-communism and subversives in the government. At this time the students began losing interest in what WALKER had to say and there was some activity in front of the Administration Building and some tear gas was fired. Almost all of the students then rushed off to see what was going on. [redacted] stated since he had heard WALKER's line numerous times in Dallas, he was not further interested either and rushed off to see what was going on. 7D

[redacted] stated that he left the University of Mississippi campus at about 9:30 PM, and drove to Batesville, Mississippi, to phone in his story and when he arrived back at the campus at about 11:00 PM, all of the State Highway Patrol were leaving and the gates were unattended. Numerous individuals obviously not students, were streaming onto the campus. [redacted] stated he heard numerous shots which he is sure were fired from pistols and rifles, however, he at no time saw the U. S. Marshals fire their guns and does not believe they were even armed with pistols. [redacted] stated the U. S. Marshals remained firm and at no time acted outside of their authority. 7D

[redacted] stated he saw several individuals coming onto the campus who had walkie-talkies and they appeared to be giving what [redacted] described as battle directions to each other. [redacted] stated that he got the impression that they were members of a segregationist organization who were trying to organize an assault on the Administration Building, however, it was too dark for him to positively identify any of these individuals. 7D

[redacted] recalls seeing the automobile of Governor ROSS BARNETT, bearing Mississippi license tag No. 1, with two individuals in the back seat, leave the University of Mississippi campus as they arrived at about 7:30 PM, on September 30, 1962. 7D

[redacted]. At approximately 2:30 PM, on that date he observed EDWIN A. WALKER at which time WALKER read a prepared statement. [redacted] stated he took a tape of this statement; however, this tape has since been destroyed. 7D

[redacted] stated to the best of his recollection, WALKER did not make any inflammatory remarks or indicate at the time of this interview that he was going to resist Federal authorities. [redacted] stated he did not see WALKER again until Monday, October 1, 1962, after he had been arrested. 7D

[redacted] stated he entered the campus of the University of Mississippi at approximately 7:30 PM, on Sunday, September 30, 1962, at which time around 1,000 students had gathered in front of the Administration Building. [redacted] stated that the students were throwing rocks and stones at the Marshals and that after faking three or four times that they were going to throw gas shells at the students, the Marshals finally did fire. Gas appeared to have been shot into the air and [redacted] stated he saw no one hit by any gas shells. [redacted] stated there were too many people and it was too dark for him to determine any of the ring leaders of this group. 7D

[redacted] stated there were a dozen Mississippi State Police at the campus and none of them made any effort to stop any of the rioting.

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on 11/2/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # 157-203

by Special Agent [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/62 7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Date November 7, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that he did not see EDWIN A. WALKER or [redacted] at the University of Mississippi, nor did he see anyone who could be described as a ring leader. 7D

[redacted] advised that on Monday morning, October 1, 1962, he was in downtown Oxford, Mississippi, when many individuals, not believed to be college students, but local citizens mostly in their early 20's, were seen throwing bottles and rocks at U. S. Army troops. [redacted] advised he did not see anyone whom he could describe as a ring leader of these rioters. 7D

Interview with [redacted] File # DL 157-203 7D

on 11/5/62 at Dallas Texas Date dictated 11/7/62

by Special Agent [redacted] (HM) 7C

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b 7C
b 7D

[redacted]

On September 30, 1962, while returning to Oxford, Mississippi, they heard over the car radio that JAMES MEREDITH, the Negro student, had entered the University of Mississippi campus. [redacted] advised he and [redacted] arrived at the University of Mississippi campus about 8:30 PM. A state trooper tried to prevent them from entering the campus but [redacted] talked to him and got him to let him onto the campus. They parked near the Confederate Memorial statue on the campus. It was noted at that time that the riot was already underway and tear gas had been fired. [redacted] advised that he told [redacted] he was, under no circumstances, going to get out of the car and get involved in the riot. [redacted] then got out of the car and started mingling with the students. [redacted] stated that he drove off the campus at this point, not wishing to become involved in any manner. [redacted] advised that [redacted] returned to their automobile after a short period and advised they were going to interview former General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] advised he again refused to leave the car or reenter the campus. [redacted] said he asked [redacted]

7D

on 11/9/62 at Dallas, Texas File # 157-203

by Special Agent [redacted] /jeg Date dictated 11/13/62

7C

1494

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if he had seen WALKER and [redacted] replied that he had, indicating that WALKER was involved with the riot and was telling the students how to pick up the tear gas shells and throw them back at the Marshals.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] appeared to be in sympathy with WALKER and the University of Mississippi students.

[redacted] stated that they then went to the University of Mississippi infirmary and set up their cameras and began interviewing students who were injured in the rioting. State Police tried to prevent this but [redacted] talked to Colonel BIRDSONG, the head of the Mississippi Highway Police, and he gave permission for [redacted] to conduct the interviews and take the films. [redacted] advised he shot at least 600 feet of sound film interviewing various students, most of whom alleged they were shot at by U. S. Marshals.

[redacted] recalls one of the students when asked about EDWIN A. WALKER, said he wished that WALKER had stayed away.

[redacted] stated that on Monday, October 1, 1962, a Mississippi State Highway Patrolman came to their motel and picked up [redacted] and took him to an unknown destination. [redacted] returned and he did not advise [redacted] where he had gone and who he had talked to.

[redacted] advised they were in the University infirmary from about 10:30 PM until well past midnight on September 30, 1962.

7D

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/13/62

[redacted] advised that he was at Jackson, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962, and was on the campus at the University of Mississippi on the evening of September 30, 1962, and was at the infirmary of the University of Mississippi the night of September 30, 1962. [redacted] did state that when he arrived at the University of Mississippi tear gas had already been fired by the U. S. Marshals. [redacted] admitted that he had heard and seen General EDWIN A. WALKER the night of September 30, 1962, at the campus of the University of Mississippi and that he, [redacted] had shot between 3,000 and 4,000 feet of sound film concerning this matter [redacted] refused to state what EDWIN A. WALKER had said or done and stated he did not wish to make any of his film available to the U. S. Government.

During the course of the interview, [redacted] stated he felt the U. S. Marshals, and the U. S. Army troops had violated the constitutional rights of the University of Mississippi students and he wished to say nothing further without consulting an attorney.

7D

---

on 11/9/62 at Dallas, Texas File # 147-203

by Special Agents [redacted] and /jeg Date dictated 11/13/62

7C

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D-283 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MEMPHIS	11/14/62	11/13/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jlt

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; COJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

DED-43

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/2/62, at Miami.

- F -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Atlanta, Birmingham, Los Angeles, Mobile, New Orleans, San Francisco and Savannah since the statements by ~~Colonel WILLIAM P. [illegible]~~ may be of future interest to these Offices. No lead is being set forth for Los Angeles to interview ~~[illegible]~~ since Miami is not aware of the investigation conducted to date regarding this individual.

APPROVED [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES)

2 - Miami (157-700)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1496

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EX-118

8 NOV 15 1962

7 DEC 4 1962 114

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Sept (200)			
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Notations

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SIX STAT. SECT.

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MM 157-700

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

[redacted]

B*

- COVER PAGE -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
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Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: November 14, 1962

Field Office File #: 157-700 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title:
DESEGREGATION,
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character:
RACIAL MATTERS, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

Col. WILLIAM P. CALE made a speech in Calif., 10/12/62, regarding his trip to Miss. CALE stated he and "hard core group" were armed and had instructions to shoot dead the first man who tried to capture him. Stated they will continue to go armed and there are others organized in Ala., La., and Ga. Stated they contacted the Governor of Miss. prior to their departure from Calif., and made 3 suggestions to him. On arriving in Miss., they contacted Governor BARNETT and spent one afternoon in his office. CALE spoke at length regarding the actions of Gen. WALKER and is starting to raise $150,000 from Californians for WALKER's defense fund. Contributions to be mailed to P. O. Box 2870, Hollywood 28. CALE asked all present to contact Congressmen known to them regarding the felony, Title 18, Section 1382, USC, committed by President JOHN F. KENNEDY and to bring impeachment proceedings against him.

- P -

DETAILS: [redacted]

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MM 157-700

On November 13, 1962, [redacted] Miami Police Department, Miami, Florida, made available a tape recorded speech believed to have been made in California, October 12, 1962. The speech was made by Colonel WILLIAM P. GALE and is set forth as follows:

"I wanna first thank those people who helped make it possible for a hard core group to go to Mississippi. I wanna tell you its been a hard core. We didn't need too many for the type of men we have. When Armed Forces move into Sovereign States as in Arkansas and as in Mississippi, I consider it as an act of war and I figured as such and we went into Mississippi feeling it as such. I don't care if they know it, we were armed to the teeth and my instructions and the instructions of the men that were with me were to shoot dead the first man that tried to capture me, and those will be the instructions if we have to go again, (Applause). I am very sorry that General WALKER, having been recently out of the Military Service, didn't quite understand the enemy and he went into their camp with some little old remnant tennis shoes with all due respect to them, but that wasn't the condition under which these times can operate. This was an armed camp in Mississippi, there was no law. If you go in expecting the law to be obeyed under these conditions you are a fool. They were searching people, searching vehicles, they kidnapped General WALKER. They didn't arrest him they kidnapped him, that's a crime. They took him out of the State of Mississippi without an extradition order having been issued by the Governor of that state. They put him into a Federal Prison, a mental institution, all upon these acts without having a court order or an order to commit him. -----(inaudible) -- and later his attorney ---- him on that one. This is not a question and was not a question of one Negro going to school, it was a question of the Constitution of the United States. This was a question of whether we were going to have a Military Dictatorship in America and on these questions were went armed and on these questions we will continue to go armed and there are

50,000 klansmen in Alabama waiting right now. (A). Louisiana is over 50,000 organizing there. Georgia probably 100,000. These birds might as well get it straight that they're not going to take over this country that way if we have to shoot and die to stop them. (A). What we say we say openly. If there is anyone who wants to pass it to them, let them do it. Opposition to tyranny is obedience to God, and we are going to obey God. (A). We had talked to the Governor of Mississippi on the telephone prior to our departure. We made some suggestions to him. We suggested three executive orders.

> "1. An executive order to transfer all personnel and equipment for the Mississippi National Guard, State Militia, and a command of the Governor.

"The second was to issue an executive order transferring all Municipal and State Police into the State Militia of Mississippi under the command of the Governor.

"The third executive order providing for the recruitment of civilians into the Militia and arm the civilians of Mississippi. We got there, and I'm not gonna tell you how we got there because we had to use some pretty devious means, as my boys who were with me know; the roads were blocked with ----(inaudible), the bridges were covered, they were searching and were picking up anybody with weapons, but there was alot of jungle there, and we are use to jungle, so they didn't pick us up. We performed our mission, we went into the Capital, we were in the Governor's Office all afternoon, that was Governor Barnett and his group assistant, Mr. HUGH FORINE (phonetic). We also met with the speaker of the house of representatives of the States of Missouri or of Mississippi, and it was quite interesting, the speaker of the house, those

people were quite suspicious of anyone who came in, unknown, and I sent my man ahead and we didn't move anywhere till we had checked ahead and double checked and the Governor's Office the first time had not heard of me, didn't know me, hadn't talked to me on the telephone, so this made me wonder if I had been talking to the right people on the telephone or not, but the second time they saw me, and this is just to show you that they're not so dumb down in Mississippi, they knew me and they had the whole record of my past background including my picture, and recognized me when I came into the Governor's Office. (A). So they're not stupid, but the suprising thing was that the picture of the house after questioning us, finding out what we thought a little bit, asked us if we knew a very good Patriot by the name of GERALD L. K. SMITH. (A). We said of course we do, we know him personally, then he spoke to us freely because he was a subscriber to the cross in the flag. (A). So we found that the only thing that stopped the Governor from doing what we had suggested was the very thing that caused EDWIN WALKER to be (Zapped), was the lack of understanding, the realization that criminals, I say criminals, using the Armed Forces of the United States to invade a Sovereign State and they were committing an act of war against that state. These people are gonna learn that they're gonna have to take these things as an act of war for what they are and do the things that have to be done under these conditions because they didn't do ----- to the executive order, that I suggested that they ----do, although now they wish they had because now they have lost their Militia in the meantime because they were worried about the technical problem of who owned the equipment. Now when an act of war is committed, the devil with who owns the equipment -------- (inaudible).

" The Governor of Alabama sent Mr. KENNEDY a telegram saying if you invade Mississippi with Federal

Troops, are you prepared to invade the State of Alabama?, and they didn't and they were worried about Alabama. They had most of the goon squads on the Alabama side, searching all vehicles and personnel coming in on that side, because I think they are worried about Alabama and I think they better worry about Alabama. They have some good Patriots there. -----(inaudible) and went over the requirements of the ----------act, advising them of what they should do and I wanna tell you now, the night we were there, the night before we were there in Jackson, we moved in early in the morning, about 2 or 3 O'clock, we went 12 days and nights straight, very little sleep and moved at night, the question was will Governor BARNETT (inaudible) by MARSHAL and placed under arrest because he had not yet (inaudible) himself, as they say. Over 30,000 people from the City of Jackson, Mississippi were on call of the White Citizen's Council surround the Governor's Mansion, 20 feet deep, 30,000 people and they had it surrounded, were on call to surround it on a minute's notice and whether any politician ordered anything to be done, I want you to know that the people of Mississippi are gonna fight. (A).

"The are not gonna allow the Governor to be cheated by anyone. Now as Dr. (inaudible) mentioned, in 1957, Congress (inaudible), making it a felony for anyone to use the Armed Forces as a (inaudible), which is simply a police force or otherwise to execute the laws. Now we hear alot, silly ministers as well, saying that the Governor of Mississippi is wrong, EDWIN WALKER is wrong because they are not upholding the law. (Inaudible) there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that gives any court the power to make a law. (A).

"These rulings of the court are not law, it takes the Legislative Branch of the Government to make a law, now we will uphold the law, the law and actually the legislature says it is a felony to do this, we (inaudible) congressmen from California, JOHN (inaudible), the night before we left. We made him aware of this (inaudible) and with suggestion that KENNEDY would come to the aid of Mississippi, he hadn't done it at this time, he said he never heard of that. So I told him you better hear about it because if they do it was (inaudible), then you get back because I will. (A). [illegible] was with us there, who would have [illegible] Mr. RUSALO, (phonetic), sent him a wire to Meridian, pointing out again that the president had (inaudible), for the constitution, which is a violation of his oath of office (inaudible), unless requested by the Governor or the Legislature of the State, they did, violating Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution, violating the (inaudible) Act, committing a felony, we said to Mr. RUSALO, (phonetic), in that telegram [illegible] requires, impeachment proceedings into Libby, Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY [illegible] to prosecute every congressman to commit under the misprision of felony clause which says whoever knows of a crime having been committed and does not report it to the appropriate civil or military official of the United States shall be fined $500.00, imprisoned [illegible] both. That is the law enacted by Congress, [illegible] enacted it, I didn't, but I'm going to uphold it. (A).

"The first one we would like an arrest or get a warrant for under that misprision of felony clause is JIMMY ROOSEVELT. (A). We went on our way back, after our mission had been accomplished in giving them not only moral support knowing that Californians were there as an advance guard of Californians for Mississippi, and that we would stand with the governor of Mississippi, and fight with him if necessary and that we were equipped to do it, but we did get sick to them in these areas of law, but they hadn't (inaudible), particularly the area which demands the impeachment of the president and should also include the arrest of JOHNNY KENNEDY because the (inaudible), act says whoever aided the Armed Forces

or otherwise to execute the laws, and those two words otherwise mean that BOBBY KENNEDY committed a felony when he asked the Defense Department to send (inaudible) units to support the 600 marshals from Tennessee that were enforcing the law or attempting to, I won't call it enforcing the law, were violating the law in Mississippi, so this makes it a felony on the head of little BOBBY KENNEDY. (A).

"Now when a person commits a crime, you don't sue him, you have him arrested. We're going to the Federal Grand Jury and the County Grand Jury and we're going to go to Federal Judges and all the judges we've been and we suggested that they get a judge in Mississippi to bring a warrant against Mr. KENNEDY, BOBBY KENNEDY, and have him come in a show cause why he shouldn't be put in jail. (A).

"We're going to start that from here, but as members of this congregation and as Christians, I want you to know, I'll tell you a little secret. We were camped out in the woods in the State of Louisiana and you can see the stars through the trees and we said we're going to pray, and we gathered in prayer in the name of the most high, the name we know, (inaudible), we commanded, as Jesus said, 'If you ask anything in my name I'll do it for you', that the son of God, EDWIN WALKER, be released and returned home, and that prayer was given about midnight, Friday night, and Saturday night EDWIN WALKER was returned home. (A).

"We know the power of pray, and we know it will be answered, and we were protected by the divine protection, all the way through because the places we went and the way we went, I don't think we would have got through without it, we'd be up there in Missouri ourselves, but on the return trip, we stopped into General WALKER's headquarters and then we saw what he needs, with all due respect to those wonderful people, working with him to help him, a little old excited man came in to greet him, very busy answering telephones, only having time enough to spend about one minute with us and

sufficient time to tell us what he wanted us to do to help, and then he sat down and outlined that we should come back to California and called the newspaper editors. He called the radio station, I said, 'What for?' 'To tell the truth', he said. I said, 'I have to console myself,' and I said, 'Do you think I drove 5,000 miles to have you tell me to call the enemy.' I said, 'We are here ready to go to Missouri with 3,000 men we have waiting in Louisiana, and we want 2,000 from (inaudible), and he hit the ceiling. He wouldn't talk to me anymore because he said, 'This place is tapped, they're looking to hear somebody say something like that, and then we'll be in trouble', and then he ran out of the room. Well I don't care if they do know it that we've got 5,000 men ready to go to get a good Christian out of that nut house, (inaudible), (A), and they might as well know it, that we will, if we have to, and I think they were very glad to get him out because I heard all kinds of rumors that phone calls were being made to that place in Missouri from public pay phones, that if one hair on his head was harmed, the whole outfit would be killed and murdered immediately. (A). Now I think they meant it, if the rumor is true and I really think that this is more serious and was more serious there than anyone out here could ever realize. You're not being told the truth, General WALKER was not inciting any riot, he was (inaudible) telling the children not to or the students not to riot. He was telling that wouldn't do any good, but EDWIN WALKER is a combat commander of extensive experience, he is a leader, he's a militant Christian, he knows the enemy, he identified the enemy on television the night before he left for Mississippi, so therefore, they have to get rid of him because with a man like that commanding the Mississippi State Guard or Militia anybody is gonna have a rough time and they know it. So this is all a (inaudible), we met him in Dallas, upon his return, we were the first ones to greet

and it was a great thrill to him to see us and to see California represented there and it thrilled those Texans too. We spent one hour with him and his attorney in his home after we left the airport. We were invited up to his room to his study, and he had some good attorneys, MATTHEWS is one, and MATTHEWS is an attorney or an investigator for the Senate Committee under Internal Security, I believe, and MORRIS, another who is an attorney for the Senate Committee under Internal Security and another one who has also had the same experience and I think these men know the enemy, but he does have what they call a serious charge against him, (inaudible). We let's get it straight, there is no constitutional rights for anyone to go to school to get an education. To go to school or receive an education is not a constitutional right, it is a privilege granted by the state and the local school board, it is not a right. For if any crime was committed or were committed and if any constitutional right had been violated, they're the constitutional rights of EDWIN WALKER that have been violated. (A). He was illegally seized or as I said before actually kidnapped, now I pointed out to his attorney, not only the (inaudible) act, and that we should demand the impeachment of JOHN F. KENNEDY for this felony, but also Section 241, Title 18, of the United States Code provides that if the constitutional rights of a citizen of the United States are violated, by one who is acting under law or as an official of law, that official shall be fined . $10,000.00 and imprisoned 3 years or both, which is a felony, therefore, we should demand the arrest, on a felony charge of every individual who participated in that illegal captivity or kidnapping of EDWIN WALKER. (A).

"We should demand that the general, I don't even know his name, probably apt to be 1,000 JOHN DOE, (inaudible) who accepted the order to send Federal Troops into that sovereign state, be court martialed. (A).

"As an Army Officer I can say that the oath of an Army Officer is to uphold, preserve and defend

the constitution of the United States against all enemies whomsoever, both foreign or domestic and that oath is to obey only lawful orders of a superior and an order to violate the constitution is not a lawful order and should not be obeyed by any officer of the United States, no matter who gives it. (A). Therefore, that general having obeyed an unlawful order should be tried by court martial. (Slight appauld). These are some of the actions we're gonna have to take. At the present time EDWIN WALKER can't do it, his attorneys can't do it. They want to win this other thing first. I think we ought a get the word to them that Christians who have Christ and the Bible don't need a couch, it's only those who don't have Christ and the Bible who need a couch and a psychiatrist. (A), and they're trying to take over, and it's very surprising how these things are what Dr. (inaudible) told you about, the hook in the jaw. This KATZENBACH, (phonetic), 'How many have heard his name or read it in the paper, KATZENBACH, he's a Jew, he was the Jew who was identified as a Communist in the Defense Department by General WALKER, in his book. He's the Jew that's been transferred from the Defense Department to the Attorney General's Office and has been in charge of this whole thing in Mississippi. So now you see why they were aiming to get General WALKER don't ya? Mr. KATZENBACH. The names of the attorneys of the NAACP, who are screeming at the courts to do all these things are quite obvious, they're not Christians, they're Jews. People are waking up all over and all across country from Mississippi going and coming we tell them who the enemy are. (A), and you'd be surprised how many of them stood there and said, 'I is beginning to think you're right, (laugh), They're seeing them. These things maybe have to happen, but as far as I'm personally concerned I'm not recommending that you do anything as individuals, but I've reached the point where I'm gonna tell them that they're through in America, we're not gonna ask them to leave, we're gonna get rough with them, they better stop this nonsense and get going (cut off) (A), and that's not a threat that's a promise. (A). So I could go on because

we had alot of things happen, but I jut can't tell you about them, I don't intend to cause we might have to do it again and we have our ways of doing these things, and it looks like if the little eskimo is right we should be gettingready for February to help Alabama out. (A). Oh, I don't think they need much help, but this is an effort to (inaudible), it can be anslyzed in many ways, it could be another Hungary, it could be a definite attempt to do these things in order to find out who the hard core Patriots are, to draw them out. It could be a test to find out whether you're gonna read in the headlines that the United States is a Communist Government today, in fact they might as well put it in the headlines because Washington, D. C., has produced nothing but Communism in the last 20 years. (A). Jesus said, 'By their work ye shall know them', and what they're doing is exactly what was done (tape skips) trying to set up a Federal Dictatorship. Now (inaudible), a governor of a state is the commander of the State's militia, and he does have military power, and is the only one who has military power in that state. I just wish I had been governor of Mississippi. (A). It's a shame that so many egg headed lawyers are giving ill advice to governors in the south. Each time, and we've been involved 3 times now, once with Arkansas, once with Lousiana, now with Mississippi and each time these governors are getting a little closer to do what we tell them to do. We tell them the same thing right down the line. If anyone attempts to arrest Governor BARNETT, who har to do nothing but say, 'I declare martial law,' you are under arrest in this state immediately, that's all you have to do. (A). He's the only one who can declare martial law in that state, he's the only one who does have military power. If you will read the records of the Continental Congress from the adoption of the Constitution you will find that they gave the President the title, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and that it was a mere title not a rank, who has no military power unless and until Congress declares war, who is a civilian, every military

officer of the United States is a Military Officer by an act of Congress, you've heard that expression, 'Gentlemen by Act of Congress', it takes the law to make a military officer of the United States, actually an enactment of Congress, which is bad, giving him a rank as a military officer of the United States. The president doesn't have that rank, he's a civilian. The purpose of the title is just like any Kentucky Colonel's title, it's to maintain civilian control over the Armed Forces and the degree of control was enumerated in the code to the extent that he appoints all officers or admirals to general officer rank or admiral rank. That's the extent of the President's control of the Armed Forces, who is not a military commander who has no right or no power to order troops to do anything unless Congress declares war. The governor of a state on the otherhand existed before we ever had a President of the United States. We have governors of states, they had military power and they still do. It's about time they wake up and use it. (A). Now I think we're gonna have to start right now on the Governor of Alabama who seemed like he was willing and seemed like he might (inaudible). We hope we don't have to go through this thing again telling them what to do, then having him fail, and then saying we wish we had done it. So we want to support now, and I'm gonna try to do something in California, I don't quite know how yet because I still haven't been to bed for the 42 hours since we returned, and haven't had time to sit down and pull things together yet from this trip, but someway, somehow we should raise from 150,000 people in California, at least $1.00 a piece and raise $150,000.00 from California, for the WALKER DEFENSE FUND, to defend General WALKER because the way they've got this set up it's extremely costly to defend yourself in this type of case. So that we're going to do. We don't know at this moment if we should direct the funds there and not know how much has gone or whether we meet or quota or whether to do it from here and then forward them on so we know and can keep track of whether we're meeting are quota or not. We think the latter will be the best. (A). So if

you'll pass the word and make a note, we'll use the same Post Office Box we have, 2870, and tell Patriots if they send a check to make it out to the EDWIN WALKER DEFENSE FUND or if they want to send dollar, we'll include the dollar, we'll keep track of it so we know whether we're meeting our quota, to P. O. Box 2870, Hollywood 28. We're gonna try to get that amount. We've got alot we've gotta send dollars for here and there, but we're gonna have to do it, and every dollar we spend is causing the enemy to spend $5,000.00 or $10,000.00. Now I wannna point out to you if you wanna make a note of this it's Section 1385, of Title 18, of the United States Code, United States Criminal Code. I'll repeat that, Section 1385 of Title 18, of the U. S. Criminal Code, that's the law that says whoever uses the Armed Forces of the United States as a police force executes (inaudible) shall be fined $10,000.00 and imprisoned 3 years or both. Now the law in which that, make a note of the misprision that's M I S P R I S I O N, of felony clause, misprision of felony clause, U. S. Code of Judicial Procedure. That's the one that says, whoever knws of a crime and does not report it to the appropriate civil or military official shall be fined $5,000.00, imprisoned 3 years or both. Now every congreesman knows that it's a crime to use the Armed Forces, and you can quote this Section 1385, Title 18, of the United States Criminal Code, youshould advise him that it is a crime so he can't say that he didn't know. I've researched these types of cases and found that where an official has violated the law and a citizen brings him in a criminal court or in a criminal (inaudible), the court usually says, well you can't convict a man of being a thief if he didn't know he was stealing. They can usually get offthe hook.

Now, you advise every congressman that you know of that Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY committted a felony by violating Section 1385, of Title 18, of the United States Criminal Code, then he can't say that he didn't know it. Send him a registered letter, return receipt requested or telegraph, and when they get back from congress here, we'll pick (inaudible), we like best of all, JIMMY ROOSEVELT, for instance, and we'll go down there and he'll be arrested under the misprision of felony clause for not having brought impeachment proceedings against KENNEDY for having committed a felony. (A). We should immediately demand, as I stated before, that those who were involved in the kidnapping, unlawful seizure of EDWIN WALKER be arrested for the crime violating Section 241, Title 18, of the United States Code, violating his constitutional rights, kidnapping him in matter of fact.

"Yes sir, Yep, that's right (inaudible), he's violated more than that one. They took him out of the state without an expedition order and I can state this because I asked the Governor of Mississippi if he (stutters), ah ah an expedition order, and he said absolutely not; so by his own words I know that he did not and I can say that he did not. Well that's about all unless some of you have a specific question that I can report at this time.

"Yes Mam, Yes Miss BONE (phonetic), write to you congressman immediately because the congress is probably adjourning tonight, but it may not demand impeachment proceedings impeachment merely means bringing a charge, that's all it means, against JOHN F. KENNEDY (inaudible) President KENNEDY, JOHN F. KENNEDY, Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY for violation of Section 1385, of Title 18, U. S. Criminal Code.

(Question) (Inaudible)

"He will be tried in Mississippi by a (inaudible) Mississippian. No he didn't even know, they just treated him like a, they tried to use the psychological effect on him, they took him out and put him on a C-47, which was

in use by the Border Patrol and flew him over into Missouri.

"Yes Mam.

Question (inaudible).

"Yes, I couldn't give the exact information, but from the people we did speak to who were witnesses throughout the so-called riot, the students were not rioting, the marshals were goons, (inaudible), the head marshal, we understand, has a criminal record from New York, a former policeman there, and they looked like goons. They fired tear gas bombs at the students first and we understand that there are witnesses that said it was one of those who shot the newspaper man in fact, and they said they had no weapons, but the pictures in the paper show them with the weapons in their hip pockets. Nothing would have happened, and in fact, some of the state policemen of Mississippi, who were there, were actually fired upon and one was hit in the face with one of the gas bombs and that's why they couldn't stay there, the marshals were trigger happy shooting off tear gas bombs and, ah -- that's about all the answer on that, so I'm going to turn this, yes sir, (question, inaudible).

"Yes, thank you, well they're going to try to scare you, I wouldn't believe anything I read about this too much in the papers, if in fact --- (question, inaudible.

"Yes, well they did, although they got the court order to commit him and to arrest him after they had already done it which makes them guilty of committing a crime, they still have it now, so in order to clear himself of this serious charge, which is although a serious and absolutely (inaudible), its still a charge, he has to go through this, and these are the areas that his lawyers are working on now, this

is why I suggest that we as individuals hit the other area because they are gonna go into that after they get this over with, and they have ---, ah, I can't tell you anymore than what they told me. We do have that to worry about. We know that they're trying to make everyone that is a Christian seem like a nut, this is a typical Communist tatic, they're using it on General WALKER, we know it, and they're using it in the press to make the public think that he is insane or nuts, but we know different. There is no answer, we know they're doing it. The thing is, I suggest that if the free people who (inaudible) to get any Christian committed, we oughta find out who they are, get 3 of us to sign for each of them. (A). ____(Break) --- tell them that we're gonna get our man a knife, when they get in there with him, he's gonna carve them to pieces, they won't be able to do anything to our man because they have already said his crazy, and they can't convict him then. (Laugh).

"Yes Mam. (Question, inaudible).

"EDWIN WALKER ----, the money was available, $100,000.00 bail was available immediately and they couldn't find anybody who'd take it.

"That's right, that's right, and that was another violation of the law. There was no law folks, you're thinking in terms of righteous law, believe me there was no law there, this was an armed camp, this was everything in violation of our law that ever could be in violation of our law, and that's why we're gonna have to go and use these criminal charges against these people and uphold the law and get the men to arrest them if necessary.

(Question, inaudible)

"I don't know, I, don't think they are, it takes a court order to commit you to a mental institution and they had him there before they ever had a court order to put him there. This was one thing they did, that was a violation of the law.

"I'm gonna turn this back to Dr. SWIFT I can't answer all, --- we do have lots of people who saw lots of things we talked to them all, but we'd be here for the next week if we tried to cover every little detail. Just know this that Governor BARNETT is standing fast, Governor BARNETT has not integrated a school in Mississippi, it took 30,000 troops to put him there, and Governor BARNETT didn't do it and still won't do it, (A) and the people of Mississippi are not going to allow their governor to be seized by anybody. (A)

(Question, inaudible).

"Is that right? ,I've heard that, well he wasn't in Misissippi, yes, well there's one answer then, I've given it to ya, get your rifles out, but pull it on them then, reverse it. Well I want to thank you very much and thank Dr. SWIFT for this opportunity, --- "
(applause covers last few words.)

FBI

Date: 11/21/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-163)

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM
(OO: ME)

ReMEtel to Atlanta and WFO dated 10/10/62, requesting WFO to interview news correspondents.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a LHM captioned, "EDWIN A. WALKER, INFORMATION CONCERNING," re the observations and comments of [redacted] Three copies are being forwarded to Memphis for forwarding to Third Army Headquarters.

CLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 3)
1 - WFO

JER:eaf
(6)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

REC-33 157-401-1499

7 NOV 30 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 DEC 4 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 21, 1962

EDWIN A. WALKER
MAJOR GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY
SEPTEMBER 30, 1962
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI
INFORMATION CONCERNING

INFORMANT 1/155

[redacted], advised the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 19, 1962, the following information concerning his observations and impressions of Edwin A. Walker, Major General, United States Army, on September 30, 1962, at Oxford, Mississippi: 7D

[redacted] stated he was on the campus at the University at Oxford, Mississippi, during the rioting of September 30, 1962. He stated there was a large crowd on the campus when he arrived and that shortly thereafter he heard that General Walker was on the campus. He stated he started looking for the General since he [redacted] was in Washington, D. C., to testify before a committee on the hearing relating to the muzzling of military officers. After some time he found the General standing back among the shadows. His collar was unbuttoned, and he was carrying his hat. 7D

[redacted] then stated, "I hear you led a charge," but added that he received no answer to this statement. He stated he talked to and observed General Walker for about thirty minutes, and during this time the General appeared to be quite normal. He stated General Walker was quiet and participated in no overt act but merely observed the scene. At one point General Walker commented how terrible the whole thing was, and by this [redacted] stated he assumed he meant the riot. On two or three occasions he stated the General sent a young man, believed to be an associate of 7D

1111

A-7-6

the General, up closer to the rioting to determine what was taking place. Other than this, he stated the General stood and talked quietly with numerous individuals who came up and introduced themselves. He stated during the Washington interview the General was hard to understand and appeared to be "nuts," by which he explained he meant mentally unbalanced, but on this occasion he seemed to be quite normal, and during the time he talked to and observed the General, he saw nor heard anything that would lead him to believe otherwise.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	MEMPHIS	11/19/62	10/16 - 11/13/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C

TYPED BY: dc

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

REC-9

REFERENCES

Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/10/62 at Oklahoma City.

Report of SA [redacted], dated 10/16/62 at Dallas. 7C

Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau, 10/18/62.

Memphis teletype to Bureau, et al, including Oklahoma City, 10/19/62.

Oklahoma City teletype to Bureau and SAC, Memphis, 10/20/62.

Bureau radiogram to Memphis and Oklahoma City Divisions, 10/22/62.

Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau, 10/24/62.

Memphis airtel to Bureau, 10/24/62.

Bureau teletype to SAC, Atlanta, et al, including Oklahoma City, 10/26/62.

- P -

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401)(AM)

2 - Oklahoma City (157-125)
(1 - 100-6817)

(SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1517

REC-9

EX-119

2 30

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Dept (3cc)			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11/28/62			
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By	FCW/pda			

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67 DEC 4 1962

OC 157-125

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1 - ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (AM)
1 - ONI, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, La. (AM)
3 - Memphis (157-147)(AM)
(1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.)(AM)
1 - Dallas (157-203)(Info)

OC 157-125

LEADS

Copies of this report were disseminated to G-2, OSI and ONI offices indicated, in compliance with instructions contained in Memphis airtel to Bureau dated 10/6/62 and to local military intelligence agencies covering residences of [redacted] 7C

THE DALLAS OFFICE (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished the Dallas Division as [redacted] is believed to reside primarily within the Dallas Division and this report includes identities of persons (or organization) to which telephone calls placed from office of EDWIN A. WALKER in the Dallas Division. 7C

THE MEMPHIS OFFICE

At Memphis, Tennessee

Will advise the Oklahoma City Division of any further investigation desired in this matter.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will advise Bureau and Memphis of results of discreet inquiries being made concerning [redacted] to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the photograph album being prepared by the Memphis Division. 7C

ADMINISTRATIVE

As set forth in Oklahoma City teletype to Bureau and SAC, Memphis, dated 10/20/62 and as related in this report [redacted] were interviewed on 10/20/62 concerning their observations at the scene of the riot, campus, University of Mississippi, 9/30 - 10/1/62. As set forth in this report, [redacted] are unable to identify any individuals participating in the above riot. 7D

OC 157-125

[redacted] 1C/7D

[redacted] advised they could furnish no pertinent observations or information concerning any possible participation of EDWIN A. WALKER in this riot.

[redacted] 1C/7D

D*
COVER PAGE --

FD-204a (Rev. 8-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - G-2, Third Army Hq., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (AM)
1 - G-2, Fourth U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
1 - OSI, Ninth District, Barksdale AFB, La. (AM)
1 - OSI, Eleventh District, Tinker AFB, Okla.
1 - ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (AM)
1 - ONI, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, La. (AM)
1 - USA, Oxford, Miss. (AM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Oklahoma City
Date: 11/19/62

Field Office File No.: 157-125 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

Four telephone calls were made from telephones of EDWIN A. WALKER in Dallas, Texas, to telephones in Oklahoma.

[redacted]

7D

- P -

Details:

[redacted]

7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 1517

Pages 2 and 3

Both Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside scope

[redacted]

JC

Concerning CLYDE J. WATTS, attorney, it will be noted the October 8, 1962, morning edition of "The Daily Oklahoman," an established daily newspaper in Oklahoma City, contains an article on page 32 titled "Watts Wins First Round for Client-Friend Walker." An "Editor's Note" relating to this article states:

> "Oklahoma City attorney Clyde J. Watts made national headlines Sunday when he succeeded in getting former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker released from the U. S. Medical Center for federal prisoners at Springfield, Mo. The following personality sketch of Watts was written by United Press International."

This article reads as follows:

"Attorney Clyde J. Watts first met former army Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker when they were students at a military prep school in 1926. More than 30 years later they joined in a 'battle against communism.'

"'We are in the twilight of the cold phase of a protracted conflict,' Watts said, 'the stakes in which are slavery and freedom--life and death. The time to clean house is limited.'

"Watts represents Walker as an attorney. Unlike Walker, Watts is a very articulate person. Like Walker, Watts was a general in the army.

"Watts bitterly blasted the United States for its 'less than half-hearted effort' against communism, but his words never caught the national ear.

"Watts retired quietly from a colorful military career while Walker left the service in a blare of publicity over the political indoctrination of troops under his command in Germany.

"Walker acquired Watts as legal aide when he appeared before congress to lash out at national policy and prominent political leaders.

"Watts filed a libel suit for Walker against a Chicago columnist last spring and Saturday stepped into the spotlight to argue for Walker's release from a federal prison at Springfield, Mo.

"A handsome gray-haired man, Watts came to his friend's aid when Walker was arrested in Oxford, Miss., during the integration crisis. He carried Walker's fight into federal court and successfully argued for a reduced bond and freedom for Walker.

"Watts flew from Oxford to Springfield Saturday night to comfort and advise Walker after freedom was ordered.

"The two were associates for years. They met at the New Mexico Military Institue. From there, Walker went to West Point and Watts to the University of Oklahoma law school. Later, they met on the polo fields and Watts said 'Walker is one of the greatest polo players.'

"Both amassed fine military records as officers.

"It was in China in 1944 when Watts said he first was confronted with communism. He said that it was his job to tell Nationalist Chinese why the United States was supporting Communist Chinese.

"Watts said his limited speech in Chinese was not sufficient to convince the Nationalists that the alliance was to fight Japan, a common enemy. He said instead that the Nationalists convinced him the Reds were a greater threat.

"He then launched into his personal drive to awaken the United States to the Communist threat.

"His essay, 'Strategy for Survival,' was printed in the May 15, 1961, Congressional Record. He said: 'We are at war. A space age type of war. We are making less than a half-hearted effort.'

"Co-existence, Watts said, was America's weakness. He said American industry had built Russia and China from 'fourth rate' nations to great forces since World War II. He deplored the aid.

"'We are pursuing happiness at the expense of life and liberty,' he said.

"Post-military life has been good for Watts. He is a successful insurance-surety attorney in Oklahoma City and has four children, ages 9 to 22. He is a native of Wagoner, Okla., and is part Cherokee Indian. His father was a pioneer Oklahoma district judge.

"The 51-year-old lawyer said he disliked such terms as 'ultra-conservative,' and 'extreme right wing' when persons speak of him and Walker. He said it is a Communist tactic to categorically brand all opposition.

"'The Communists study and understand us,' he said. 'We must become aware of them.'"

Concerning J. EVETTS HALEY, it will be noted a sub-heading captioned "Making Trouble for Texas Textbooks" appeared on page 122 in the February 9, 1962, issue of "Life" magazine. This item reads, in part, as follows:

> "In the category of the Crackpots, it would be difficult to outdo the destructive mischief of an organization called Texans for America. This is the invention of a wealthy west Texas rancher named J. Evetts Haley, who frankly advocates lynching Chief Justice Warren. Haley and his group specialize in snooping out Red subversion in Texas textbooks and have been so successful in their demands for change that every history textbook adopted by the State Education Agency this year was altered to meet their demands.
>
> "Of his campaign and the idea of academic freedom, Haley observes: 'The stressing of both sides of a controversy only confuses the young and encourages them to make snap judgments....Until they are old enough to understand . . . they should be taught only the American side."

The above item consists of a portion of the article titled "Who's Who in the Tumult of the Far Right" by KEITH WHEELER.

The March 30, 1962, final home edition of the "Muskogee Daily Phoenix," an established newspaper in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on page 1 contains an article titled "Legal Fight Continues On Wheat Case." This article reads, in part, as follows:

> "Evetts Haley Jr., of Canyon City, Texas, brought his fight against a federal ruling that he violated the wheat quota system on a 43-acre farm in Sequoyah County to the Federal Court here Thursday.
>
> "He ased the court to reverse a decision of the Review Committee of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service upholding the Sequoyah County ASCS committee in fining him for planting wheat without a quota in 1956.
>
> "Haley was fined $506.11.
>
> "Federal District Judge T. Whitefield Davidson at Dallas, Texas, February 2 ruled that Haley did not have to pay the fine and added that the United States Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the wheat allotment case.
>
> "United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders of Dallas appealed to the Supreme Court from the judge's decision.
>
> "Haley, who said he did not market wheat raised on the farm, but fed it to livestock, said at Canyon City: 'This appeal, which is being made by a Kennedy appointee as United States attorney, has political implications in the cheapest sense of the word.
>
> "'This whole thing does not mean that I'm in trouble,' Haley added. 'It means the Department of Agriculture and the whole farm program is in trouble.'"

OC 157-125

[redacted]

1D

The September 28, 1962, edition of "The Daily Oklahoman," on page 26 carried an article titled "City Magazine Sold to Texas Freedom Body." This article states GWYNNE W. DAVIDSON, President of the "Defenders of the Christian Faith, Inc.," announced the sale of the "American Mercury" magazine by the "right-wing" Defender organization to a Texas group known as the "Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc."

The article identifies former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER as one of the listed purchasers. According to this article, General WALKER is listed as military editor and analyst, and MARCIA MATHEWS, radio broadcaster, "who is internationally known for her anti-Communist broadcasts," will become editor of the magazine.

Serial 1517

Pages 10 thru 19

All withheld

Outside Scope

Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	MEMPHIS	11/[illegible]	[illegible] 10/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mam

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM 005 AFO CONSPIRACY

7C

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated October 26, 1962 at [illegible]

7C

- P -

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will continue to conduct the investigation which has been requested by appropriate communications and which is not being re-stated herein.

APPROVED [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1518

COPIES MADE:
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1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - ONI, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
3 - Memphis (157-147)
(1 - USA, Oxford)
3 - New Orleans (157-221)

Xerox to Dept by R/s
1 cc Org. Unit
11/26/62
FCW/pas

67 DEC 5 1962

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NO 57-221
WFR:mam

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] 7D

Inasmuch as all the telephone calls from the office of EDWIN A. WALKER, Shreveport, were to a newsmedia, no further effort is being made to identify the individual or individuals contacted.

[redacted] 7C

B
(COVER PAGE)

Serial 1518

Pages C thru 7

All withheld

Outside Scope

b 7C

b 7D

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] continued that the troops kept moving the crowd back toward downtown Oxford until at approximately 9:00 AM, he and his three companions were back at the town square and went into the same cafe they had patronized earlier in the morning. They stayed in the area of the square and at approximately 7:00 AM, troops entered the square driving the crowd back from the square. At approximately 9:30 AM, he and his three companions were in a drugstore near the square at Oxford, and they spotted General EDWIN WALKER coming down a sidewalk.

[redacted] went out a side door of the drugstore and intercepted General WALKER and, subsequently, brought him into the drugstore. [redacted] was on the telephone to Radio Station WRBC in Jackson at the time, and he interviewed General WALKER over the phone for approximately fifteen minutes. General WALKER then left the drugstore, and [redacted] saw no more of him that day. At approximately 12:00 Noon, October 1, 1962, [redacted] and his three companions returned to their automobile and left Oxford, driving to Jackson by way of the Natchez Trace. They arrived at Jackson approximately 5:00 PM the same date.

[redacted] stated that he was not able to identify any one of the crowd involved in the activity at Oxford and could not identify anyone whom he had seen throwing objects at the troops. He stated that he saw no one with firearms except the soldiers and volunteered the information that none of his group had taken any firearms to Oxford.

Serial 1518
Pages 9 thru 18
All withheld
Outside Scope
b 7C
b 7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/31/62

1

[redacted] He furnished the following information:

Late on the afternoon of September 29, 1962, he received word from an unrecalled source to the effect that General EDWIN WALKER was then at the Sun and Sand Motel, Jackson, Mississippi, and desired to have a press conference. [redacted] went to the Sun and Sand Motel arriving there somewhere around 5:00 or 6:00 PM on September 29, 1962. The press conference was held on the second floor in a meeting room. General WALKER was there and various members of the press. He did not observe any other individuals who appeared to be with WALKER or in WALKER's party. General WALKER read a statement which apparently had been written on a piece of yellow paper. He made no copies of his statement available to the press. The gist of WALKER's statement was that he was in Mississippi to show his allegiance and support of Governor ROSS R. BARNETT. After reading the statement WALKER walked out of the room followed by members of the press. The press stopped WALKER outside the room and questioned him for approximately ten or fifteen minutes. At this point [redacted] left to return to his newspaper office to meet a deadline. He has no information as to WALKER's activities subsequent to the press conference.

At approximately 7:00 or 8:00 PM Sunday, September 30, 1962, [redacted] left Jackson in [redacted] car enroute Oxford, Mississippi. They arrived at Oxford at approximately 11:00 PM or midnight on September 30. They went direct to the Mansel Motel at Oxford and checked with [redacted] who had been at Oxford most of the day. [redacted] desired to go out to the campus of the University of Mississippi, but [redacted] declined to take his car out to the University. [redacted] ran across [redacted] and [redacted] drove [redacted] to the Alumni House at the University of Mississippi. [redacted] left [redacted] there.

On 10/25/62 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/25/62

19

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This was approximately midnight [redacted] walked from the Alumni House to the Lyceum Building on the campus and mingled with the students in front of the Lyceum Building. When he arrived in front of the Lyceum Building he observed a crowd of students estimated at several hundred immediately in front of the building and a group of United States Marshals lined around the Lyceum Building. Tear gas was heavy in the air when he arrived there. Occasionally he could see a rock or some other object being thrown from the crowd in the direction of the marshals. [redacted] attempted to pick out the leader of the group of students if any, but was unable to do so. He felt some in the crowd were not students, but that most of them were. He saw no one in the crowd with firearms. Many of them had rocks and some had empty bottles in their hands. He saw two cars burning. He stayed in front of the Lyceum approximately ten minutes. After standing in front of the Lyceum approximately two minutes, a tear gas shell lit close to him and exploded tear gas. He could hear either shots or fire crackers but could not place the location of these sounds. The deaths of the two individuals had already occurred before his arrival as he had heard about it on the car radio enroute to Oxford. After leaving the front of the Lyceum Building he walked around the building and entered the rear of the Lyceum. He saw no prisoners in the Lyceum Building but while standing there two marshals were helped in by other marshals both were injured. One of them had a very bloody face and according to [redacted] it "looked like he caught a brick in the face". He stayed in the building approximately ten minutes but the tear gas got so bad he had to leave. He walked back to the Alumni House arriving there at approximately 1:00 AM on October 1, 1962. He tried to call his office at Jackson, but no line was available. He stayed that night at the Alumni House in a room with [redacted] He did not leave the Alumni House that night. He stated that he did not recognize anyone in the crowd in front of the Lyceum Building and did not see General WALKER. He recalled asking someone about General WALKER and they told him he was on the campus but he never did see him.

7D

At approximately 5:00 AM on October 1 [illegible] 1962 [redacted] woke him up and told him that the crowd was still carrying on and had apparently moved down town. [redacted] got up and dressed and drove down town in an automobile with [redacted] They drove around the down town area and when they approached the town square they were turned back by soldiers. [redacted] dropped [redacted] at the Ole Miss Motel at approximately 6:00 or 6:30 AM. [redacted] went to the room of [redacted] sat around for some time and then heard approximately three or four shots in rapid succession. They ran out of the motel and just outside they observed a squad of soldiers marching approximately ten prisoners in the direction of the armory. He did not know where the shots had come from. He did not see General WALKER that morning. He recalled that he had seen [redacted] at the Alumni House before he left that morning and had asked [redacted] if he knew where General WALKER was. [redacted] told [redacted] that he did not know where WALKER was. Shortly after seeing the troops marching the prisoners a report began to circulate that there were some Negroes beaten and some Negro houses burned. [redacted] and [redacted] drove around Oxford for approximately an hour but saw no evidence of Negroes being beaten or of any Negro homes burned.

[redacted] stated that this was about the extent of his informationconcerning the rioting activities at Oxford. He again pointed out that he would be unable to identify anyone who participated in the rioting.

[redacted]. He stated that both of these individuals appeared to have been on the scene of the rioting from the outset and might have information concerning the activities. He recalled that [redacted] had mentioned seeing General EDWIN WALKER on the campus during the rioting and that [redacted] had said WALKER had made some comment about "getting the power plant".

[redacted] stated that he had no further information of value concerning this matter.

1D

Serial 1518
Pages 22 thru 27
All Withheld
Outside Scope
b 7C
b 7D

7D

[redacted]

He never saw former General EDWIN WALKER at Oxford. He saw no activities in downtown Oxford on the morning of October 1, 1962.

Serial 1518
Pages 29 thru 31
All withheld
Outside Scope
b 7C
b 7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/2/62

1

[redacted] was telephonically contacted to arrange an appointment at which time he related that he could see no reason for being interviewed as he was not in Oxford, Mississippi, when the rioting started, but did arrive October 1, 1962, about daylight. He went to the campus for a few minutes and then went to the downtown area, and left about 11:00 AM. He said he was very tired and sleepy as he had driven all night. He did take some photographs in the downtown area, but all his film was taken by the military and a group of citizens. He said he did not get in any area of violence and that he did not see anyone whom he knew other than reporters and photographers. He did not see E. A. WALKER. He said that he does not have any further information.

7D

On 11/1/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

SA [redacted] /jao

by _____ Date dictated 11/1/62

7C

32

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Serial 1518
Page 32
Withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

He then went to Memphis and returned to the campus about 7:30 or 8:00 PM, after the rioting was under control. He did not go to the downtown area. He left Oxford, Mississippi, late Monday afternoon.

He did not see E. A. WALKER. He did not take any photographs of the rioting as he thought it was too dangerous. He said he could not describe or identify anyone involved.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted] advised that he went to Oxford, Mississippi, September 27, 1962, and left the following Tuesday morning. On September 30, 1962, at about 4:00 PM. he got on the campus posing as a student. About 30 minutes before U. S. Marshals fired gas he was in the area between the U. S. Marshals and the students or the crowd near the Lyceum Building who had gathered. Someone grabbed him, hit and kicked him, and took his lighting device. He said he was so shaken up and confused over this incident he does not have a clear recollection of what happened. He said he cannot describe any of the individuals involved with him but supposed they were students. After this incident he, with other newsmen, got between two military trucks which were parked between the Marshals and the crowd where he remained for a few minutes. While there, he saw what appeared to be cigarettes thrown from the crowd on top of the canvas on these trucks. He also saw a fire extinguisher turned on the driver of one of the trucks and this man had to get out on the Marshals' side. This was a soldier wearing fatigue clothing.

He said that due to his being assaulted and the excitement, he could not identify or describe anyone. He did not know anyone but newsmen.

After the above incident, he got to a dormitory and then it was gassed by the Marshals. He then went to a sorority house where he cleaned up and left about midnight.

The next day he was in town and saw E. A. WALKER talk to some soldiers. This was on the north side of the town square. He did not know what was said and did not get photographs of this incident.

He said he took some movies of the demonstrations prior to the rioting, but did not get any pictures of the riots.

On 11/1/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] and /jao Date dictated 11/1/62

35

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted] 7D advised that he arrived at Oxford, Mississippi, about 10:00 PM, Sunday, September 30, 1962. He arrived at the university campus between 1:30 and 2:00 PM, October 1, 1962. He saw some rock throwing from a distance and made no effort to go on the campus. He saw no one he can identify. He did not see E. A. WALKER until after his arrest. He did not get any photographs of violence.

[redacted] said he had been at the university and registered on September 20, 1962, but had left and then went back on September 30, 1962. 7D

On 11/1/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] /jao 3b Date dictated 11/1/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted] advised he was in Oxford, Mississippi, off and on for about 12 days. He was in Shreveport on September 30, 1962, until late in the evening but did arrive in Oxford, Mississippi, at the airport about 10:30 PM, September 30, 1962. He was accompanied on the flight by [redacted] Upon arrival, he did not go to the campus, but remained at the airport and then went to the home of [redacted] He did go on the campus the next morning after the rioting was over. He did not go to the downtown trouble areas. He did not see E. A. WALKER in Oxford. He left Monday afternoon October 1, 1962. He did not get any photographs of the rioting.

7D

On 11/2/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221 7C

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] /jmc Date dictated 11/2/62

37

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted] 7D

He was on the campus on the night of September 30, 1962. He stayed a considerable distance from any real action, but saw people driving cars down through the grove of trees, heard people yelling, and saw people pick up large pieces of concrete and break them into small pieces to throw.

He heard the very last part of a talk by a man who appeared to be standing on the platform of a statue. He heard several people, none of whom he knew, say it was General WALKER; but he was not close enough to recognize the man. He said in effect the students in their protest were within their Constitutional rights, and if any blood was shed it would be on the hands of the Federal Government. He said he did not recall the exact words. [redacted] stated he thinks that gas was being fired at this time.

[redacted] 7D

He did not take any photographs.

On 11/2/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] /jao Date dictated 11/5/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted], advised that he went to Oxford, Mississippi, September 27, 1962. On the night of September 30, 1962, he slipped onto the campus at about 7:30 or 8:00 PM. Shortly after going on the campus, he saw General WALKER at or near a statue which was near the grove. He was not speaking publicly at this time. There was a good-size group of people in the area, which he thought to be students. He said the group moved toward the Lyceum Building, but he did not go and does not know what happened. He did not have a camera with him on campus. It was dark and he stayed a long way from any action. The only weapons he saw were stones, bricks, and soft drink bottles. He said he did not know anyone other than newsmen and could not describe anyone. He left the campus about 2:30 AM, October 1, and left for Shreveport later that day.

D

On 11/2/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] /jao Date dictated 11/5/62

7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted], advised that he went to Oxford, Mississippi, on September 25, 1962. He went on the campus about 8:15 PM, the night of September 30. He said quite a crowd had gathered and the U. S. Marshals were already firing tear gas. He said that from a distance, shortly after going on campus, he saw a crowd had gathered near a statue and a man was talking. He did not hear any details of the talk but heard people say that it was General WALKER talking. He said this crowd moved from the area of the statue and toward the Marshals, and he could see that they were throwing some objects which he thought to be rocks and bricks. He heard what he thought to be shotgun blasts but could not tell where it was coming from. He said he stayed way back out of any of the activity. He left his camera in the car and did not attempt to take any pictures. He said he cannot identify or describe anyone involved in any of the action. He left the campus about 2:00 AM, October 1, and left Oxford the next day. He did not get in any of the downtown action.

He did recall that he saw a bulldozer head toward the Lyceum Building about midnight and a considerable amount of tear gas was fired at this time. He was not close to this operation.

On 11/2/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] and /jao Date dictated 11/5/62 7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted] advised that he went to Oxford, Mississippi, arriving about 5:00 AM, September 28, 1962, and left the afternoon of October 3, 1962. During this time he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and then to Jackson, Mississippi. He spent very little time on the school campus at Oxford, Mississippi. 7D

He arrived at the campus, Oxford, Mississippi, about 5:00 or 6:00 PM on September 30, 1962, but tried to stay out of all activity, as he had been instructed by his superiors not to become involved in difficulties on the campus. He did see those he thought to be students hollering at the U. S. Marshals, and saw what he thought to be paper burning thrown at trucks. He did not know anyone and could not describe or recognize anyone. About 10:00 or 11:00 PM, he was on campus and heard a man speaking who said something to the effect that the students had a right to protest and to keep it up. He heard someone in passing say this was General WALKER. He did not see this speaker and to his knowledge he did not see WALKER.

He took some photographs but said he did not get any photographs of violence.

On 11/1/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221 7C

by SAs [redacted] and /jao Date dictated 11/1/62

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All withheld

Outside Scope

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SMC:mam
3

[redacted] came over to them and said that General [redacted] WALKER was over at the Confederate Statue. [redacted] said that this Confederate Statue is located in the lower end of the grove facing the Lyceum Building, and that he and the others walked over to the statue where he observed General WALKER speaking to a crowd of individuals. He said he would estimate this crowd to be from 100 to 200 individuals, and that he heard General WALKER say "Neither I or Governor BARNETT have authorized violence, but there is no turning back and no stopping." At this point, [redacted] got up on the base of the statue and told the crowd he was an Episcopalian Minister, and General WALKER upon hearing this said "This man is an Episcopalian Minister and I am ashamed to be an Episcopalian." [redacted] attempted to speak to the crowd but was unable to do so because of the yelling, and at this time [redacted], hollered to the crowd to let [redacted] speak, and the crowd replied "No, no, no."

[redacted] said that because of the ugly nature of the crowd, he decided to leave. However, General WALKER was still at the Confederate Statue when he left. He said that he hung around this general area for about 15 or 20 additional minutes and recalled there was a lot of yelling and running of individuals in the grove. He then left and went back to the Ole Miss Motel.

He said that he could not recall observing any individual committing any act of violence in the area which he was in, nor did he see any individuals carrying any type of weapon, such as a club, rifle, shotgun, or pistol. He said that in the area in which he was stationed, he did not see any individuals throwing any rocks or bottles, nor could he recall hearing any sounds which he could associate with a fire arm being discharged.

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Pages 48 thru 52
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

NO 157-221
SMC and JHP:mam
5

[redacted]

[redacted] informed that he did not see General WALKER on the campus of the University during the evening, and that he shot between 70 and 80 feet of movie film which he sent back [redacted] to be processed. He said he did not know the quality of this file because he did not have the proper lighting and that the film taken was mainly of the marshals' ringing the Lyceum Building. He got no shots of the crowd in the grove or any close-ups.

JD

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b7C
b7D

He said that at this time, the first gas was fired, and it appeared to him that the members of the Highway Patrol were attempting to move the crowd away from the Army trucks and back into the grove.

[redacted] stated that for most of the evening, he stayed on the left side of the Lyceum building where he could observe the actions of the crowd and the Marshals and that after the gas was fired, he observed bricks and rocks and coca cola bottles being thrown at the Marshals by the crowd; however, he could not identify any individuals who had taken part in the throwing of these articles. 7D

He said he had heard from an unidentified source that General WALKER was on the campus, but that he did not personally see him.

He said that he shot about 20 feet or so of movie film and had sent this back to [redacted] but that he did not know whether this film was any good. 7D

[redacted] said that he did not observe any individuals carrying any type of firearms, such as shotguns, rifles, or pistols, nor could he recall seeing any individual physically assaulted by any of the Marshals or any of the Marshals physically assaulted by any of the crowd. He said that sometime later in the evening, possibly about 11:00 p. m., he left the campus and returned to the Ole Miss Motel, because of the effects of the gas which had been fired.

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All withheld

b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] said that for the next three hours, he was there on the side of the Lyceum building to observe what was going on in front of the Lyceum building and he could see groups of persons in the grove charge at the Marshals and throw rocks, coca cola bottles and bricks at the Marshals.

[redacted] said he recalled that about 9 00 p. m., he observed a Marshal starting to cross the street near the Lyceum building and as he entered the street, he observed a Mississippi Highway Patrol car accelerate at a fast speed towards the Marshal and if the Marshal had not jumped out of the way, he would have been hit. [redacted] stated he could not identify the Highway Patrolman driving or the car itself or the Marshal involved.

[redacted] said that late in the evening he became enveloped in a cloud of gas and became very sick to his stomach and shortly thereafter, he left the campus. He said that it was impossible to get to the car, which he parked near the Fine Arts building earlier in the evening. He said that he did not observe any individuals carrying any type of firearms, such as shotguns, rifles or pistols, nor could he recall hearing any sounds as if any of these type of weapons were being fired. He said that he was given a ride back to the Ole Miss Motel by an unidentified person and he did not see General WALKER on the campus on the evening of September 30, 1962. He said he recalled talking with an unknown newsman whom he believed was from the Washington D. C. Office of either the New York Tribune or New York Times,

who informed him that he had been with General WALKER on the campus and that WALKER had made a speech to the crowd.

[redacted] stated that he had not taken any pictures on the campus and that when he returned on the campus the next day and went to his car, he found that it had been wrecked and burned. 7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date 11/7/62

[redacted] stated that he did not see General WALKER or any acts of violence while on the campus. His crew left shortly after 8:00 PM when it became apparent that the crowd might become unruly.

Regarding pictures he stated that some video tape of scenes on the campus was taken between 7:20 PM and 8:00 PM. This was forwarded to NBC at New York.

On 11/5/62 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] /mh Date dictated 11/6/62

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Outside Scope

About 8:00 or 9:00 AM in the morning he observed approximately 100 persons believed to be students throwing rocks at Army trucks in town. About 9:00 - 9:30 AM, Army troops formed a flying wedge in the square and cleaned it out. He observed General WALKER in the square and observed soldiers escort WALKER to a drug store. Any persons on the square who wanted to enter a store received an escort. Shortly thereafter, WALKER left. WALKER, according to information he received, was arrested at a roadblock soon after.

While he was at the square, a National Guard Captain, name unknown, confiscated two rolls of film from him. He gave the Captain his name, but no provision was made for return of the film; and he has never received the film back. He does not have the National Guard Captain's name. The film was taken from him about 12:30 PM near the Mansion and this film probably had pictures of rioting in the square area. All other pictures taken would be in possession of UPI in New York.

[redacted] stated that he did not think he would be able to identify anyone other than some of the participants in the vicinity of the Lyceum. He said that there were about 20 students who stood out among the rioters, and it is possible he might recall some of them if shown pictures. He had no information as to the identity of any of there persons, or the ones involved in the trouble in town during the morning. 7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/7/62

1

[redacted]

After seeing [redacted] at the airport, they were unable to get back into town for some time as no one was permitted to leave the airport. When they were able to drive back in town, they observed cars being searched. They were able to enter the campus about noon and observed the debris and marshals rounding up students. All the violence had ceased.

[redacted] said he later learned they were a block away at the time General WALKER was arrested. He has reviewed the film taken by [redacted], but no incidents were recorded wherein it might be possible to identify any participants in violence. He said that [redacted] did not see as much as he did, for [redacted] was trying to take pictures and that neither of them would be able to identify anyone, particularly since it was not possible to tell for sure where the bottles were coming from that were being thrown at troops or who was throwing the bottles.

7D

On 11/2/62 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] /BCW 68 Date dictated 11/6/62

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Outside Scope

Date 11/7/62

[redacted] 7D

Prior to going to Oxford the second time he called General EDWIN WALKER on the telephone from New Orleans. WALKER was in Dallas at the time. Inasmuch as [redacted] had been active in the Houston area in behalf of WALKER when WALKER was campaigning for governor of Texas [redacted] was able to conduct an interview with WALKER over the telephone. He said that this interview was conducted 2 days before he went to Oxford. On Saturday night, September 29, 1962, General WALKER called him from the residence [redacted] and spoke to him for a few minutes, saying that he intended to go on to Oxford. He told WALKER that he would see him at Oxford.

[redacted] proceeded to Oxford on September 30, 1962 arriving there about 5 PM and checked in the Colonial Hotel. He attempted to contact General WALKER, who was supposed to be at the Ole Miss Motel, between 6:15 and 6:30 PM and left a message for WALKER that he would like to interview him. About 6:30 PM he went to the entrance of the campus and met [redacted] of Memphis. They decided to work together. They went first to the cafeteria. About 8 PM while they were in a woman's dormitory trying to make a phone call they heard what sounded like shots. They ran out on what is known as the "Grove" and saw about 200-300 people and saw tear gas. The persons appeared to be students from their general appearance and from talking to one or two of

On 11/1/62 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] e dictated 11/6/62 7C

/mb 7D

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them, without identifying themselves, they learned that a number from Mississippi State were on the campus. There appeared to be no leadership among the students and there was no indication that any organizations were active among those present.

During the evening he observed some rocks being tossed at the Marshals and observed persons starting to break up concrete benches and street markers to use as weapons. The rioters started calling out that the Marshals were running out of gas. He observed windows [redacted] being broken and a young demonstrator beat a cameraman on the head with his fist. At this point the Mississippi Highway Patrolman left as the gas was becoming dense. As the gates were left unguarded what appeared to be a different element came on the campus. He said these persons did not appear to be students.

During the period [redacted] were on the campus he observed no firearms being used but heard them. Two or three hours after the rioting started a revolver was being fired somewhere behind them and they had to get out of the way but did not seen the persons responsible for the shooting. A group of persons got an old fire truck and drove it toward the Marshals who were around the Lyceum Building, turning the hose on the Marshals for about ten minutes. Another group got a tractor and drove it up against a tree. He observed some demonstrators after this making Molotov cocktails by filling coke bottles with gasoline. He also saw three or four cars pulled across the road to block the military trucks and saw three or four cars burned.

[redacted] said that during the period of violence it was dark and the area was further obscured by tear gas. He was unable to be definite about the time of occurrence of any acts of violence . [redacted] concealed their identity as newsmen and indicated to persons on the scene that they were with them so the demonstrators would not turn on them. He said that he could not point to any particular persons as responsible for the violence in this period, pointing out that the situation was very confused and that there appeared

7D

to be no leadership among the rioters, that the rioters were wandering around in small groups and going where there appeared to be any action.

[redacted] stated that about 9 PM he saw General Edwin WALKER come upon the campus. WALKER was in the vininity of the Confederate Memorial and some of the students hollered, "There's our leader." A crowd of about 100 gathered at this spot. WALKER was accompanied by a big man wearing a ten gallon hat who had a pistol on his belt and wore a silver looking badge. He said this man was about 45 years of age, wore what may have been a khaki shirt, was tall and heavy set. Another man who was short, of medium build and had black hair, was noted to be with WALKER. 7D

As WALKER arrived at the statue, WALKER saw [redacted] At this point, the students called to GENERAL WALKER to talk to them and WALKER urged them not to commit any violence, but said they had the right to protest. He spoke for about five minutes. An Episcopalian minister spoke up and said they should not protest. WALKER said in reply that this made him sorry that he was an Episcopalian. He said that WALKER did not tell the students anything special that they were to do and told them only that they had the right to protest. WALKER left the campus after being there for about thirty minutes and he did not see him again. 7L

[redacted] said that at no time did General WALKER advocate the use of violence but to the contrary urged no violence. He said that since the arrest of WALKER he has been contacted by an attorney representing WALKER who asked him if he would testify in WALKER's behalf and he told the attorney that he would testify as to what he saw and heard. 7D

[redacted] said that [redacted] left the campus about 4 AM to phone in their stories. Shortly thereafter they found no one was being allowed back on the campus. They then located a back entrance and came in on a dirt road, without being challenged. The rioting was over at this time and the troops were in charge. Groups of persons on the campus were being asked to identify themselves by the officers. He stayed on the campus until about 10 AM after the registration of MEREDITH and then left Oxford.

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Withheld

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 6, 1962

On November 2, 1962, [redacted] made available the following copy of a recorded interview with General Edwin Walker made by Charlie Ray. The original of the tape under ordinary circumstances, is retained about two months. In the event it is desired for court, a subpoena duces tecum should be issued [redacted] and if retention of the tape is desired indefinitely, he suggests the station be notified.

7b

MR. RAY: General Walker, do you still intend to follow through with your plans to go to Mississippi after the Government warning today supposedly that you will be held in contempt?

MR. WALKER: I plan to go to Mississippi as I had intended if and when federal troops are used in Mississippi. I do not feel that there is any Constitutional law that prevents a citizen from moving from state to state or from place to place as he sees fit and there are hundreds of causes moving to Mississippi that are reflecting their attitudes in Mississippi and I am only a small part of this movement and I intend to be there if and when the decision is made to use federal troops there.

MR. RAY: Well, do you personally, sir, believe that that order will be given by Attorney General Robert Kennedy?

MR. WALKER: I would hope that they certainly do not use federal troops. It was a catastrophe when they did it before in 1957 and 8 in Little Rock. It was unconstitutional then as several governors have pointed out and also many members of the Bar and they should read the Constitution more carefully and they would recognize that this is unconstitutional. There is no law that requires integration.

On 11/2/62 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by [redacted] Date dictated 11/3/62

7c

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MR. RAY: Well now sir, what do you think the repercussions would be if these federal troops are sent to Oxford and as a matter of fact, the State of Mississippi?

MR. WALKER: I am not sure. It depends on what their mission is and what they are supposed to do and how they carry out that mission and what the intents are after they get to Mississippi. I would say that it certainly is obvious now that the cause of states rights extends far beyond Mississippi and practically every state in the union is recognizing the importance of the sovereignty of the state and that that is very much involved, greatly involved in this issue.

MR. RAY: Well sir, what has been the general reaction to your plans of going to Mississippi with groups of citizens? I am sure you have heard from quite a few people throughout the United States.

MR. WALKER: We are just utterly swamped here with telephone calls and offers of help and assistance and notifications that people are moving to Mississippi and that they want to assist in every way possible, that they are opposed to what the administration is doing in opposing the governor in Mississippi. I can assure you that the telephones don't ever stop ringing. Calls are backed up six and eight deep. People are telling me its taking four and five hours to even get into our telephone system and we have seven phones in the house. Messages are coming in, offering support from in groups of ten to twenty to even two thousand.

MR. RAY: Well, sir, do you find that these telegrams and well wishes from people throughout the United States are predominately Southern, or are they also coming from the North and the West and the East?

MR. WALKER: They are from all parts of the country. Many have come in from Ohio, just a few minutes ago from St. Paul, quite a few from New York, Florida, of course, Los Angeles, and many of the states in between. I have just gotten off the line to Seattle, Washington.

MR. RAY: Well, then, do you have plans, sir, for rallies if and when the Federal Troops are entered into Mississippi, of a certain point in the state where all of your followers will then meet with you to protest the integration if it does come about?

MR. WALKER: I intend to join the movement. There are thousands of people, I am sure, already in Mississippi, probably hundreds of thousands there that are already standing beside their Governor BARNETT. The best place to do this would, of course, be at the Capitol or at Oxford or at the University, since that is where the issue is involved, and I am sure that that is where most of the movements will move to to show the grass roots movement in this issue.

MR. RAY: Well, one final question sir. Just what were your thoughts when acting as an officer of the United States Army when you were commanded to enter Little Rock? What were your thoughts in 1957, seeing the same type of citizens in another state so opposedly or reportedly opposing Federal seizure or Federal acts against a sovereign state supposedly?

MR. WALKER: At that time, I knew it was unconstitutional, and felt it was at that time, in using troops, and it should never have been done. My principles have not changed, but now out of uniform, I am on the other side and this time on

MR. WALKER: (CONT'D) the right side, and that is in opposition to unconstitutional actions by the Federal Government, and I am very happy to be free from the requirements of the military service in those cases where the military service has been unconstitutionally used against the citizens of the United States. It would appear to me with all the problems in the international situation and with an enemy, and a very critical enemy, ninety miles off of our coast, that it would be as utterly fantastic as well as impossible that the administration should now be in a cause and a purpose which is as to the disunity of the United States of America, when the important thing is today that all Americans be unified against the one and only important enemy in the world today, the one who has established that he intends to bury us, and by the President's own statement, this country is in dire peril.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-13-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	11/28/62	10/26/62 - 11/27/62

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER	SA [redacted]	HM
	CHARACTER OF CASE: RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY	

REC-18

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/16/62, Dallas.

7C

- P -

LEADS

EL PASO

AT KERMIT, MIDLAND and ODESSA, TEXAS

[redacted]

7C

HOUSTON

AT HUNTSVILLE and HOUSTON, TEXAS

Approved F. W. W. 11/29/62 ERROR LETTER SENT	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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Bureau File 157-401 (AMSD) Dallas File 157-203 See 1a for copies		16 NOV 29 1962
5 - Bureau (Ward)		SIX

1cc Deputy AG
1cc Crim. Div.
1cc CRD
1cc Org. Unit

114

DEC 5 1962

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DL 157-203

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Fort McPherson, Georgia
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4 - El Paso
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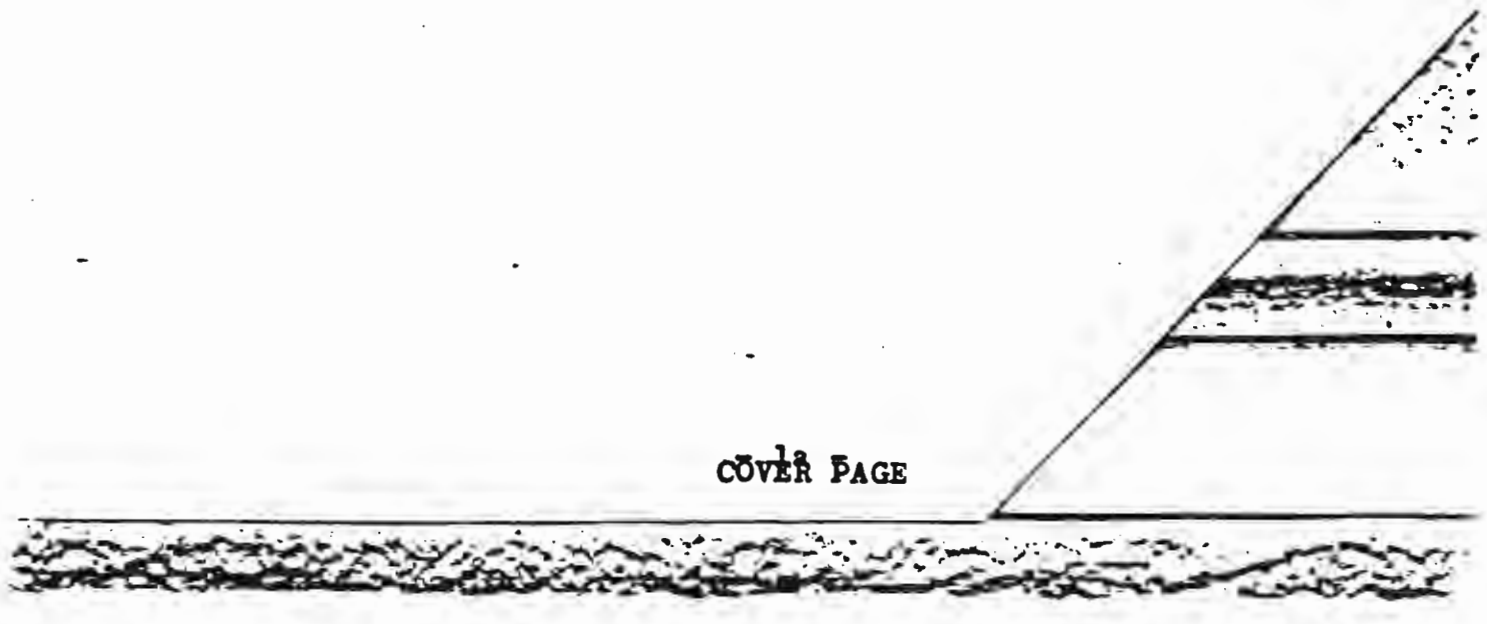
2 - San Antonio
3 - Houston
4 - Dallas (157-203)



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Cover Page B

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: [redacted] Office: Dallas

Date: November 28, 1962

Field Office File No.: Dallas 157-203 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted] EDWIN A. WALKER re-interviewed re WALKER's activities. Individuals receiving telephone calls from WALKER identified.

- P -

DETAILS:

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Pages 2 thru 4
All withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/16/62

[redacted] stated that the activity leading up to WALKER's going to Oxford, Mississippi began on Wednesday, September 26, 1962, [redacted] stated he does not know exactly what it was that caused former General EDWIN A. WALKER to call the press conference and he does not know if WALKER consulted with anyone else before making this decision or whether he did it strictly on his own.

[redacted] stated that all conversations that [redacted] heard WALKER have, either in person or over the telephone, were with individuals who were going to accompany WALKER to Mississippi. WALKER told them not to take firearms and that this would be a peaceful demonstration.

[redacted] was a volunteer aide for EDWIN A. WALKER and was frequently at WALKER's office assisting him.

[redacted] stated that the directors of the Grand Prairie, Texas, Radio Station, KPCN, were all avid followers of EDWIN A. WALKER [redacted] further advised that WALKER was a member of the John Birch Society as well as all of his close followers. However, he could not state that there was a definite connection between WALKER's activities and the John Birch Society, other than the fact that all of WALKER's close aides and followers were members of the John Birch Society.

[redacted] stated that when WALKER held the open house at his residence on September 28, 1962, he read from Bar Association reports opinions that the use of troops to force integration was illegal and WALKER took the stand that state rights rather than the rightness or wrongness of integration was the main issue.

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on 11/13/62 at Dallas, Texas File # 157-203

by Special Agent [redacted] /JCB Date dictated 11/16/62

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Pages 6 thru 10
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	11/21/62	11/16 - 20/62

OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] | TYPED BY: HM

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ;AFO; CONSPIRACY

REC- 91

REC- 65

7c

EFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted], dated 11/14/62, Dallas.

- P -

VED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1536

REC- 91

MADE:

- Bureau (157-401)
- G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters Fort McPherson, Ga.
- OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
- ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
- Memphis (157-147)(1 USA, Oxford, Mississippi)
- Dallas (157-203)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

DEC 7 1962

- A* -

COVER PAGE

Serial 1536
Pages 1 and 2
Both Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] stated he at no time saw former General EDWIN A. WALKER at the University of Mississippi.

[redacted] stated he left the campus for good at approximately 9:30 PM., after it became apparent that a serious riot was underway.

11/15/62 at Dallas, Texas File # 157-203

Special Agent [redacted] /jeg Date dictated 11/16/62

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Date 11/21/62

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he saw former General EDWIN A. WALKER for a very short time at their motel, exact name of the motel unrecalled. [redacted] stated that he had previously interviewed WALKER in Dallas and attempted to interview him on the afternoon of Sunday, September 30, 1962; however, a young man who was apparently acting as WALKER's chauffeur and bodyguard, name unknown, prevented the press from talking to WALKER on that afternoon.

[redacted] expressed the opinion, based on his observations of WALKER in Dallas on September 27, 1962, and September 28, 1962, and based on his observations of WALKER on September 30, 1962, WALKER appeared to be mentally unbalanced. [redacted] expressed the opinion that WALKER is probably legally sane, however, from the way he talks, acts, and looks, he considers him to be of an unbalanced mind.

TD

Interview with [redacted] File # Dallas 157-203

on 11/19/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 11/20/62

by Special Agent [redacted] JC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HOUSTON	MEMPHIS	11/27/62	10/17/62 - 11/24/62

OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TC — TYPED BY: yk

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/16/62 at Dallas;
Memphis airtel to the Bureau dated 10/24/62.

TC

- P -

REC-1

VED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MADE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1537

REC-1

EX 113

See next page for copies

2 - Houston (157-288)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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Notations

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HO 157-288

C O P I E S

5 - Bureau (157-401)

1 - G-2, Third Army Headquarters,
Fort McPherson, Georgia

1 - OSI, 9th District,
Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

1 - ONI, 6th Naval District,
Charleston, South Carolina

3 - Memphis (157-147)
(1 - USA, Oxford)

2 - Houston (157-288)

- B*-
COVER PAGE

Serial 1537

Pages 1 thru 3

All withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he did see former General EDWIN A. WALKER about midnight on the campus talking to a crowd that had gathered around him. He stated he recalls that an unidentified student asked WALKER, "When are the reinforcements coming?" To this WALKER replied, "They are on their way. I have thousands and thousands coming in from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and some from Florida. Keep your spirits up. Don't give up."

7D

[redacted] stated that he did not see WALKER in charge of any of the rioters as a leader but recalls that the student with the injured leg was brought up to WALKER and WALKER commented, "Keep your spirits up. Don't give up now."

[redacted] stated that he also heard another student comment that if he (WALKER) is such a good General what is he doing out here.

[redacted] stated that he saw some "rabble rousers" who were not students on the campus, although he cannot identify them. One of these individuals commented that he had driven 500 miles to come to the fight.

[redacted] also stated that he was present when the first National Guard units came and observed students throwing at them. He stated that cars driven by what appeared to be students came in to the area with bottles, rocks, and sticks which were used as "ammunition" against the National Guard troops.

[redacted] also advised that he recalls seeing a boy whom he cannot identify jump on a truck bringing U. S. Marshals to the campus and take a "swing" at one of the Marshals. He stated that the Mississippi State Police took this student off of the truck. He stated that he also saw the students driving a fire truck onto the campus and squirting water at the Marshals.

[redacted] stated that he left the campus at approximately 2:00 AM and did not return until approximately 7:30 PM on October 1, 1962. At that time troops had arrived in town, and he could not get back on the campus.

[redacted] stated that he does not have any photographs of the rioting and is unable to identify any of the participants.

7D

Date November 1, 1962

[redacted] stated most of his photographs taken were in the downtown area of Oxford, Mississippi and were not on the University campus. He stated he had taken three rolls of film, two of which he placed in the dash pocket of the rental car and upon his turning same into the airport at Memphis, Tennessee he failed to get the films out of the glove compartment. He stated he had telephonically contacted Avis Rental Car Agency after his return [redacted] and they were to attempt to locate the film for him but had been unable to do so. From the photographs in [redacted] possession, he produced three photographs one concerning the arrest of E. A. WALKER, by United States Marshals and two other photographs concerning the arrest of various other individuals. [redacted] stated he had no photographs of actual violence taking place in his possession.

TD

On 10/31/62 at [redacted] File # HO 157-28[illegible]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

TC

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Serial 1537

Pages 7, 8, and 9

All withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] stated he saw former General EDWIN A. WALKER come onto the campus of the University of Mississippi. He stated he heard he had been on the campus earlier but did not see him. When he returned he had with him a man approximately 45 to 50 years old who was somewhat smaller than WALKER, of medium build, dark hair slightly graying, and a pointed face. He stated he heard this individual remark he had come over with General WALKER. He recalls while WALKER was talking to the students crowded around him he heard him say, "Keep up your courage. Don't let the communists get you down." 7D

[redacted] stated after the second group of National Guardsmen came to the campus some of the students, particularly the girls, started leaving either due to the arrival of the National Guard or the late hour. He stated the tear gas was being fired less regularly, and he went back to his motel. He stated he had no pictures of the incidents that he saw, and he left Oxford on the night of October 1, 1962. 7D

Serial 1537
Pages 11 and 12
Both Withheld

b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] advised that he originally went to Oxford, Mississippi, on September 25, 1962. He stated, however, when the riots broke out he was in Memphis, Tennessee, and did not return to Oxford until late in the evening after the riots had started. He stated when he arrived the U. S. Marshals were already on the campus and tear gas had already been shot. He stated he noticed former General EDWIN A. WALKER on the campus with a crowd of individuals around him.

[redacted] stated he had very little first-hand information regarding the riots and could not identify any individual involved in the rioting. He stated, however, that he developed two students as sources of information, and these students actually worked for [redacted] He stated the two students were [redacted] He advised these two individuals furnished reporters [redacted] including himself, with various pieces of information, and the information furnished by these students regarding the rioters was furnished to the U. S. Marshals by the reporters. [redacted] stated he does not recall all of this information.

He stated he did learn from [redacted] who were in the crowd standing around former General EDWIN WALKER, that rioters would from time to time come up to WALKER, tell him what they had done, and he would remark that it was "O.K." and give them further orders. He stated he also learned that WALKER was either in or around the dormitories on the campus trying to organize things before the riots began.

[redacted] stated he feels sure that [redacted] if they have not already done so, would cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated they should not be contacted on the campus and any contact should be extremely discreet since, if it became known they were cooperating with the FBI, [redacted], they could be injured by other students on the campus.

ZD

Serial 1537
Pages 14 thru 17
all withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	MEMPHIS	11/21/62	10/26-11/15/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

[redacted]

TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE - ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER - CONSPIRACY

REC-18

REFERENCE:

Memphis airtel to Bureau, 10/24/62, captioned same as instant report.

Report of SA [redacted] 10/25/62, at NY, captioned "Desegregation of University of Mississippi - Racial Matters".

Memphis airtel to Bureau, 10/26/62, captioned "Edwin A. Walker; Desegregation, University of Mississippi; RM; OOJ; AFO - Conspiracy".

ADMINISTRATIVE:

It was determined by the NYO that a number of representatives of news media listed as residing in NYC, who were to be interviewed by the NYO, were actually residing in or assigned to areas covered by other field offices. The NYO accordingly has directed separate communications to those field offices as well as to the office of origin, requesting they handle the interviews of these individuals, who were originally to be interviewed by the NYO.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1541

REC-18

5-Bureau (157-401)(RM)
1-G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Fort Mc Pherson, Georgia
1-OSI, Ninth District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1-ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
3-Memphis (157-147) (RM)
(1-USA Oxford)
2-New York (157-755)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

67 DEC 7 1962

Serial 1541

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Both Withheld

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Outside Scope

F... BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/30/62

Date

1.

[redacted] advised that he first arrived in Oxford, Mississippi, in mid-morning on Monday, October 1, 1962. This was shortly before General WALKER was taken into custody. [redacted] arrived after the rioting and had no occasion to observe any of the incidents connected with the rioting or to observe General WALKER before he was taken into custody.

7D

On 10/29/62 at New York, New York File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/29/62

7C

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1.

Date 10/30/62

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] stated she arrived at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi, shortly before 8:00 PM on September 30, 1962. She left the campus shortly before midnight and during her stay there attempted to obtain information for a story on the rioting at the University of Mississippi.

She stated that in view of the darkness and the great quantities of tear gas in the air it was virtually impossible to personally observe any details of the rioting. She stated she was of course aware that a large number of students were making noise and were throwing stones at the United States Marshals who were on the campus. She stated, however, she was unable to obtain a description of anyone engaged in the rioting, nor could she at this time identify anyone so engaged.

She stated at no time did she see anyone with a weapon such as a gun or a knife.

She stated the only time she saw General EDWIN WALKER was the following morning, Monday, October 1, 1962, as he was leaving the Admission Building of the University of Mississippi. At this time he had already been taken into custody by the United States Marshals and at this time he was accompanied by several United States Marshals.

On 10/29/62 at Apartment 19J, 330 E. 30th Street, New York City File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/29/62 MC

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Page 4
Withheld
Outside Scope

10/30/62

Date

1.

[redacted]

Specifically as to the rioting and other incidents which occurred on the night of September 30, 1962, and the morning of October 1, 1962, [redacted] advised that he did not observe the start of the riots on campus, since at first newsmen were excluded from the campus. By the time [redacted] arrived at the campus of the University of Mississippi, several clashes between the students and the United States Marshals had already taken place and several cars had been burned. [redacted] observed the rioting generally and saw numerous stones and other missiles flying about. He stated, however, that he could not identify any of the participants in the rioting because of the darkness, the tear gas, and the necessity of looking after his own safety.

[redacted] did observe late in the course of the rioting numerous persons participating in the rioting who appeared to be outsiders and not students at the University. At one point in the rioting, the time of which [redacted] does not remember, he observed General WALKER from some distance, apparently talking to some of the rioters. He was not able to hear what was said. He further observed General WALKER briefly on two occasions during the morning of October 1, 1962, in downtown Oxford, but was never close enough to determine what General WALKER's specific activities were.

10/29/62 New York, New York NY 157-755

On _____ at _____ File # _____

SA [redacted] 10/29/62

by _____ Date dictated _____

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Serial 1541
Pages 6 & 7
Both Withheld

b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

While he had heard that General EDWIN A. WALKER was on the campus, [redacted] could not specifically distinguish him or state that he had personally observed him. [redacted] had to fear for his own life and, therefore, could not observe the riots at a range close enough to distinguish any particular individual who actually assaulted any federal officer or impeded the enforcement of any federal law. [redacted] at one point observed what he believed to be the handle of a pistol or revolver protruding from the trouser belt of a youth, but here again [redacted] could not describe this person nor could he be certain that what he observed was actually a weapon.

[redacted] remained in Oxford, Mississippi, Monday, October 1, 1962, and observed the United States Army trucks rolling into town. Thereafter order was restored. He left Oxford on Tuesday, October 2, 1962, at 12:45 P.M. [redacted] stated that he took no photographs of the riots taking place in Oxford on Sunday, September 30, 1962.

7D

Serial 1541

Page 9

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b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

At no time while he was on the University of Mississippi Campus or in the town of Oxford, Mississippi, did he witness any violence, fighting or rioting and consequently had no pictures thereof. He further added that he saw no one carrying weapons of any kind, other than law enforcement officers and military personnel. He also advised that at no time did he observe General EDWIN WALKER on the campus or in town.

F[redacted] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]/31/62

Date

[redacted] advised that even though he had witnessed some acts of violence on October 1, 1962, throughout the city of Oxford, Mississippi, he could not describe any of these acts in detail and advised that he could not identify any of the participants. [redacted] further advised that during his brief stay in Oxford, Mississippi, he did not interview General. E. A. WALKER and did not witness any of his activities during this period.

[redacted] advised that he was strictly a reporter at Oxford, Mississippi and did not take any photographs and stated he could furnish no other information concerning the incident.

7D

On 10/29/62 at New York, New York File # 157-755

7C

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62

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b7D
Outside Scope

NY 157-755

[redacted] advised that at no time did he observe General EDWIN WALKER at the University of Mississippi campus and in fact only saw him when he (WALKER) was in Oxford, Mississippi prior to the rioting on September 30, 1962. 7D

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b7D - b7E
Outside Scope

NY 157-755

[redacted] advised that he had interviewed General E. A. WALKER on September 29, 1962, at Jackson, Mississippi, and again on September 30, 1962, about noon, in Oxford, Mississippi. He advised that General WALKER had not indicated at this time whether he was [redacted] any action of force or violence. [redacted] stated that he did not see General E. A. WALKER during any of the violence in Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted] advised that he was strictly in Oxford, Mississippi in a reporter capacity and did not take any photographs of the incidents. [redacted] stated that though he could not personally identify any individuals who took part in the violence at Oxford, Mississippi, it was quite possible that [redacted] would be able to be of assistance in this matter. He advised that [redacted] had spent some time with General WALKER trying to get WALKER to calm the mob down.

70

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Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG. JH

Date 10/31/62

[redacted] advised that he could not identify anyone whom he saw on the campus during the rioting and that he took no photographs at that time. He further stated that the only time he observed General EDWIN WALKER, was at a press conference held by WALKER at the Ole Miss Motel, in Oxford, Mississippi on Sunday afternoon, September 30, 1962.

[redacted] also stated that on one of the three occasions that he gained entrance to the University of Mississippi campus on the evening of September 30, 1962, he observed the Mississippi State Police withdrawing from the campus at around 8:40 p.m. and that the real rioting by students and others began after this withdrawal since the very presence of the state police had acted somewhat as a deterent.

7D

On 10/30/62 at NY, NY File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62 7C

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10/31/62

Date

[redacted]

7D

He furnished the following information concerning his observations:

On the afternoon of September 29, 1962, (Saturday), he and [redacted] General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Mancell Motel, where WALKER was staying, which is located on the boundary of Oxford.

General WALKER read a prepared statement at that time to them [redacted] Since he could not use the statement for his column in view of his deadline, he set the statement aside and is not sure where his notes concerning this interview are at the present time. However, [redacted] who also had taken the text of the statement, filed it with his story [redacted]

His statement, in part, did not make sense to either of them and was incoherent. Both [redacted] questioned WALKER concerning clarification of parts of it. As much of the statement as he could remember was that it was a message to the people of Mississippi and believes that it started out "Onto Mississippi".

The following day, during the afternoon, he and [redacted] heard that the United States Marshals had arrived at Oxford. That afternoon, everyone except students were excluded from the campus of the University of Mississippi.

On 10/29/62 at [redacted] File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

7C

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Outside Scope

All during this time, the Mississippi State Police continued their passive attitude and the mob action continued to build up against the United States Marshals until it was imperative that the United States Marshals fire tear gas, as they had, for their own protection.

The mob of students and outside hoodlums had built up to such a hostile spirit evidenced by shouting and throwing of objects at the United States Marshals and finally moving toward the United States Marshals, where he believed that if the United States Marshals did not respond with tear gas it would have been no more than ten minutes before they would have been at the mercy of the mob.

Throughout the intensive mob action, he had heard that General WALKER had positioned himself near the Memorial Statue of the Confederate Soldier, which was near the Lyceum Building, and that he was giving instructions to participants of the mob action. He, however, did not see General WALKER during any of this action that night.

Throughout that night he observed no weapons used by the mob other than rocks, bottles and other objects that they could get their hands on to throw. Shots were reported to have been fired by some of the mob, but he did not hear any shots nor did he see any weapon, such as a gun, being carried by any of the mob.

Since 1:00 a.m. (October 1, 1962) was the deadline that his story could be sent to his paper, he left the campus between 10:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. and went to his hotel where he could write his story.

At the time of his leaving, the hoodlums had almost completely taken over and the students were a minority. About 2:00 a.m., he tried to get some sleep, but the noise in town became so loud that he

was unable to do so. He observed that the National Guard had moved the rioters off the campus and now the rioters were in the town of Oxford carrying on with their destructive action.

He observed rioters on second floor porches, as those characteristic of many old southern homes, throwing bottles and other objects at the moving National Guard vehicles as they passed by.

The next morning in Oxford, he observed that the National Guard, stationed throughout the town, was controlling the situation.

It was between 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m., while [redacted] were speaking to a guardsman just on the periphery of the Court House Square, located in the center of Oxford, that he observed General WALKER across the street in a drugstore having a cup of coffee.

7D

General WALKER was, at that time, surrounded by a group of hoodlums to whom he was talking. While they were observing General WALKER, two loud shots, apparently rifle shots, were fired about one hundred (100) yards up the street.

Almost spontaneously, General WALKER stepped out of the hallway of the drugstore and waved his hat in the direction of where the shots had been fired shouting, "Good going boys".

The National Guard immediately went to the source of the shots, but he does not know the disposition of this incident.

No definite information could be furnished concerning the identities of any of the participants in the riot. No weapons were observed other than rocks, bottles and other objects thrown by the rioters.

The only personal knowledge of gunfire by rioters was on the second day (Monday) when he heard two (2) rifle shots in the vicinity of the Court House Square.

11/1/62

[redacted]

During all this time [redacted] stated he did not observe General EDWIN WALKER and, in fact, did not see the General until the following day, October 1, 1962, when he noticed him in the custody of the United States Marshals.

7D

On 10/31/62 at [redacted] File # NY 157-755

7C

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

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b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

1.

Date 11/1/62

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he returned to Oxford, Mississippi on Monday morning, October 1, 1962, but observed no outbreaks of violence on the campus of the University or in the town of Oxford, and though he remained at Oxford for several days after the first violence on September 30, 1962, he himself observed no further outbursts of violence.

[redacted] advised that the only time he saw General EDWIN WALKER, while he was in Oxford, was, he believed, sometime during the morning of October 1, 1962, when he observed WALKER in the custody of United States Marshals. [redacted] stated that he himself did not attempt to interview WALKER, nor did he hear WALKER make any statements.

[redacted] further advised that he himself saw only small groups of students milling about on the campus of the University of Mississippi,

7D

On 10/30/62 at [redacted] File # ~~NY 157-755~~ 7C

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

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on the morning following the riot but observed no weapons in anyone's possession. [redacted] stated that most of the time he was in Oxford, Mississippi, he spent it conducting interviews with people on the streets of Oxford, Mississippi. He stated that he himself was never threatened at any time.

7D

FBI - BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/1/62

1.

[redacted]

He arrived at Oxford, Mississippi on September 27, 1962, on an assignment to cover the registration of JAMES H. MEREDITH at the University of Mississippi (U of M) at Oxford. After MEREDITH failed to register on September 27, 1962, as rumored [redacted] stayed in the area. Early Sunday afternoon on September 30, 1962, he met retired General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Ole Miss Motel restaurant in Oxford and briefly interviewed him. When he asked WALKER why he was there, WALKER said he just happened to be there and did not say what his plans were. There were two persons with WALKER, one a man in his late 40's and one in his early 20's, [redacted] He could not describe these men. When he asked General WALKER for an interview, WALKER criticized [redacted] for transposing the context of a prior interview with him. [redacted] explained to him that it could have happened in the editing, whereupon one of WALKER's companions asked if the editor was a "nigger" or a "Jew". [redacted] had no additional contact with WALKER thereafter but believed that [redacted] might have observed WALKER's actions that night.

[redacted]

On 10/31/62 at New York, New York File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

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Pages 27 + 28
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b 7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/1/62

1.

[redacted]

He was on an assignment at Oxford, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962, and was present at the University of Mississippi Campus (U of M), Oxford, on that evening, a Sunday. Prior to arriving at the campus, he learned on that same date from a Mississippi State Policeman that retired General EDWIN A. WALKER was in Oxford apparently in connection with the anticipated admission to the U of M of JAMES H. MEREDITH. He obtained information from the policeman regarding the car being driven by Walker, and as a result, he eventually located WALKER in the restaurant at the Ole Miss Motel in Oxford. [redacted] interviewed General WALKER briefly at the restaurant, but he did not state what his purpose was in being in Oxford. They then arranged a press conference for later that evening. General WALKER at this time stated that he did not approve of the way this matter was being handled by the Government but did not elaborate on that point. A short time later, when [redacted] were enroute to keep the appointment with General WALKER, they noticed a crowd and numerous reporters enroute to the airport at Oxford. [redacted] assumed that this was a more important matter than the interview with WALKER, and both [redacted] followed the crowd to the airport and returned to the campus at approximately the same time as the United States Marshals did. He did not believe that General WALKER kept the appointment and had no other contact with WALKER thereafter.

Shortly after arriving at the campus, persons present on the campus were observed by him in the act of roughing up people, mostly newsmen, and in particular, attacked cameramen.

On 10/30/62 at New York, New York File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

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Withheld
Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/1/62

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that on September 30, 1962, at about 12:00 noon, he was in the office of the County Sheriff at Oxford, Mississippi; that the sheriff received a phone call just as someone knocked on the door; that at the request of the sheriff he opened the door and an individual who identified himself as "I'm Ted Walker", and recognized [redacted] as former United States Army General WALKER, came into the sheriff's office accompanied by an associate [redacted] stated that he left the sheriff's office immediately thereafter and did not converse with WALKER.

7D

[redacted]

On [redacted] at [redacted] File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated: 11/1/62

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

31

Serial 1541
Page 32
Withheld
b7D
Outside Scope

1.

Date 11/1/62

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that the only time he saw General EDWIN WALKER he was in the custody of the

---

On 10/31/62 at [redacted] File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/31/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

United States Marshals. [redacted] stated that he himself was not assaulted or threatened by anyone but advised that [redacted] was on the campus of the University of Mississippi during the rioting and had some of his equipment smashed by the rioters. 7D

Date 11/1/62

[redacted] stated he saw General EDWIN WALKER sometime during the afternoon of October 1, 1962, in the custody of United States Marshals but did not speak to him, nor did he hear General WALKER speak. [redacted] stated that with the exception of daily trips he made to Memphis, Tennessee, for television broadcasts, he spent the time from Monday, October 1, 1962, to Thursday, October 4, 1962, in and around the campus of the University of Mississippi and the town of Oxford, Mississippi.

7D

[redacted]

7C

On 10/30/62 at [redacted] File # NY 157-755

SA [redacted]

by _____ Date dictated 10/31/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 1541
Pages 36 thru 38
Withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

Y 157-755

[redacted]

[redacted] further advised that he saw General EDWIN WALKER on Sunday night, September 30, 1962 on the campus near the statue of a Confederate soldier which is located near the main gate. He stated that there were a number of people grouped around General WALKER but stated he never heard General WALKER address the crowd or make any statements at all.

[redacted]

7D

Serial 1541
Page 40
Withheld
Outside Scope

11/2/62

Date _____

[redacted]

[redacted] further advised that at no time while he was in :ford, Mississippi did he see General EDWIN WALKER.

[redacted] concluded by stating that he could furnish no direct :formation concerning any of the incidents at Oxford, Mississippi.

7D

11/1/62 [redacted] NY 157-755

On _____ at _____ File # _____

SA [redacted]

by _____ Date dictated 11/2/62

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 1541
Pages 42 and 43
Withheld
Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/6/62

[redacted] stated that he arrived in Oxford, Mississippi sometime late on Monday, October 1, 1962, at which time the rioting on the campus had ended.

[redacted] stated that at no time while he was in Oxford, Mississippi did he observe General EDWIN WALKER.

[redacted] stated that he did not observe any rioting and therefore would be unable to identify any rioters.

He further stated that he saw no one bearing weapons of any kind while he was in Oxford, Mississippi.

7D

On 11/2/62 at [redacted] File #157-755

7C

by SA [redacted] Date Dictated 11/5/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/6/62

[redacted] stated that he arrived in Oxford, Mississippi on October 1, 1962, sometime between 8:00 am and 9:00 am and drove to the Ole Miss Motel, where he stayed while in Oxford.

[redacted]

[redacted] further stated that he saw General EDWIN WALKER briefly on the afternoon of Monday, October 1, 1962, when WALKER was in the custody of the United States Marshals. [redacted] concluded by stating that he saw no one with the exception of US Army troops bearing weapons when he was in Oxford, Mississippi.

7D

11/2/62 at [redacted] File #NY 157-755

7C

by SA [redacted] Dictated on 11/5/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ACSI-SCA

NOV 14 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ATTENTION: MR. PATRICK D. PUTNAM

SUBJECT: Possible Minutemen Activities (U)

(U) The inclosed Summary of Information, 112th INTC Group, II-222, dated 17 October 1962, subject as above, is forwarded for your information and retention.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

1 Incl
as (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

for CLAUDE D. BARTON
Colonel, GS
Chief, Security Division

Referred to Army

Therrie A. Patterson

157-401-1549

~~Not Co~~ 439681

REC-71 NOV 27 1962

ST-117

ENCLOSURE

~~51 DEC 4 1962~~

FEB 7 1963

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

B C 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Initiation Fee

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.

BL-1 - BL-1

B C D 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Initiation Fee $20.00 Assessments $60.00

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT	NOV	DEC.	

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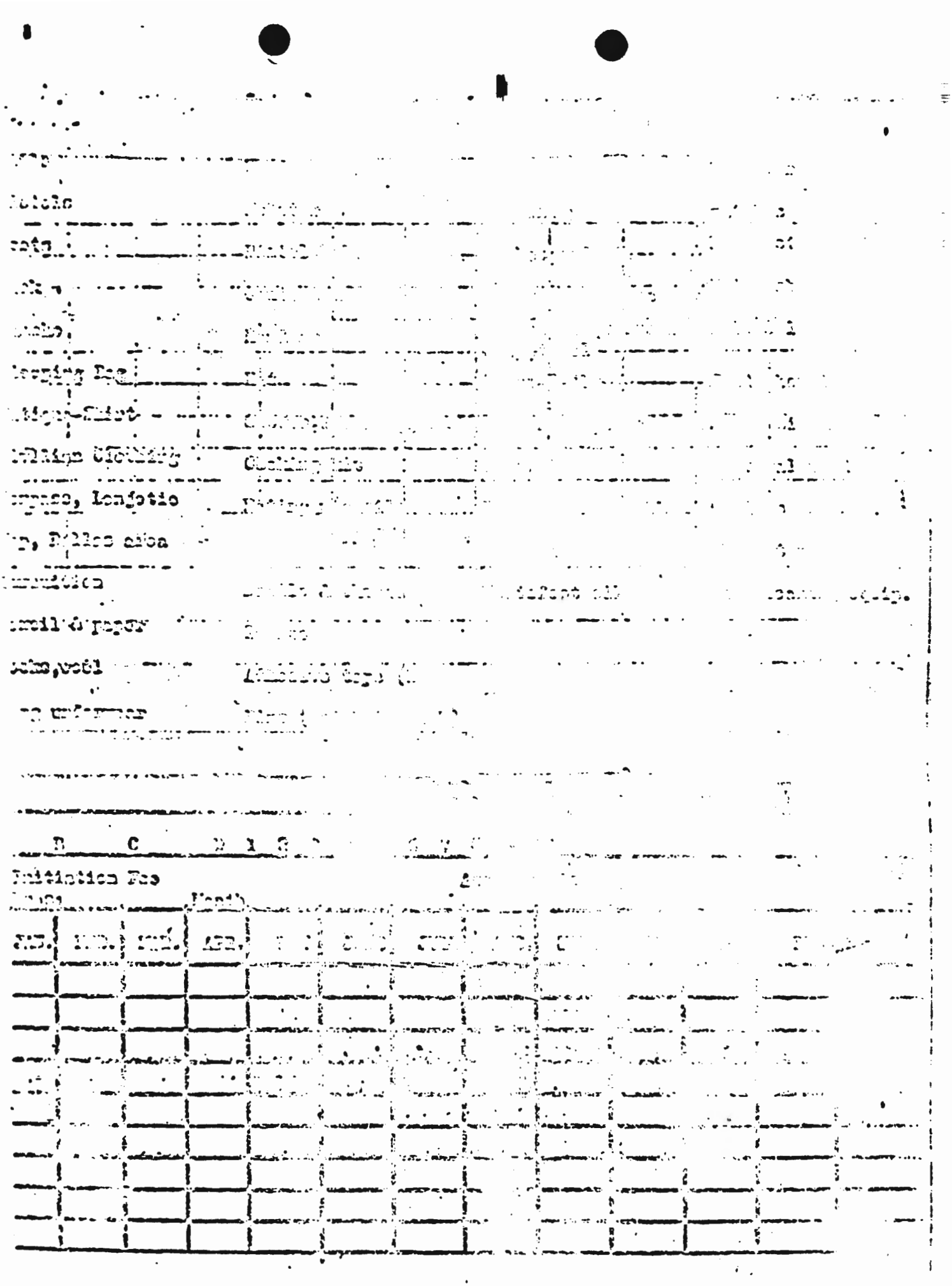

32.00
2.000
34.00

22 rifle w/ sling

22 rifle w/ sling
Ann Hunter th.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
(AR 381-131)

DATE: 17 Oct 62

REPARING OFFICE: Region II, 112th INTC Group, Station "C", [illegible] Dallas, Texas II-222

UBJECT: POSSIBLE MINUTEMEN ACTIVITIES

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE . . . . A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES.1
USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . . B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLY TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE . . . . . E	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN . . . . F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . .6

UMMARY OF INFORMATION

Rob Surray	N/A	Known active member of the John Birch Society in Dallas, Texas
Bill Smith	II-141, dtd 5 Jul 62 II-146, dtd 16 Jul 62	Coordinator for the John Birch Society in Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Charles Powell	N/A	Known active member of the John Birch Society in Dallas, Texas
Johnston Printing Company	SOI, II-143, dtd 6 Jul 62	Identifiable with the American Eagle Publishing Company, Box 750, Dallas, Texas (B-2)

Source: Region Files

6. Due to the fact that Birchwell was arrested with the following items in his possession: Arms, ammunition, and membership cards which contained a listing of guerilla or survival equipment on the reverse side; and that Birchwell stated he was enroute to Mississippi to offer armed support to former Major General Edwin A. Walker, it is possible this activity is closely aligned with "Minutemen Activities."(B-2)

Source: Region Files

ISTRIBUTION: 3 - Hq, 112th INTC Gp
1 - File

DA FORM 1 DEC 51 568 (Formerly DA AGO) REPLACES WD AGO FORM 568, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED. GPO 818504

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION (AR 381-131)	DATE 17 Oct 62

PREPARING OFFICE
Region II, 112th INTC Group, Station "C", 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Texas II-222

SUBJECT

POSSIBLE MINUTEMEN ACTIVITIES

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLY TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Bill Smith	WH 6-5159	Normalee Shops Inc., 2411 Eleventh St.
Dan Smoot	TA 1-2303	6441 Gaston
Dan Smoot	DA 7-6744	H. Dan Smoot, 1430 San Rafael
John Smith	LA 6-7376	Don Kelly, Carlton G. Vinson, 3584 Inwood Rd.
John Smith	RI 7-3101	1323 Wall
J. L. Taylor	AB-50470	Unknown
Judy Walker	LA 6-1924	Judy L. Walker, 3203 Knight
Mr. Matthews	TA 3-3332	Mrs. C. S. Matthews, 1507 Annex
Dallas Theater Center	LA 6-0107 LA 6-8857	3636 Turtle Creek 3636 Turtle Creek
Blanch Ells	FE 7-0002	George H. Ells, 2704 El Tivoli
Joe Devall	GR 5-3555	Unknown
Delbert Ray	ME 1-0560	8816 Directors Row
Carry Morris	FR 4-7672	Joyce Witherspoon, 4314 Maryland
Carry Morris	RI 8-9711 Ext 223	Paving Design City of Dallas (B-2)

Source: Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas

5. The following names listed in paragraph 4 are contained in Region files as indicated:

Name	DASUM or SOI Nr	Remarks
Joe Grinnan	II-146 dtd 16 Jul 62	Coordinator for John Birch Society in Dallas, Texas

DISTRIBUTION
3 - Hq, 112th INTC Gp
1 - File

DA FORM 1 DEC 51 568 (Formerly DA AGO) REPLACES WD AGO FORM 568, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

GPO 818504

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
(AR 381-131)

DATE: 17 Oct 62

PREPARING OFFICE: Region II, 112th INTC Group, Station "C", 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Texas II-222

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE MINUTEMEN ACTIVITIES

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLY TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Dr. Medford Evans		207 Pine St, Natihitoches, La.
Mrs. Phil Ermis	LA 1-0855	Mrs. Phil Ermis, 4340 Avondale
Joe Grinnan	FL 1-5424	Joseph P. Grinnan, 4640 Southern
Joe Grinnan	RI 7-9209	Joseph P. Grinnan, Wilson Building
Bob Hughes	FL 7-8029	Robert B. Hughes, 2622 Kimsey
Bob Hatfield	FE 1-0839	Mary L. Smith, 3618 Texas Drive
Johnston Printing	TA 3-6191	Johnston Printing & Advertising 2700 North Haskell
Bob Sunray	LA 6-7741	Non List
Mrs. Knecht	EM 1-5698	5531 Dyer
KPCN	EM 3-3173	KPCN Radio, 3415 Westminister
La Cabania	LA 6-7464	La Cabania Inc., 4508 Travis
Mrs. Charles Powell	EM 8-0763	Charles M. Powell Sr, 3508 Haynie
Joyce M. Penny	TA 6-3001	Roger Key, 4902 Junius
Mrs. Beth Rachel	ME 1-5228	Texas Instruments, 6100 Lemmon Ave.
Rays Hardware	RI 7-7619	Rays Hardware, 730 Singleton Blvd.
Ann	TA 6-3211	Non List
Bruce Sidlinger	BR 6-5293	Sidlinger Trampline, 208 International Rd., Oakland
Archie Swindell	RI 7-1611 Ext 861	Sun Oil Company, Southland Center
Bill Smith	FR 6-6610	Donald W. Smith, 5434 Singing Hills

DISTRIBUTION: 3 - Hq, 112th INTC Gp
1 - File

DA FORM 1 DEC 51 568 (Formerly DA AGO) REPLACES WD AGO FORM 568, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

GPO 911004

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
(AR 381-131)

DATE: 17 Oct 62

PREPARING OFFICE: Region II, 112th INTC Group, Station "C", 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Texas II-222

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE MINUTEMEN ACTIVITIES

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLY TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

3. After further search of the car there was also found a small cardboard file box which contained two telephone index cards with several names listed thereon, eight pages of handwritten notes (Incl 1) and approximately 200 blank 5" x 8" cards (Incl 2) that appeared to be membership cards to an unknown organization. Of these 200 cards there were 12 cards (Incl 3) that had been filled out to varying degrees in what appears to be a code. The coded portion appears to be the name of an individual belonging to this unnamed organization. Local police authorities report that this organization is unnamed in order that the members cannot be accused or prosecuted for belonging to what could possibly be construed as an extremist organization. The front side of these cards lists what appears to be dues and initiation fees paid by the members. The reverse side contains a check-list of several items such as arms, ammunition, clothing, and other miscellaneous supplies, all of which appear to be either survival equipment or that type of equipment utilized by guerilla forces. Each of the eight pages of penciled notes corresponded to one of the coded cards. (D-2)

Source: Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas

4. The following is a list of names and telephone numbers taken from the two telephone index cards and the listings for each number as it is indicated in the 1962 edition of Cole's Directory of Dallas:

Name	Number	Listing
American Book Store	EM 3-5497	American Book Store, 6930 Snider Plaza
Vance Bordreaux	BL 4-0181	R. J. Brown Co, 4228 W. Highway 183
Vance Bordreaux	BL 5-4258	Non List
Felix Batello	EX 1-6133	Felix Batello, 218 Gaylord
John Coalter	EX 8-6780	Non List
John Coalter	TA 4-1347	Mrs. M. W. Coalter, 5300 Vickery
Mrs. Edmondson	TA 7-7062	H. F. Herbert, 1800 Bennett
Mrs. Edmondson	WE 7-1979	Hugh Edmondson, Rt 5, Waxahachie

DISTRIBUTION: 3 - Hq, 112th INTC Gp
1 - File

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
(AR 381-131)

DATE: 17 Oct 62

PREPARING OFFICE: Region II, 112th INTC Group, Station "C", 11... Commerce, Dallas, Texas II-722

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE MINUTEMEN ACTIVITIES

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLY TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. At 0630 hours on 30 September 1962, Ashland F. Birchwell was arrested in the 700 block of North Buckner Boulevard, Dallas, Texas by local police officers for a traffic violation of speeding. Description of Birchwell is as follows:

Date of Birth	: 28 September 1940
Height	: 5'11"
Weight	: 160 pounds
Hair	: Brown
Eyes	: Blue

Birchwell's present address is 1527 Annex, Apartment 204, Dallas, Texas. He was originally from the state of Michigan but came to Dallas to work for former Major General Edwin A. Walker as a secretary. As Walker could only pay him approximately $50 per week he obtained a second job with a local solvent firm, The R. J. Brown Company, 4228 West Highway 183, Irving, Texas. (B-2)

Source: Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas

2. Upon stopping Birchwell the arresting officers found his car, a 1956 Chevrolet Sedan, Texas license number NX 4625, to contain a large cache of arms and ammunition, which included:

1 - switchblade pocketknife
1 - .357 Magnum pistol
1 - .303 Army rifle
3 - .22 caliber pistols
14 - rounds of .303 rifle ammunition
1,000 - rounds of .22 caliber ammunition
2,000 - rounds of .30-06 rifle ammunition

When questioned as to the reason for his possession of these arms and ammunition, Birchwell stated that he was enroute to Mississippi to aid Governor Barnett's cause by lending support to former Major General Edwin A. Walker. Birchwell further explained that prior to his recent release from active service with the US Army he had worked in a psychological warfare section of Walker's division in Germany before Walker was relieved of his command. (B-2)

Source: Criminal Intelligence Section, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas

DISTRIBUTION: 3 - Hq, 112th INTC Gp
1 - File

FBI

Date: 11/27/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)(RM)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-203)(P)

REC 23

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY

OO - MEMPHIS

Re Bureau Air-Tel 10/26/62 and Bureau Air-Tel 11/21/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, two copies to Memphis.

T-1 in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] 7C

T-2 is [redacted] who furnished the information orally to SA [redacted]

T-3 is [redacted] who furnished the information orally to SA [redacted] b-1

[redacted]

157-401-1556

3 - Bureau (157-401)(Encl.4)(RM)
2 - Memphis (157-147)(Encl.2)(RM)
2 - Dallas (157-203)
JPH:HM
(7)

cc Crim. Div.
cc CRD
cc Records

NX 109

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 157-203

[redacted] advised that he would testify if absolutely necessary, however, he feels that it would be better if he did not testify since many of his friends and associates are followers and admirers of EDWIN A. WALKER.

[redacted] stated that she did not wish to testify since her testimony was hearsay [redacted]

LYNUM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 27, 1962

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI

On November 26, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he was told by a member of EDWIN A. WALKER's staff, name unrecalled, that WALKER did not desire any armed resistance to federal marshals or U. S. troops in Oxford, Mississippi, but favored passive resistance. T-1 stated that after WALKER's television appeal for people to go to Oxford, Mississippi, he received many telephone calls from individuals from all over the country offering aid of one sort or another. Apparently the offer of 100 armed men from California was some type "crank" call since there is no indication that this group of men ever materialized and it was the understanding of this informant that WALKER did not desire such assistance.

As to the report that the followers of EDWIN A. WALKER were gathering arms and ammunition prior to WALKER's television appeal to resist integration at Oxford, Mississippi, this informant pointed out that most of WALKER's admirers and followers are firmly convinced that the U. S. State Department is infiltrated and controlled by the Communist Party and that they are planning to surrender the United States to the Soviet Union directly or possibly through the United Nations, which these individuals are also firmly convinced is controlled by the Communist Party. According to T-1, these individuals are gathering arms and ammunition to resist this imminent communist take-over of the United States which they are firmly convinced could come at any time.

T-1 explained that from what he has been told by the members of WALKER's staff, WALKER had not consulted anyone before making his appeal to resist integration at Oxford, Mississippi. T-1 stated that according to the best information he can develop from friends and associates of WALKER, on Wednesday, September 26, 1962, WALKER and one of his followers, [redacted] were listening to an unknown Shreveport

7C

157-411

radio station which was describing the status of the integration situation at the University of Mississippi. Suddenly, apparently on the spur of the moment, without consulting anyone, WALKER telephoned this Shreveport radio station and made a statement which T-1 understands was taped and played over the radio on September 26, 1962. As a result of this radio statement, WALKER then called the Dallas and Fort Worth radio and television stations and gave a television interview on September 27, 1962, and another interview on September 28, 1962. T-1 stated it was in these television interviews that WALKER outlined his plans to offer what WALKER considered to be passive resistance to the desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

T-1 further advised that many of WALKER's followers and admirers advised WALKER against carrying out these plans, telling him that Oxford, Mississippi, was not the place or time for such action; that the main issue was communist infiltration into the government and that he was unnecessarily exposing himself. T-1 stated, however, that some of WALKER's followers and admirers agreed with WALKER, and this informant knows of at least two followers, [redacted] both of Dallas, who went to Mississippi at WALKER's request. T-1 reemphasized that it was his understanding that WALKER consulted no one prior to his radio and television statements and that he felt on the spur of the moment that this was the time for action and that this might be the opportune moment in history to make his appearance at the University of Mississippi and thus strike a blow against communism. According to T-1, many persons described by this informant as "conservatives and anti-communists" are disgusted with WALKER's action and feel that he has badly hurt the anti-communist movement by his rash actions.

When asked [redacted] was present at a meeting on September 29, 1962, and September 30, 1962, in Dallas, which was attended by [redacted] T-1 refused to confirm or deny [redacted] T-1 further advised that [redacted] a strong follower and admirer of WALKER, was among the individuals in Dallas gathering arms and ammunition to resist the alleged communist take-over of the United States, described above.

On November 24, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informant T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability, advised that when he contacted the office of EDWIN A. WALKER on Saturday, September 29, 1962, to determine what WALKER planned to do, [redacted]

a volunteer aide to EDWIN A. WALKER, told T-2 that WALKER was in Mississippi, and that all followers of WALKER should immediately depart for Jackson, Mississippi. [redacted] stated that all of WALKER's followers should meet at the courthouse steps in Jackson, Mississippi, at 10 A.M. on Sunday, September 30, 1962, where they would receive further instructions. Further, that if anyone was unable to get to Jackson, Mississippi, by 10 A.M. on September 30, 1962, they should meet at the courthouse steps at 8 A.M. on Monday, October 1, 1962, in Oxford, Mississippi. According to T-2, [redacted] apparently felt there would be no attempt to enter JAMES MEREDITH, the Negro student, at the University of Mississippi, until sometime Monday, October 1, 1962, and that the purpose of the meeting in Jackson was to show support for Mississippi's governor, ROSS BARNETT. T-2 advised that [redacted] at no time told him that the above instructions were coming directly from EDWIN A. WALKER, but by the manner in which he spoke, it was the definite impression of T-2 that these were WALKER's instructions to his followers.

On November 23, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informant T-3, contact with whom has not been sufficient to determine reliability, advised she determined from [redacted] that [redacted] is an admirer and follower of EDWIN A. WALKER. T-3 advised from information developed from [redacted] sometime prior to WALKER's going to Oxford, Mississippi, [redacted] suddenly developed an interest in firearms and joined a gun club. T-3 stated that [redacted] was of the opinion that this interest in firearms had some connection with the activities of EDWIN A. WALKER, who[redacted] very closely followed. According to T-3, there is no indication that MRS. HALL went to Oxford, Mississippi, at WALKER's request.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 5 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-5-62 9-49 AM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/ AND SAC, MEMPHIS /157-147/

FROM SAC, DALLAS /157-203/ 1-P

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, Obstruction of Justice, Assaulting Federal Officer, RACIAL MATTERS, ~~OOJ~~, ~~AFO~~, CONSPIRACY.

RE BURADIOGRAM NOV. TWENTYNINE LAST.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY BRANDON ALVEY, INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION, ARRIVED DALLAS NOON DEC. THREE LAST AND INTERVIEWED [redacted] ADAMANTLY REFUSED ON DEC. THREE AND DEC. FOUR LAST TO BE IDENTIFIED TO OR INTERVIEWED BY ALVEY. ALVEY APPARENTLY SATISFIED WITH [redacted] REFUSAL. ALVEY INDICATED AS A RESULT OF HIS INTERVIEWS HE WOULD RECOMMEND AGAINST PROSECUTION OF EDWIN A. WALKER UNDER STATUTES HANDLED BY INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION. ALVEY DEPARTED DALLAS THREE PM, DEC. FOUR LAST.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY ANDREW PHALEN, CRIMINAL SECTION, ARRIVED DALLAS NOON, DEC. FOUR LAST, AND AFTER CONSULTATION WITH ~~USA~~ United States Attorney BAREFOOT SANDERS, NDT, DALLAS, TEXAS, IT WAS DECIDED THAT AN OFFER WOULD BE MADE TO ATTORNEY FOR [redacted] ALL ~~INFO~~ AVAILABLE ON WALKER AND ON UNNAMED ORGANIZATION OF DALLAS, TEXAS PATRIOTS.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END ACK IN ORD

157-401-1623
DEC 27

EX-10

12/5/62

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker arrested by military authorities 10/1/62, in connection with his activities relating to riots on University of Mississippi campus 9/30/62.

[redacted]

7C

[redacted]

b-1

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/[illegible]/62

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (157-78)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER,
DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY

OO: Memphis

Rerep SA [redacted] 12/4/62, Honolulu. 7C

Included as enclosures to Bureau and Memphis is a photostat of an article entitled "Exgeneralen skall sinnesundersö[illegible]" photostat was taken from a page of the October 3, 1962 [illegible] of "Goteborgs-Posten" made available by [redacted] 7D November 30, 1962. He states that it is his account of personal observations he made of General WALKER during the Mississippi riots. U

It is felt the Bureau may desire to have the article translated and the results furnished to Memphis as office of origin. U S

157-401-1656

(Encl.1)

(Encl. 1) FBI - DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 1 [illegible]

DEC 11 [illegible]

[illegible]ED IN LAB.

[illegible]PORT

Report of
FD-204 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	MEMPHIS	11/30/62	10/16-11/28/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED 7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM, OOJ; APO CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Report SA [redacted] 10/16/62, Dallas.
Report SA [redacted] 11/16/62, New Orleans. 7C

-P-

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED [redacted]

Will continue to conduct the investigation which has been requested by separate communication and which is not being reported herein.

INFORMANTS

[redacted] 7D

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
		157-401-1658

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1-ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1-OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
3-Memphis (157-147)
(1-USA, Oxford, Mississippi)
3-New Orleans (157-221)

ST-114

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Serial 1658
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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 23 1962

[redacted] stated that shortly after he got on the campus he observed a group of people kicking and striking a station wagon which he learned was the automobile of a news photographer from Dallas Texas. He said the group attacking the car looked like students but that he could not be able to identify any of them.

He said that a little later in the evening he saw a man on the side of the Lyceum building who had a camera and appeared to be a newsman. He said when he saw the man there was a Mississippi Highway Safety Patrolman helping him up.

He said he observed a lot of heckling and throwing of objects in front of the Lyceum building but did not see anyone injured there and cannot identify any particular person or persons who were throwing objects. He said he was not in the immediate area when tear gas was first fired but he heard it and smelled gas. [redacted] said he did not have a watch and there was a lot of confusion and he is therefore not certain of times when particular events occurred.

He said he saw General EDWIN WALKER come onto the campus and he believes this was at about 9 or 9:30 PM. He said a large group of students gathered around WALKER and he heard them shouting about having a leader. He said WALKER walked toward the Lyceum followed by a large group of students. More gas was thrown and WALKER and the group finally turned back.

On 11/21/62 at [redacted] File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] Date dictated 11/21/62

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[redacted] said that later in the evening he heard General WALKER make a speech at the Confederate monument on the campus. He said there was a noisy crowd there and he did not hear every word of the speech, but he did hear WALKER say that Colonel BIRDSONG had sold out by letting U. S. Marshals on the campus, and that he had inside information that Governor BARNETT had sworn he would never let Marshals on the campus. [redacted] advised that at one point in the speech WALKER said "give them protest and give them ____." He said the last word was unintelligible.

[redacted] stated that WALKER also said a Minister had asked him to lead the students off of the campus and he had refused. He said he was ashamed to be an Episcopalian. According to [redacted] at about that time a man who he believed to be [redacted] moved up and took hold of General WALKER. He said several people in the crowd pulled the minister away from WALKER and asked him to leave.

[redacted] said he saw General WALKER several times during the evening of September 30, 1962, but saw him take no positive action except as set out above. He said that except for the speech, WALKER seemed to be very quiet and saying very little.

[redacted] said that about 11 PM he left the campus because he was becoming sick from the gas on campus.

7D

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Outside Scope
b 7C
b 7D

Date 11/23/62

[redacted]

7D

He said he remained on the campus until about 8:00 PM and during that period he saw several people throwing rocks and throwing burning paper on Army trucks. He said there was a great deal of confusion and he cannot describe any specific acts of violence or the people involved in the throwing of objects. He said that it seemed to him that the U. S. Marshals on duty were being subjected to a great deal of harassment and abuse and he admired the way they stood firm and did not react violently toward the people heckling them while he was in the vicinity.

[redacted] advised that during this period he saw General EDWIN WALKER on one occasion but did not observe any activitiy on the part of WALKER and did not hear him give instructions to anyone.

[redacted] said he left the campus about 8:00 PM and returned to the automobile which he had driven to Oxford about 9:30 PM. He said he had picked up [redacted] at the Colonial Hotel where [redacted] had registered for them and they drove onto the campus together. He said everything was in an uproar and they could see people running and shouting but that they did not get close to the Lyceum Building where most of the activity seemed to center and that he did not observe any specific acts of violence. He said that they left

---

On 11/20/62 at Meridian, Mississippi File # 157-221

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/21/62

7C

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the campus after a few minutes and returned to their hotel. [redacted] said that neither he nor [redacted] took any pictures.

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7D

He said that [redacted] hung around all afternoon and nothing unusual happened.

[redacted] went back to the Town of Oxford where they had observed several young men in front of a cafe across from the movie theatre. They appeared to be having some kind of conversation. During this time, the Lieutenant in charge of the infantry division told them that they would have to move on, that they could not gather on the street. This individual checked the credentials of him and [redacted] and let them move on. He said that he and [redacted] left Oxford on Tuesday, October 2, 1962.

7D

[redacted] said that he did not see General WALKER on the campus, but did hear someone mention him making a speech over the walkie-talkie he had in his possession. He does not know who made the report, whether it was [redacted] the student assisting them, or some other person with a similar-type radio.

[redacted] stated that he cannot identify anyone that might have been involved in any of the riots.

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[redacted] He was unable to state that [redacted] had been in contact with former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER or with others either in or out of the confines of the territory of Mississippi, but that each telephone call was for the purpose of urging those called to come to Oxford to assist in the cause presently confronting the Mississippians in connection with the attempted integration of JAMES MEREDITH at 'Ole' Miss.

On 11/16/62 at Pascagoula Mississippi File # 157-221

by SA [redacted] /dmt Date dictated 11/20/62

7C

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 28 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 11-28-62 11-40 AM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/

FROM SAC, DALLAS /157-203/ 1-P

EDWIN A. WALKER, DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY.

REBUTEL NOV. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTWO, REPORT SA [redacted] JR., NOV. TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTWO. 7C U

[redacted] PREVIOUSLY REINTERVIEWED. RESULTS IN REPORT FORM BEING MAILED TODAY AMSD. [redacted] ADVISED WALKER FIRST INDICATED PLANS TO GO TO MISSISSIPPI ON SEPT. TWENTYSIX LAST [redacted] HAD NO KNOWLEDGE IF WALKER CONSULTED WITH ANYONE BEFORE MAKING THIS DECISION. 7D

[redacted] WALKER ADVISE PEOPLE NOT TO TAKE FIREARMS TO MISSISSIPPI, THAT HE PLANNED A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION. WALKER TOLD INDIVIDUALS THAT STATES RIGHTS WAS THE MAIN ISSUE RATHER THAN INTEGRATION. U

[redacted] HAS STATED HE DOES NOT WISH HIS IDENTITY REVEALED IN CONNECTION WITH INFO FURNISHED RE WALKER AS DOES NOT WANT TO TESTIFY IN ANY ACTION AGAINST HIM. DETAIL FOLLOWS. U

EX 108 REC-13 157-401-1671

PAGE TWO, REFERENCED REPORT, LINE FOUR, DATE SHOULD READ SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTWO. DALLAS COPIES CORRECTED, OTHER OFFICES BEING ADVISED AIR MAIL. U

END

67 DEC 21 1962

12-44 PM OK FBIWA RPL

TU CLEAR

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	11/20/62	11/8 - 27/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Memphis report of SA [redacted] dated 11/6/62.

- P -

LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION - INFORMATION

A copy of this report is being submitted to New Orleans for information and assistance in view of the large number of leads which have been and will be given to the New Orleans Division by teletype and airtel in this case.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

(1) Will continue to follow and report results of investigation by Memphis and auxiliary offices, it being noted that leads have been set forth in separate communications and considerable additional investigation has already been conducted as of the date this report is written.

(2) Will cover any additional leads which are requested by the Department and which are approved by the Bureau.

APPROVED: KWP

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S. C.
1 - New Orleans (info)(157-221)
3 - Memphis (157-147)

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157-401-1678

REC-31

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Dept. Hqs. HG Comm. Dir. Intell 12/10/62 ns

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: USA, OXFORD, MISS.; G-2, 3rd ARMY HQ., FT. MC PHERSON, GA.; OSI 9TH DISTRICT, BARKSDALE AFB, LA.; ONI 6TH NAVAL DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MEMPHIS

Date: November 30, 1962

7C

File Number: ME 157-147 BUREAU FILE NO.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted]

7D

7C

[redacted] hearing to determine mental competency EDWIN A. WALKER held U.S. District Court, Oxford, Miss., 11/20 and 21/62. U. S. District Judge ordered psychiatric examination of WALKER, and agreed with counsel to use report of Dr. ROBERT STUBBLEFIELD, who had previously examined WALKER. On reading report Judge ruled WALKER to be mentally competent. Detainee MELVIN BRUCE made bond Oxford, Miss., 11/23/62.

- P -

[redacted]

DETAILS:

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I N D E X

There is set forth below an index of persons mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 30, 1962, at Memphis, Tennessee. For ready reference, the names of witnesses and others who are not involved as participants in this case, as well as those who are involved, have been indexed.

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[redacted]

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Around 7:00 PM or thereafter, the "mob began first to move toward the Marshals as a mob." They began throwing lighted objects at the Marshals and at the Army trucks parked in front of the Lyceum Building. The Marshals had to dodge small objects thrown at them. At least on two occasions [redacted] saw some person on the Army trucks put out fires on the canvas tops of the trucks caused by flaming objects. The Marshals took no action toward the people in the crowd as a result of the above actions. As of this time, the Mississippi Highway Patrol had kept just enough room between the crowd and the Marshals for automobiles to pass. Around 7:15 PM to 7:30 PM, a large crowd was gathered right around the front of the Lyceum Building where the Army trucks were parked. About this time the crowd suddenly began moving away. There was a cry of "tear gas." [redacted] did not smell any tear gas nor did he see any. There was no "barrage" of tear gas at this time. [redacted] left the campus shortly thereafter. [redacted] did not see anyone with any guns and he did not hear any shots. [redacted] did not see General EDWIN WALKER. [redacted] could not identify anyone who threw objects at the Marshals or at the trucks. Even at the early hour that [redacted] was present he noted "several" people in the crowd who from their dress and appearance did not appear to be students.

[redacted] impression was that the Marshals endured a long seige and a great deal of suffering before taking any action.

[redacted] did not take any photographs.

[redacted] came onto the campus of the University of Mississippi about the time [redacted] left and was "right in the thick of it." [redacted] possibly can furnish information regarding General WALKER.

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all withheld

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 21, 1962

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] stated that he got out of the car at the Lafayette County Courthouse, Oxford, and observed an individual whom he recognized as General WALKER standing on the steps of the courthouse, [redacted] proceeded to where General WALKER was standing. He stated that General WALKER was introducing himself to several of the individuals standing in the area and that General WALKER introduced himself to him. [redacted] stated that the only statement made to him by General WALKER was "I'm General WALKER. I'm happy to meet you." [redacted] stated that after meeting WALKER, he and [redacted] proceeded to the University of Mississippi campus in the vicinity of the Lyceum Building and that he estimated there were approximately 500 - 700 individuals standing in the grove in front of the Lyceum Building. He stated that the majority of these individuals appeared to him to be students of the University. 7D

[redacted] stated that he talked to many students, none known to him, regarding the situation pertaining to the Marshals having surrounded the Lyceum Building. [redacted] stated that he maintained a position in front of the Lyceum Building among the many students and noted the crowd increasing.

He stated he stayed with this group until the Marshals commenced firing the tear gas. He stated that he observed, himself, no violence directed at the Marshals at the time a cigarette was flipped onto the top of one of the Army canvas trucks. He stated he also heard air escaping from a tire on the other side of this same truck. However, he was unable to observe any individuals participating in such acts of lawlessness.

[redacted] 7D

On 11/9/62 at New Albany, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

SAs [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 11/16/62 7C

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[redacted]

1D

[redacted] stated that in regard to WALKER's speech near the Confederate Monument during the early evening of September 30, 1962, that he observed WALKER speaking; however, due to the noise and the distance, of being approximately 3[illegible] from WALKER, he was unable to hear his speech. [redacted] stated that if any information comes to his attention pertaining to any of the participants of the riot he would immediately notify the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT

Date November 23, 1962

[redacted]

Around 10:00 to 10:30 PM on September 30, 1962, [redacted]

On 11/9/62 New Albany, Mississippi File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/16/62

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saw General EDWIN WALKER at the Confederate statue on the campus making a speech. [redacted] was unable to hear most of WALKER'S speech, but understood WALKER to say "We have been betrayed by one man." The crowd yelled who, but [redacted] did not hear General WALKER'S reply. Someone nearby told [redacted] that WALKER said it was "KHRUSHCHEV." Around 11:00 PM to midnight on September 30, 1962, a man stopped [redacted] on the campus and asked for direction back to where his car was parked. The man said his gun was in his car and he wanted to go get it. The man said he was from Memphis and said there were some men with him. [redacted] believed this man said there were 200 men with him. The man also said that 200 more men were coming from the Memphis. [redacted] described this man as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	25 [illegible]
Height	6'
Weight	180
Build	Husky
Clothing	Tee shirt, [illegible]
Hair	Dark [illegible]

[redacted] stated he doubted if he would recognize this man if he saw him again.

[redacted]

[redacted] did not take any photographs.

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Pages 18 thru 83

All withheld

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b7D

Outside Scope

B. EDWIN A. WA[illegible]

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/21/62

[redacted] stated he then went home and around 10 P.M., came back on the campus. He stated at this time things had quieted down and there was no one in the Circle. [redacted] stated he started to walk toward the Lyceum building and was near the Engineering Building when a student told him not to go any further as he might get shot. [redacted] stated at this time he started walking toward the monument and when he arrived at the monument there was a man who purported to be General WALKER got up on the monument and started talking to approximately three or

On 11/15/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # MS 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/15/62

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four hundred students. [redacted] stated that he remembered WALKER saying, "I have just come from a meeting in the Courthouse with representatives of the Governor and they said the Governor had left instructions that no one was to be permitted on the campus." [redacted] stated the man purporting to be WALKER continued on by saying, "Your Governor has been duped because they were escorted on the campus.", [redacted] stated that at this time WALKER leaned down into the crowd and appeared as though he was trying to hear someone say something, and he leaned down three times and then said it was ~~KIRKSONG~~ who had betrayed the Governor." [redacted] stated at that time he left the campus and did not come back.

[redacted] stated he could not be sure if the man was General WALKER but stated the man claimed to be General WALKER.

Miss Edwin 7D

Miss [illegible] 1201 Center Point Texas

X. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

A. RE EDWIN A. WALKER

ME 157-147
JJC:bkb
1

Records of United States District Court Clerk, Oxford, Mississippi as made available by WILLIAM T. ROBERTSON, United States District Court Clerk, November 23, 1962, reflected that on November 20 and 21, 1962, witnesses were heard with respect to General EDWIN A. WALKER'S activities at the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962, for the purpose of a judicial determination with respect to WALKER'S mental competency. On hearing all witnesses, Federal District Judge CLAUDE F. CLAYTON on November 21, 1962, ordered a psychiatric examination of WALKER. Judge CLAYTON at that time stated that if agreeable to WALKER'S defense counsel and the prosecution, he would accept the examination of Dr. ROBERT STUBBLEFIELD who had previously examined WALKER and whose report had been furnished to Judge CLAYTON. STUBBLEFIELD is a psychiatrist from Dallas, Texas and Judge CLAYTON advised that he had not read the report. Upon agreement between attorneys for the Government and WALKER, the report of Dr. STUBBLEFIELD was used. This report reads as follows:

"PSYCHIATRIC REPORT

"EDWIN A. WALKER

"This report is written to inform you on the psychiatric evaluation of Edwin A. Walker conducted pursuant to Order # W-C-29-62. After a conference which was attended by Mr. Walker's attorneys (Mr. Watts, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Morris) and Professor Charles Webster and myself, I requested that Mr. Walker appear for the psychiatric evaluation. My purpose was to obtain material which would aid you in your decision about his competence to stand trial in your Court. You wanted material in order to deal with three questions: (1) whether or not the defendant is presently insane, (2) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to understand the allegations pending against him, as shown by the complaint now pending against him in the Northern District of Mississippi, and (3) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to properly assist in his own defense.

"Mr. Walker presented himself to me on Thursday, November 8, 1962 at 2:00 p.m. After a 1½ hour psychiatric interview, I recommended that he enter the psychiatric ward at Parkland Memorial Hospital as an inpatient for further observation and study. He was admitted at 4:00 p.m. and was cooperative throughout the examinations and procedures. He was released on a pass on his 53rd birthday on Saturday morning. He returned in the evening and was tentatively discharged from the hospital on November 10, 1962 at 10:00 p.m.

"Summary of findings is as follows:

"1. Physical health - essentially normal

"a. Physical examination - no abnormal findings except a slight deafness in the right ear and marked astigmatism, which is corrected by glasses (examination by A. W. DeLoach, M.D., a member of my staff)

"b. Laboratory examinations - Normal ranges for blood and urine studies

"c. X-rays of skull - normal
"d. Electrocardiogram - normal

"2. Additional special procedures

"a. Electroencephalogram - normal
"b. Urine studies - no evidence of current use of tranquilizing drugs

"3. Psychological tests - The report by Irwin Jay Knopf, Ph.D., a diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, and a member of my staff, states that Mr. Walker is functioning currently at the superior level of intelligence. On the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale his reasoning, judgment, vocabulary, fund of information, and organizational ability were all above average for his age group.

"4. Psychiatric interviews were conducted on:

"a. Thursday, November 8, 1962 2:00 p.m.

"b. Friday, November 9, 1962 2:00 p.m.

"c. Saturday, November 10, 1962 10:00 a.m.

"d. Saturday, November 10, 1962 8:00 p.m.
(jointly with Andrew Watson, M.D., University of Michigan School of Medicine and School of Law)

"Impressions;

"Mr. Edwin A. Walker is a 53 year old single, white male, who is alert, friendly, and cooperative. He was born at Center Point, Texas and was reared on his parents' farm. He received his education in the local grammar school, attended Schreiner Military Institute. Upon completion of high school, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1927, and graduated in 1931. He has had a long and distinguished military career, and has received additional education and training in the services special war college. He participated in the Kiska, the Italian, the Southern France invasions of World War II, in the Korean War, in the Little Rock crisis and the German occupation. He resigned from the Army and refused his retirement privileges in order to be free to express his opinions about certain governmental policies re the procedures for indoctrination of troops concerning communism.

"The following elicited replies point out the awareness of Mr. Walker concerning the nature and the gravity of the charges against him.

"When I read the specific charges which were presented in the Northern District of Mississippi Federal Court, Mr. Walker replied:

"1) 'that means forcibly assaulting, resisting, and impeding the United States Government, which means you forcibly intend to stop them and did use force to stop them. I feel I can relate the events in a precise way.'

"2) 'it means you [illegible] make an effort to overthrow the government.'

"3) 'it means that you join with others to conspire against the authority of the U. S. Government and attempt to delay and prevent their action. These are severe charges and they carry a severe penalty with them.'

"After discussion with my counsel, I directed various questions to Mr. Walker concerning the nature of the processes of a criminal trial. In my opinion, he revealed his awareness in his discussion of the procedures in a military investigation which occurred in Germany.

"'When a soldier committed an act against another soldier, my role was to notify the civilian authorities, our own military police, the Judge Advocate, and the investigating team. Evidence was gathered and turned over to the civilian authorities if that was indicated by the nature of the crime.' Mr. Walker continued and described in detail and correctly the usual procedures of a military court.

"The following factual material would indicate that Mr. Walker has an intact, recent, and remote memory system. His specific responses to questions were satisfactory in many areas, for example:

"1. Events in the Italian campaign.
"2. Events in the Korean War.
"3. Ability to calculate, recall numbers, knowledge of current information.
"4. Performance on the intelligence tests.

"Mr. Walker has led an active life physically; currently, he states he eats well, sleeps well, and exercises moderately. He denies specific symptoms, hallucinations, delusions, addiction to drugs or alcohol, use of tranquilizing drugs. There is no clinical or laboratory evidence which would indicate any physical or toxic condition which would affect adversely his ability to perceive his environment, to evaluate his environment, and to develop effective and appropriate actions in dealing with problems.

"In the psychiatric examinations, no effort was made to elaborate a fully detailed picture of why Mr. Walker functions in his present state, nor whether or not there has been any particular change in his mode of psychological operation, since this was not judged by my staff and me to be relevant to the questions of his present mental operations. Rather we set out to evaluate how he thinks, regulates, executes, and deals with his present thoughts, values, and impulses, especially as they relate to the present charges. We felt able to arrive at some very specific answers to these questions, and found no difficulty in eliciting the full cooperation and assistance of Mr. Walker during the examination.

"All psychiatric and psychological tests indicate that Mr. Walker appears to be able to deal freely and accurately with his recollections of the incidents leading up to his arrest and present charges. He can discuss them appropriately, and without distortion noticeable to the examiners. He was able to describe fully his opinions on the charges, what they meant, what kinds of defensive tactics he intends to employ, how his lawyers are working with him and the unfolding of the events which led to the present charges. However, in regard to the questions of the reasons for his involvement, we did not feel that whether or not there were emotional forces of which he is not fully aware (and that might possibly relate to the legal questions of specific intent and motivation) were properly a part of this report. It is our impression that the court in this case at this time is not concerned about Mr. Walker's ability to understand fully, the more complex and subtle aspects of his motivation in regard to the acts for which he is charged. If it were, and if we were asked to evaluate these kinds of questions, it would be necessary to conduct a much more penetrating exploration of Mr. Walker's psychological operations.

"It may be that some of Mr. Walker's attitudes and feelings about specific events in Mississippi are such that if he were pressed hard to deal with them (as for example in a cross-examination) this might have a definite effect on his composure on the stand. Since we assume that the court does not deal with this possibility in its standard of competence, we have therefore made no effort to explore in detail their nature or possibility.

"Robert L. Stubblefield, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
Southwestern Medical School"

ME 147-14

5

The Grand Clerk's records reflect that Judge CLAYTON, upon reading the [illegible], ruled WALKER mentally competent.

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 10 1962

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-10-62 9-35 AM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/ AND SAC, MEMPHIS /157-147/

FROM SAC, DALLAS /157-203/ 1-P

EDWIN A. WALKER - DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.
Racial Matters; Obstruction of Justice; Assaulting Federal Officer;
~~ET, DOJ, AFO~~, CONSPIRACY.

RE DALLAS TEL DEC. SIX LAST.

ON DEC. NINE LAST, [redacted] CLYDE J. WATTS, OKLAHOMA CITY, ATTORNEY FOR WALKER, ON THE WEEK END OF SEPT. TWENTY-NINE AND THIRTY, SIXTYTWO, [redacted] STATED DURING THE PERIOD [redacted] NOTICED THAT CLYDE WATTS MADE SEVERAL PHONE CALLS TO MISSISSIPPI TO EDWIN A. WALKER. WATTS APPARENTLY ADVISED WALKER THAT HE, WATTS, HAD BEEN WARNED BY FRIENDS IN WASHINGTON, DC., THAT WALKER MIGHT BE CHARGED WITH SEDITION IF HE INTERFERED WITH THE INTEGRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. WATTS TRIED REPEATEDLY TO CONVINCE WALKER HE SHOULD LEAVE MISSISSIPPI AND RETURN TO TEXAS. WALKER APPARENTLY REFUSED TO LISTEN TO WATTS. WATTS THEN MADE WALKER PROMISE THAT HE WOULD NOT LEAVE HIS MOTEL ROOM IN OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

ON DEC. NINE LAST, [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] ALL OF HIS EXPENSES AND PAID HIS FEE FOR HIS RECENT DEFENSE OF EDWIN A. WALKER AT HIS SANITY HEARING.

REC-21 157-401-1681

EX-118

REPORT FOLLOWS.

DEC 12 1962

END ACK IN ORD

WA 10-41 AM OK FBI WA JDS

67 DEC 13 1962

ME 9-41 AM OK FBI ME CEK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
HONOLULU	MEMPHIS	12/4/62	11/30 - 12/3/62

TITLE OF CASE

EDWIN A. WALKER,
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY JEM

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE Bureau radiogram, 11/29/62. REC 36

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that [redacted] in executing signed statement, demanded the use of the phrase "desirous of testifying", used in the first paragraph of the statement, rather than "willing to testify".

[redacted]

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1690

REC-36

10 DEC 1962

EX-118

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau

6 - Memphis

1 - Honolulu (157-78)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Dept, Dep AG	Crim Div		
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	12/19/62			
How Fwd.	AM			
By	[illegible]			

Notations

DEC 15 11 44 AM

-A*-

COVER PAGE

67 DEC 19 1962

U[redacted]D STATES DEPARTMENT OF [redacted]ICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 12/4/62

Office: HONOLULU

Field Office File #: 157-78

Bureau File #:

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER,
DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTER, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE,
ASSAULT OF FEDERAL OFFICER, CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] observed General WALKER, 9/30/62 at University of Mississippi riots [redacted] was near subject for about 5 minutes during riots and recounts conversations between WALKER and rioters.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
[redacted]

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Date 12/4/62

[redacted]

"In the middle of September, 1962, I was in Chicago covering the Patterson - Liston championship fight. I flew from Chicago to Jackson, Mississippi, on September 29, 1962, and from Jackson to Oxford, Mississippi, the following afternoon, Sunday, September 30, 1962. From the airport, I attempted to go directly to the campus at the University of Mississippi but was stopped by state police at a bridge crossing the railroad tracks near the entrance of the campus.

"I returned to the Town of Oxford, and thereafter met [redacted] About 8:00 P.M. that same date, September 30, 1962, [redacted] and myself again drove toward the campus of the University of Mississippi. We were stopped briefly by state police at the bridge, but when we showed our credentials, we were allowed to proceed to the campus. We parked some distance from the Administration Building, took off our jackets so as to appear to be one of the crowd, rather than newspapermen. We mingled with the crowd. The rioting was already underway.

On 11/30;12/3/62 Honolulu, Hawaii File # 157-78

by ASAC [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/4/62

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"The United States Marshals were lined up in front of the Administration Building, and across the drive, the crowd, apparently mainly composed of students, faced them. The rioters were throwing rocks and debris, and occasionally, the Marshals would fire tear gas grenades to keep the students at a distance. Soon after we arrived, someone in the crowd had told us that General Walker had made a speech to the students. We were advised that Walker had made a speech from a Confederate statue located at the other end of the campus circle from the Administration Building, known as the Lyceum. Apparently Walker's speech had occurred about ten minutes before our arrival and immediately preceded the start of the riots.

"I was interested in General Walker's part in the disturbances and asked [redacted] to spot Walker for me in the crowd. He soon pointed out General Walker to me, and I suggested that we move up close to the General and overhear any of his conversation. This we did, and for approximately five minutes, more or less, [redacted] and I were usually about six to nine feet in distance from the General. I could not hear everything which was said, and [redacted] was not in a position to hear everything that went on, but between us we were able to piece together a story.

"General Edwin Walker stood with a friend, a man in his fifties, facing the scene of rioting. I would say he was some forty yards behind the line of students and could easily see the action, that is, the rioters throwing debris at the Marshals and tear gas grenades being fired. Walker was dressed in civilian clothes, wearing a Texas hat, and during the time we were near him, groups of young men, apparently students from age seventeen to twenty, kept running from the line of rioting and reporting to the General. It appeared to me as if Walker was taking up a command post back of a battle scene, and the young men were acting in the capacity of adjutants reporting to him.

"Occasionally, WALKER was forced to move back from this particular position because of the influx of tear gas, but when the gas went away, he resumed the same position. I was able to hear one young man, about eighteen years old, report to General Walker that one of the students had talked to a Marshal, and the Marshal had stated, in effect that he hated to do this job but had no choice. The student reported that the Marshal had stated that he had been out of work and that is why he took the job as United States Marshal and had received orders and must fulfill the job.

"I heard General Walker comment: 'Why doesn't the man desert?'

"I heard another student ask if it would not be a good idea to break into the power plant and blacken the campus. I was unable to hear General Walker's answer, but [redacted] advised me that Walker had replied, fine, do you know where it is located? 7D

"One of the students asked Walker about the possibility that if all the students joined in a charge, would the Marshals dare to shoot. The General had told him 'they would have to.' He went on to state, in substance, that that was not necessary; that we now have what we need. We have protested - there has been bloodshed. Everything will be in the news reports tomorrow. Walker went on to state that tomorrow he intended to make a radio speech.

"At this point, one of the students yelled, 'Give them hell, General.' Walker replied, 'I sure will.'

"Immediately after overhearing these conversations, [redacted] and myself withdrew from the Walker group and compared notes on what we had overheard. It was at this time I prepared handwritten notes which I retained. For the most part they are in Swedish but some of the quotes are in English. 7D

"Of the rioters I observed on the campus of the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962, I believe I could possibly only identify, from photograph, the youth who spoke to General Walker concerning the remarks of the Deputy United States Marshal.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of five pages, and the statement along with the corrections I have initialled is the truth to the best of my recollection. 7D

[redacted]

"Witnessed this 3rd day of December, 1962 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

"/s/ [redacted] SA, FBI, Honolulu.
"/s/ [redacted] FBI, Honolulu." 7C

[redacted]

[redacted] related that his observations concerning General WALKER at the September 30, 1962 University of Mississippi riots were set forth [redacted]

[redacted] related that although he could possibly only identify one of the student rioters from photographs, he had observed rioting in the streets of Oxford, Mississippi on October 1, 1962, and could possibly identify from photographs, some of the individuals he had observed throwing rocks and debris at Army jeeps as they drove through town.

On December 3, 1962, [redacted] stated that he would be able to identify from a photograph, the adult male who had been accompanying General WALKER at the riots.

7D

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	11/20/62	10/30 - 11/14/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED: bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Memphis report of SA [redacted] dated 11/6/62. 7C

- P -

LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION - INFORMATION

A copy of this report is being submitted to New Orleans for information and assistance in view of the large number of leads which have been and will be given to the New Orleans Division by teletype and airtel in this case.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

(1) Will continue to follow and report results of investigation by Memphis and auxiliary offices, it being noted that leads have been set forth in separate communications

APPROVED: Kalkon — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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5 - Bureau (157-401)(AM)
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Hdqtrs., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th Dist., Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S. C.
1 - New Orleans (Info)(157-221)
3 - Memphis (157-147)

Sec to dept by R/s
ICC Dup. Limit
11/28/62
Cont'd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

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and considerable additional investigation has already been conducted as of the date this report is written.

(2) Will cover any additional leads which are requested by the Department and which are approved by the Bureau.

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I N D E X

There is set forth below an index of persons, guns and automobile license numbers mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 20, 1962 at Memphis, Tennessee. For ready reference, the names of witnesses and others who are not involved as participants in this case, as well as those who are involved, have been indexed. Following the alphabetical index there is set forth an index of guns and auto license numbers mentioned in this report. This index excludes those guns mentioned in the FBI Laboratory Report which is set out in full in instant report.

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TC

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I. INTERVIEWS OF NEWS PERSONNEL.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 5, 1962

1

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] stated that when he arrived at the University, hundreds of people were milling around on the campus. He stated there were no lights except in the YMCA building and the nearby dormitories. He stated that there was a cloud of tear gas covering the area in front of the Lyceum Building when he arrived on the campus.

[redacted] stated that he did not observe anyone throw rocks, bricks, bottles, or any other objects, although he did hear glass breaking on more than one occasion. [redacted] stated that he spent most of his time in the YMCA building and did not mingle with the crowd. He stated that while in the YMCA Building, an individual came in, whom he assumed was a student, and reported that a man had just been shot and desired to use a telephone to call an ambulance.

[redacted] stated that he observed General E. A. WALKER from a distance but never got close enough to hear what WALKER was saying. He said that WALKER was surrounded by a group and he did hear the question asked of WALKER where the hundreds of people were who were supposed to have accompanied him to Mississippi. He said he did not hear WALKER's reply. He said he did hear a priest whose name he does not know, tell WALKER that he could stop the rioting if he, WALKER, desired to do so.

[redacted] stated that he did not make any photographs at the campus on September 30, 1962.

On 10/25/62 at [redacted]ville, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/30/62

7C

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/14/62

[redacted] advised that on September 30, 1962, he arrived on the University of Mississippi campus between 7:45 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. The U. S. Marshals were already on the campus and stationed in front of the Lyceum Building. Approximately five or ten minutes after he arrived on the campus, the U. S. Marshals began firing tear gas. [redacted] advised that shortly after he arrived on the campus, they observed two individuals whom he believes to be Deputy Sheriffs assisting in placing a number of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol in a car after the patrolman had been knocked down by some object. He advised that as he attempted to take a photograph of this action, one of the Deputy Sheriffs made some comment to the effect that those in the area should get the "cameraman" at which time the group started toward [redacted] He advised that at this time he lost his lighting equipment and therefore was not able to take effective photographs on the campus for the remainder of the evening because of the lack of proper lighting conditions. [redacted] advised that he was on the campus and in the vicinity where General EDWIN WALKER was making a speech at the Monument and he heard General WALKER making a statement something to the effect that Colonel BIRDSONG of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol had ushered JAMES MEREDITH onto the campus of the University of Mississippi. He also heard General WALKER make a verbal attack on an Episcopal priest who was in the area, but [redacted] observed that approximately half of those who were listening to WALKER were sympathetic to the Episcopal priest and "booed" WALKER when he attacked this Episcopal priest verbally.

[redacted] advised that he at no time heard any positive statement made by General WALKER inciting the crowd to riotous conduct or to acts of violence. He advised that he heard shots being fired but he could not distinguish shots that were fired by the gas guns and any other possible shots that might have been fired. He advised that to him

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On 11/7/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/62

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all of the shots sounded to him like shotgun shots [redacted] advised that at approximately 10:30 p.m., he and [redacted] left the University of Mississippi campus and flew back to Memphis, Tennessee. At approximately midnight, he left Memphis, Tennessee, and returned to Oxford, Mississippi, by automobile and remained on the campus of the University of Mississippi, until approximately 3:00 p.m. on October 1, 1962, when he returned to Memphis. Since that time, he has not returned to the University of Mississippi.

[redacted]

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Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

[redacted] advised about this time, [redacted] heard General EDWIN A. WALKER was somewhere in the [redacted]. [redacted] stated he never saw him during the night, [redacted] but did observe him the following day at the hearings. [redacted] stated he had no contact with WALKER and could not say that he heard any shouts or directions which were given by a person whom he knew to be WALKER.

[redacted]

7D

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/[illegible]/62

[redacted] stated that when he arrived there were several hundred people milling around on the campus. He said most appeared to be just curious. He said most of the group was congregated around the Lyceum Building.

[redacted] stated that he did not talk to General E. A. WALKER. He said he did see an individual that he believes was WALKER who was surrounded by a group. He said this individual was standing on a monument. He said he did not hear what the group said to WALKER nor did he hear what WALKER was saying to the group. He said he did not observe WALKER take part in any rioting.

[redacted] said that he left the campus at about 11:30 P.M., September 30, 1962.

He said that he observed groups of young people throwing bottles, bricks and rocks at the United States Marshals and at soldiers when the soldiers arrived on the campus. He says he does not know who any of these individuals were and could not identify any of them. He did state that most of the individuals who took part in this were young people. He said he did not observe anyone [illegible] He advised that the rock throwing, bottle throwing and so forth, took place after tear gas had been fired by the United States Marshals.

7D

On 11/2/62 at Tupelo, Mississippi File # ME [illegible]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated [illegible]

7C

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[redacted] 7D

[redacted] advised that on Sunday afternoon shortly after 3:00 p.m. he was present when General EDWIN WALKER held a press conference in front of the Ole Miss Motel. He advised that he obtained photographs of General WALKER but he does not recall what WALKER stated during that time as he was busy trying to obtain photographs and was not listening to what WALKER was saying.

[redacted] 7D

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/14/62

[redacted] advised that he arrived on the campus of the University of Mississippi between 7:45 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. on September 30, 1962. He was accompanied at that time by [redacted] Upon his arrival at the campus, [redacted] advised that the U. S. Marshals were already on the campus and were encircling the Lyceum Building. [redacted] advised that at approximately five minutes after he arrived on the campus, the U. S. Marshals began firing tear gas. [redacted] advised that shortly after he was on the campus, he observed a Mississippi Highway Safety Patrolman who had been knocked down and he believed knocked out. He did not know what object struck this patrolman but observed two or three of the individuals in the area carrying this patrolman to an automobile nearby.

[redacted] advised that while he was on the campus that he saw several demonstrators throwing rocks and bottles at the United States Marshals but he did not recognize any of these individuals and stated that in view of the lighting conditions in the area, he would not be able to identify any of the individuals whom he observed and is not able to identify any of these individuals.

[redacted] advised that he saw General EDWIN WALKER while WALKER was making a speech at the Monument which is located on the campus of the University of Mississippi. He stated that he heard General WALKER make the statement, "Let's continue these friendly demonstrations." [redacted] advised that he could not recall any other direct specific quotes of the speech made by General WALKER and does not recall General WALKER making any direct statements which would incite his listeners to riotous acts. [redacted] advised that he was standing fairly close to General WALKER but that General WALKER had already started his speech when he [redacted] came up. [redacted] advised that several students, whose names he does not now know, advised him that they had observed the crowd listening to General WALKER and that they, the students, did not believe that there were many, if any,

7D

On 11/7/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 157-147

By SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/62

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students, in the crowd that was listening to General WALKER as these students did not recognize any of the listeners.

[redacted] advised that while they were in the area where General WALKER was making his speech, that a short man, whom he cannot further identify, came up to him and asked him what was going on and stated that he had just arrived on the campus from Alabama. [redacted] did not know this individual's name and would not be able to identify him if he saw him again.

7D

[redacted] advised that in the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Building he observed three young men, who stated that they had been shot with shotgun pellets in their stomachs and backs and displayed areas on their stomachs and backs where they had allegedly been shot with buckshot from a shotgun. One of the individuals had been shot in the area between his right thumb and index finger. One of these young men stated that he thought that he had been shot by one of the U. S. Marshals.

[redacted] advised that he stayed on the campus for about two and one-half hours and that he and [redacted] then flew back to Memphis about 10:30 p.m.

[redacted] advised that he did not return to the campus of the University of Mississippi on that occasion or subsequently.

[redacted] advised that although he saw individuals throwing bricks and bottles at the U. S. Marshals on the campus of the University of Mississippi because of the poor lighting conditions, he is unable to furnish descriptions of the individuals and would not be able to identify any of these individuals.

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[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he did not witness the fire truck incident or the bulldozer incident on the campus and did not see General WALKER.

7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/30/62

7D

[redacted] advised that on Saturday night, September 29, 1962, he left Memphis, Tennessee, at approximately 11:00 p.m. for Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] advised that shortly after 3:00 p.m. on September 30, 1962, General EDWIN A. WALKER held a press conference in front of the Ole Miss Motel in Oxford, Mississippi. He advised that he attended this press conference and that although he does not recall specifically what WALKER stated at this press conference, he does recall that he stated he was in Oxford, Mississippi, because he thought that the state of Mississippi needed help. [redacted] also stated that General WALKER made some remark to the effect that the highways were crowded with people who were coming to Oxford in order to help the cause.

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[redacted]

On 10/30/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # [redacted]

by SA FRANK C. HOLLOMAN:cjs Date dictated 10/30/62

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Withheld
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[redacted]

[redacted] advised that during the evening he saw individuals pushing a fire truck toward the point where the U. S. Marshals were stationed and observed water being squirted through the hoses toward the United States Marshals. He advised that the marshals shot gas back at the fire truck that was being pushed toward them. [redacted] advised that General [redacted] was observed by him standing close to this fire truck which at this point was between the flagpole and the Lyceum Building and that

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although WALKER was not participating in the action that he was talking to individuals in the area. [redacted] advised he is unable to state what WALKER was stating to individuals in the vicinity.

[redacted] advised that he had also seen General WALKER when he first came onto the campus at about 9:00 p.m. or shortly thereafter and that General WALKER was walking along University Avenue by the Journalism Building. [redacted] stated that there were 2 or 3 people with General WALKER and that as General WALKER would walk along University Avenue he would state to individuals who were along the side of the street something to the effect, "Come on and let's go." [redacted] advised that he also saw General WALKER in the Grove of the University of Mississippi Campus on several occasions during the evening.

[redacted] stated that he was unable to describe anyone who was with General WALKER. He advised that he observed people lined up on both sides of University Avenue and that these individuals were throwing rocks and bricks at trucks that were bringing soldiers onto the campus.

[redacted]

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Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/13/62

[redacted] saw the fire truck being driven about the Groove in front of the Lyceum Building during the evening. He said at one point he had heard a group of several young men possibly students discussing the possibility of getting a fire truck. However he was unable to furnish any identifying data concerning any member of this group. Although he did see the fire truck driven about the area in front of the Lyceum he was unable to furnish any information regarding the identities of the person driving it or riding on it. Later, at about 2 A.M., October 1, 1962, he was standing near the area at the entrance to University of Mississippi Campus from University Boulevard and observed former General EDWIN A. WALKER standing with a group of young men. He did not

11/13/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 157-157

[redacted] Date dictated 11/13/62

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overhear any remarks made by WALKER but did [illegible] of the young men tell WALKER about activities [illegible] the campus that night and what they had done. [illegible] could not identify any of these individuals. [redacted] that he regretted his inability to identify anyone who participated in the violence but stated he did want to point out that the circumstances under which he was working that night made it very difficult indeed to identify anyone.

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Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1962

1

[redacted] 7D

[redacted] said that he took a position behind a tree for protection and stood near General E. A. WALKER who was also behind a tree. He said that he was behind WALKER for approximately 45 minutes. He said a crowd was gathered around WALKER and that the crowd would disperse and another crowd gather around WALKER. He said that WALKER sent a young man to where [redacted] was standing for the purpose of ascertaining who he was and what his business on the campus was. He said this man, whose name he does not know, desired to know if he were a newspaper man. He said he did not hear WALKER make any statements nor did he see WALKER participate in any way in the rioting.

[redacted] stated when he arrived on the campus, it was dark. He was of the opinion that all the street lights had been either turned off or broken out.

[redacted] 7D

On 10/29/62 at Corinth, Miss. File # Memphis 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/30/62 7C

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Outside Scope

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he noticed several groups of students in the circle and saw General EDWIN A. WALKER in one of these groups. He stated he went over to the group which was between the flag pole and the monument, slightly south on the grass, slightly south of the line running from the flag pole to the monument. [redacted] advised that he noticed only one man who apparently was with or had some connection with WALKER. He stated this individual was about average size, about 5'9", was well [illegible] and approximately thirty years of age. [redacted] stated he did not learn his name or his connection [illegible]. He stated that General WALKER was apparently [illegible]

what was going on and that the group of students, approximately ten, in WALKER'S vicinity were apparently just observing General WALKER. [redacted] stated that he was interested in news, of course, and asked General WALKER how he was doing and the General replied, "Fine." [redacted] stated that either he or someone asked General WALKER, "What do you think of this?" and General WALKER replied, "It's the worst thing I've ever seen." [redacted] stated that WALKER then made a statement to the effect that the Federal Government has now drawn first blood, so you are now ahead and you are winning the war or you are winning the battle, or words to that effect. [redacted] stated he was in the presence or immediate vicinity of General WALKER for approximately fifteen minutes. He stated that the students in the area were not paying any particular attention to General WALKER. [redacted] stated that he heard General WALKER state that, "When this is over I'm going on the network and tell the nation what I saw." [redacted] stated as best he can place the time this occurred at about 9 P.M.

[redacted]

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All withheld
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b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] 7D

He advised that he actually returned to his home on this occasion at about [redacted] P. M. [redacted] that during the entire time he was in the area he did not at any time observe General [redacted].

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date November 7, 1962

[redacted] Oxford, Mississippi, advised that he was on the campus of the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962, from approximately 4:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. [redacted] stated that he observed a large crowd of students gathering shortly after the U. S. Marshals placed themselves around the Lyceum Building. He stated that it appeared that this group was made up mainly of curiosity seekers and that he did not observe any violence committed by any of the individuals present. He stated that during his course of observing the crowd he saw no violence directed at any U. S. Marshal or any Government vehicle. [redacted] stated that he departed for his home at approximately 7:00 p.m. and did not return to the campus that night. [redacted] stated that he did not observe General WALKER on the University of Mississippi campus nor did he hear him give any speech near the Confederate monument in front of the Lyceum Building.

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On 10/29/62 Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-247

SA's [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 11/6/62

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Outside Scope

[redacted] also stated that he did not observe General WALKER on the campus and did not hear him speak.

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[redacted] also stated that he did not witness any destruction or attack on any government property.

[redacted] advised that he would be able to identify any persons who participated in the shooting, since it was dark while the shooting was going on and his vantage point was at an elevated position. He also stated that those he asked to leave the first floor of the YMCA were not noticed because he was more concerned at the time in order them to leave while fearing possible violence from [illegible] he did not take a close look at them.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date November 7, 1962

[redacted] stated that he did not observe General WALKER on the scene nor did he observe any individual making any speeches from the Confederate monument located in the park near the Lyceum Building.

On 10/30/62 Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

SA's [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 11/6/62

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Outside Scope

C. EDWIN A. WALKER

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Pages 177 thru 182
All withheld
b 7D

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date [illegible]

1

[redacted] advised that he does not know [redacted] and to his knowledge has never met [redacted] advised that he had nothing to do with General EDWIN A. WALKER while WALKER was in Oxford, Mississippi, and to his knowledge had never met anyone in WALKER's party.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1D

On 11/13/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # [illegible]

by SA [redacted] 7C Date dictated 11/13/62

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	MEMPHIS	12/10/62	11/24 - 27/62

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER	SA [redacted]	cbl
	CHARACTER OF CASE: RM; OOJ; APO; CONSPIRACY	

REFERENCES

Dallas teletype to Bureau, San Antonio, El Paso and Memphis dated 11/21/62.

Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/23/62 at Memphis.

- P -

- A* -

COVER PAGE

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

157-401-1726

18 DEC 20 21 1962

(5) - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AF , Louisiana
1 - O[illegible], 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
4 - Memphis (157-147) (1-USA, Oxford)
2 - San Antonio (157-182)

Dept., Dep. A.G., Civil Div. 12/19/62 no further use against it

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67 DEC 21 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
1 - USA, Oxford

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: SAN ANTONIO
Date: December 10, 1962

File Number: 157-182 Bufile: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: GEORGE P. WALKER, Center Point, Kerr County, Texas, brother of EDWIN A. WALKER, not twin brother and bears no resemblance to EDWIN A. WALKER.

DETAILS:

AT KERRVILLE, TEXAS

On November 24, 1962, [redacted] who is acquainted with GEORGE and EDWIN A. WALKER of Center Point, Texas, advised that EDWIN A. WALKER has no twin brother. [redacted] stated that GEORGE P. WALKER, brother of EDWIN A. WALKER, bears no resemblance to the latter. He stated he would estimate GEORGE WALKER's age as 55 years, and his description as approximately 5'8", 180 pounds, light complexion, blond hair, small chunky build. He stated that GEORGE P. WALKER could not be mistaken for EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] informed that GEORGE P. WALKER is not actively engaged in politics.

On November 27, 1962, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] he has no photograph of GEORGE P. WALKER, and does not know where such a photograph could be obtained.

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[redacted] informed that while personally acquainted with GEORGE P. WALKER there is no resemblance between he and EDWIN A. WALKER, his brother.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	12/10/62	11/29 - 12/7/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: MJH

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] at Memphis dated 11/30/62.

- P -

LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being submitted to New Orleans for information and assistance in view of leads which have and will in the future be furnished to New Orleans by air-tel and/or teletype in this case.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

1. Will continue to follow and report results of investigation by Memphis and auxiliary offices, it being noted that leads

APPROVED: (KW) SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1741 ST-107

COPIES MADE:

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1 - OSI, 9th Dist., Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist., Charleston, S. C.
1 - New Orleans (INFO)(157-221)
3 - Memphis (157-147)

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[redacted]

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53 DEC 28 1962

have been set forth in separate communications and considerable additional investigation has already been conducted as of the date that this report is written.

2. Will cover any additicnal leads which are requested by the Department and which are approved by the Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Miss.; G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia; OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana; ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MEMPHIS

Date: December 10, 1962

7C

File Number: Memphis 157-147 Bureau File 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

Additional interviews of news media set out. Only two observed any violence on University of Mississippi Campus, 9/30 and 10/1/62 and are unable to identify any participants. These two saw EDWIN H. WALKER on campus night of 9/30/62; did not hear him advocate or counsel any violence. Additional FBI Laboratory examination results set out. Federal complaints originally filed this case against [redacted] and [redacted] dismissed. On 12/5/62 7C USA, Oxford, Miss., requested U. S. Marshal to arrest [redacted] last known to be in Clinton, Miss., based on complaint filed in instant case on 10/1/62.

- P -

[redacted]

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ME 157-147
WHL:mjh
1

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- ME 157-147
WHL:gmh

I N D E X

There is set forth below an index of persons mentioned in report of SA [redacted] dated December 10, 1962, at Memphis, Tennessee. For ready reference, the names of witnesses, interviewees, and subjects have been indexed:

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TC.

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Pages 2 thru 4
All withheld

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Outside Scope

[redacted]

Some time around 10:00 to 11:00 P. M., [redacted] heard that former U. S. Army Major General [redacted] WALKER was in the crowd near the Confederate Statute near the east end of the grove. An Episcopalian minister from Oxford, [redacted] accompanied them to see WALKER.

[redacted] did not hear all that ensued but heard [redacted] try to plead with those people around the statute, presumed to be students, to cease harrassing and resisitng the Marshals and to go to their rooms. The students for the most part booed [redacted] and refused to heed his advice.

[redacted] did not hear any utterances made by WALKER. He did not see WALKER commit any acts. He merely saw WALKER standing near the statute as an apparent observer.

[redacted]

[redacted] sensed trouble as did practically everyone else in the crowd. Thereafter the two men shot several shots each with their rifles, both shooting into the direction of the Lyceum Building several hundred yards away. [redacted] had no way of knowing if anyone was hit. He estimated that this took place around 11:00 P. M. and some thirty minutes after he saw WALKER at the statute.

[redacted]

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D

Serial 1746
Pages 7 thru 13
all withheld
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b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 10, 1962

[redacted] went to his room at the Ole Miss Motel and participated in a press conference given at the motel at about 4:45 P. M. by former Army Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. [redacted] made a few notes of WALKER's remarks such as : "I'm appalled by the mess left on Central High in Little Rock; scars that still remain." He said, "I'm on the right side now." [redacted] said thousands were coming to help. He would not elaborate or say how they would help, but said they were coming as far away as from California and Florida. [redacted] said that [redacted] asked WALKER if he planned to have his followers deputized. WALKER said: "That's a new idea, thanks." Actually [redacted] said WALKER's statements were somewhat vague, incoherent and that WALKER appeared to be under some emotional strain.

[redacted]

On 12/3/62 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 157-147

by SA's [redacted] -14- Date dictated 12/7/62

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Outside Scope

Suddenly, [redacted] who then standing in front of the Lyceum Building with the Marshals said Chief U. S. Marshal JAMES MC SHANE gave the command: "Gas." The Marshals had donned gas masks and had gas guns or riot guns. Immediately the Marshals began firing tear gas projectiles at the crowd. Some of these projectiles were shot in the direction of the MHP, many of whom were in front of the Marshals, between the crowd and the Marshals. [redacted] who had no gas mask could not stand the gas. He went to the YMCA Building for relief. There he and many students heard President KENNEDY's nationwide speech. Periodically [redacted] went outside. However, the grove area into which gas was being fired was so strong with gas that [redacted] remained at the YMCA until he noticed that many students had gathered at the east side of the grove near the Confederate statute. There, for some time, the students would advance toward the Marshals throwing rocks and bottles at the Marshals. Each time the Marshals would fire tear gas at the students. One student, who [redacted] could not identify, was allegedly hit by a gas shell fired at him. He in turn took a coke bottle and threw it at the Marshal who had fired at him. About this time [redacted] noticed General EDWIN A. WALKER talking to a group of students at the scene. [redacted] accompanied [redacted] Episcopalian minister, Oxford, and [redacted] Episcopal chaplain, into the crowd of students. The minister attempted to quiet the students but the students would not listen.

[redacted] heard General WALKER tell the students that there had been a "double cross" by some state official; that it was a "double cross" that took MEREDITH onto the campus. [redacted] asked WALKER if [redacted] could talk to the students and WALKER told the students that an Episcopal minister wanted to talk to them and that [redacted] made WALKER ashamed of being an Episcopalian. With this introduction, the students were not receptive to [redacted] urgings that they go home and cease acting like animals and to act like human beings. By this time the crowd was angered with reporters and photographers, apparently feeling the crowd or portions thereof might be identified. [redacted] spent most of the rest of the night in the YMCA Building. He heard many unverified reports that students threw gasoline-laden bottles, afire, at Marshals, threw many bricks and that some, in the crowd, even fired rifles. He knew the identities of none of the participants.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	MEMPHIS	12/14/62	11/24 - 12/13/62

TITLE OF CASE: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] TYPED BY: 7C

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE - ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER - CONSPIRACY

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] 11/21/62, at NY, and NY letter to Bureau, 12/4/62.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Extensive investigative time and effort, not reflected in this report, has been expended by NYO in captioned matter. Most of this investigation has been involved with contact of various news media offices in NYC area for the purpose of attempting to obtain various films and photographs relating to captioned matter. Communications in this area have been handled through teletype and airtel exclusively.

EXPEDITE

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- 1 - ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
- 3 - Memphis (157-147) (RM)
  (1 - USA, Oxford)
- 2 - New York (157-755)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Navy, Marines			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	12/26/62			
HOW FWD.	R			
BY	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS: Info furnished to Navy and Marines by LHM dated 12/26/62

67 JAN 3 - 1963

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ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

Relet requested Bureau authority to interview [redacted] NYC, who reportedly was on the campus of the University of Mississippi on 9/30/62, and spent considerable time with former General EDWIN WALKER.

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LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will await Bureau authority to interview [redacted]

D

Serial 1790
Pages 1 and 2
Withheld
Outside Scope
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he worked his way to the rear of the Grove, a large circular grassy plot in front of the Lyceum Building and noticed former General EDWIN WALKER standing at the base of a Confederate memorial statue with about 30 or 40 people around him. WALKER told those around him that they were doing the right thing and that the United States Government would be responsible for any bloodshed.

[redacted] stated that at about 8:30 pm on September 30, 1962, General WALKER shouted to one of the group surrounding him "Get the fire engine." A few minutes later a youth drove up in the fire truck which belonged to the University of Mississippi. The students then attempted to drive this truck into the line of United States Marshals but were halted by tear gas. [redacted] stated that this was the only time he had heard General WALKER make any utterance resembling a command or order.

[redacted] interjected that earlier on Sunday, around noon on September 30, 1962, he was eating in a restaurant in Oxford, Mississippi when General WALKER entered the restaurant with a young man in his early twenties. Both WALKER and the youth were similarly dressed in black business suits. [redacted] recognized WALKER immediately since he had met WALKER about five years previously in Little Rock, Arkansas, when WALKER was in command of the United States troops during the integration problem there. WALKER informed [redacted] that he, WALKER, had come to Oxford "to see about the situation" and had brought no one with him but his aide. He stated that he had been on the wrong side at Little Rock and that there were many others ready to come to Oxford at a call from the Governor of Mississippi. [redacted] stated that he departed from the University of Mississippi campus at about 9:00 pm on September 30, 1962, in order to make arrangements with the Western Union Office in town to file his story.

Serial 1790
Pages 4 & 5
Withheld
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Outside Scope

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/16/62

[redacted] stated that he departed New York City, via plane sometime during the night of September 30, 1962, for Memphis, Tennessee, in order to cover the story of the riot at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi for [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he arrived in Memphis at about 6:00 am on Monday, October 1, 1962, and from there travelled by car to Oxford, Mississippi where he arrived at approximately 7:30 am, on Monday, October 1, 1962.

[redacted] stated that he attempted to get on the campus on the University of Mississippi but was unsuccessful and went to the Ole Miss Motel, where most of the newsmen were staying.

About three quarters of an hour later, [redacted] stated that he passed through town on his way to the campus and noted groups of people in the town square throwing rocks and bottles at United States Army troops passing by in jeeps and trucks.

[redacted] stated that these were the only incidents of disorder he observed in Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted] stated that the only time that he saw former General Edwin Walker was when WALKER made an appearance in the courtroom at Oxford, Mississippi and heard the charges on which he was arrested read to him.

On 11/15/62 at 50 Rockefeller Plaza New York City File # NY 157-755

by SA [redacted] Date Dictated: 11/15/62

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Outside scope
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[redacted] then returned to the Lyceum and the rest of the mob started throwing rocks. He went into the Lyceum after being hit in the leg by several rocks. The mob then turned their attention to the trucks that drove the United States Marshals on the campus, the Negro drivers having remained in the truck. The mob started the yell obscenities. They rocked the trucks and attempted to overturn them. Someone hurled a flaming object at one of the trucks and this was quickly followed by several more. The mob then proceeded to hurl rocks, pieces of pipe and several other objects at the United States Marshals. [redacted] went down to the front steps of the Lyceum just as the Marshals fired teargas shells. The mob dispursed momentarily and then [redacted] observed General E. A. WALKER, surrounded by a mob, standing in front of a statue of a Confederate soldier about 150 feet from the Lyceum. [redacted] could not hear what General WALKER was saying, but saw him, surrounded by the mob, advance in the direction of the Lyceum.

The local National Guard arrived at the scene and they were mauled by the mob. [redacted] then went inside the Lyceum again and heard that the regular Army was going to be called on to the campus to quell the mob. While inside the Lyceum, [redacted] heard several guns fired and learned the door of the Lyceum was hit by gun fire.

[redacted] pointed out that throughout the disturbance, he did not observe the local police or Mississippi State Police attempt to actively stop the riot or quell the disturbance.

[redacted] did not take any photos and was not harmed in any way himself.

During the afternoon and evening of September 30, 1962, he was stopped twice by the Mississippi State Police and searched by them. When no cameras were found on his person, he was allowed to leave. [redacted] was unable to furnish a description of any individuals using weapons or force of any kind while he was on the campus. He was unable to single out any individual who used force or weapons while he was on the campus of the University of Mississippi.

December 27, 1962

Airtel

To: SACs, Denver (Enclosures - 2)
Memphis (Enclosures - 9) (157-154)
New Orleans (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (157-401)

EDWIN A. WALKER
Desegregation of University of Mississippi
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY
OO: MEMPHIS

Enclosed for each office is a Xerox copy of a self-explanatory memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice captioned, "Edwin A. Walker; Desegregation of University of Mississippi," dated 12/26/62.

Also enclosed for appropriate offices are the statements which were enclosed with the Department's letter:

Denver

Memphis

New Orleans

157-401-1799

REC-9

MAILED 20
DEC 27 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RBL:ers
(8)

See note on yellow, page 2.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 JAN 3 - 1963

Airtel to SACs, Denver
Memphis
New Orleans

Appropriate offices should conduct the necessary interviews and persons interviewed are to be advised they are being interviewed at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., of the Department of Justice.

Each office is to submit one letterhead memorandum (original and four copies) using the caption of this airtel setting forth the names of persons interviewed and the answers to the three questions contained in the Department's letter. If the interviewee desires to make any change in his statement he should make such change. Each office should insure that all changes are initialed and in addition each page is to be initialed whether or not any changes are made. In addition, as an added last page to each statement, each office should indicate the name or names of Agent contacting the interviewees and the date of such interviews.

The statements should be returned to the Bureau as an attachment to the original letterhead memorandum.

Offices receiving copies of this airtel should insure that the letterhead memorandum is prepared to reach the Bureau within seven days of the receipt of this airtel.

For information of all offices, these statements all pertain to former General Edwin A. Walker and these are the statements the Department wishes to be given initial priority.

For the information of Memphis the other statements mentioned in Department's letter will follow in an airtel similar to this airtel with copies and instructions to appropriate offices.

NOTE: Following the riotings on the University of Mississippi campus on 9/30/62 Departmental Attorneys conducted interviews of various persons by the use of tape recorders. These tapes have now been transcribed and the Department desires that the persons interviewed be allowed to read the transcription and acknowledge that they are correct. The Federal Grand Jury in the Edwin A. Walker case will probably convene in about three weeks.

...ON
...DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
...COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 29 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-29-62 12-11 PM CST NB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/

FROM SAC, DALLAS /157-203/

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI DASH EDWIN A. WALKER, RM. OOJ. AFO. CONSPIRACY.

REBUTEL TODAY. U

[redacted] REQUESTED HIS NAME NOT BE REVEALED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU DUE TO THE FACT THAT INFORMATION FURNISHED FBI WAS [redacted] FURNISHED THIS INF TO FBI SINCE FELT PROPER AUTHORITIES SHOULD HAVE INFO, HOWEVER, HE WISHED HIS IDENTITY BE CONCEALED. U

END

1-12 PM OK FBI WA JDS

X-120

REC-9 157-401-1813

22 JAN 3 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401) DATE: 12/18/62

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-203)(P)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI -
EDWIN A. WALKER
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

OO - MEMPHIS

Rerep SA [redacted] 12/12/62, Dallas.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination and one copy of a psychiatric report on EDWIN A. WALKER.

Enclosed for Memphis are two copies of above letterhead memorandum.

T-1 in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

REC-33 157-401-1816

2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
2 - Memphis (157-147)(Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Dallas
JPH:pm
(6)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
December 18, 1962

RE: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI -
EDWIN A. WALKER

On December 13, 1962, Dallas confidential informant T-1, [redacted] advised that former United States Army Major General Edwin A. Walker, although mentally competent to stand trial, shows signs of having had a past brain infection to the central nervous system. This is apparent from an E.E.G. test taken on Edwin A. Walker during the month of November, 1962. Walker rated superior in some areas and above average in other areas. He should have rated superior in all areas or above average in all areas.

Walker was very disappointed at his failure to win election to the office of Governor of Texas in May, 1962, but did remark that Lincoln tried ten times before finally being elected President of the United States.

Walker has a strong conviction that things should be done differently in the Government. Walker appears to have a strong unconscious resentment toward the United States.

Walker is not an overt or partial psychotic, but operates better when he believes he is being persecuted or prosecuted; that is, when someone is subjecting him to pressure, he tends to become more stable. When Walker is being ignored, he is liable to do something to attract attention and bring pressure against himself. Walker is an action-oriented individual and very active physically.

Walker apparently became involved in the integration at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, in an effort to win wider political support. It apparently bothered Walker that he lacked wide support in his effort to win political office, and he felt his association with the states rights issue and the integration issue would widen his political support even though he knew he could not prevent integration at the University of Mississippi.

Clyde Watts, Walker's attorney, was very disappointed in Walker's actions in Mississippi and had tried to talk him out of going there, but due to his long friendship with Walker, going back to their high school days, he will stand behind Walker.

Walker appeared to be surprised any people came to Mississippi at his request. Walker realized he had many people loyal to him, but did not really believe they would follow him to Mississippi.

Walker appears to be a "mama's boy"; that is, he is dominated by his mother. Walker's father died in 1955 or 1956. Walker's brother, George Walker, Jr., a Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate, appears to be a rival for their mother's affections.

Walker's physical shows he has very poor eyesight and has severe astigmatism. He is also partially deaf in one ear. Walker's strange actions when appearing before the public, such as at a press interview, are due to his inability to see or in many cases to hear the individuals around him, it being noted that Walker does not wear his glasses when appearing in public.

T-1 further described Walker as a person who is "bad", but not "mad". It was further noted that the president of the American Psychiatric Association has received over 1,500 letters, coming mostly from Texas and California, protesting the psychiatric examination of Walker. These letters, according to T-1, had a marked similarity, indicating a common source.

It was further noted that the physical examination of Walker indicated that he did not appear to be under any drugs or sedatives at the time of his examination and this possibility was very closely checked into.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PSYCHIATRIC REPORT

Edwin A. Walker

This report is written to inform you on the psychiatric evaluation of Edwin A. Walker conducted pursuant to Order # M.C-28-62. After a conference which was attended by Mr. Walker's attorneys (Mr. Watts, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Morris) and Professor Charles Webster and myself, I requested that Mr. Walker appear for the psychiatric evaluation. My purpose was to obtain material which would aid you in your decision about his competence to stand trial in your Court. You wanted material in order to deal with three questions: (1) whether or not the defendant is presently insane, (2) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to understand the allegations pending against him, as shown by the complaint [illegible] in the Northern District of Mississippi, and (3) whether or not the defendant is sufficiently competent to properly assist in his own defense.

Mr. Walker presented himself to me on Thursday, November 8, 1962 at 2:00 p.m. After a 1½ hour psychiatric interview, I recommended that he enter the psychiatric ward at Parkland Memorial Hospital as an inpatient for further observation and study. He was admitted at 4:00 p.m. and was cooperative throughout the examinations and procedures. He was released on a pass on his 53rd birthday on Saturday morning. He returned in the evening and was tentatively discharged from the hospital on November 10, 1962 at 10:00 p.m.

Summary of findings is as follows:

1. Physical health - essentially normal

   a. Physical examination - no abnormal findings except a slight deafness in the right ear and marked astigmatism, which is corrected by glasses (examination by A.W. DeLoach, M.D., a member of my staff)

   b. Laboratory examinations - Normal ranges for blood and urine studies

   c. X-rays of skull - normal

   d. Electrocardiogram - normal

2. Additional special procedures

   a. Electroencephalogram - normal

   b. Urine studies - no evidence of current use of tranquilizing drugs

3. Psychological tests - The report by Irwin Jay Knopf, Ph.D., a diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, and a member of my staff, states that Mr. Walker is functioning currently at the superior level of intelligence. On the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale his reasoning, judgment, vocabulary, fund of information, and organizational ability were all above average for his age group.

4. Psychiatric interviews were conducted on:

   a. Thursday, November 8, 1962 2:00 p.m.

   b. Friday, November 9, 1962 2:00 p.m.

c. Saturday, November 10, 1962 10:00 a.m.

d. Saturday, November 10, 1962 8:00 p.m. (jointly with Andrew Watson, M.D., University of Michigan School of Medicine and School of Law)

Impressions:

Mr. Edwin A. Walker is a 54 year old single, white male, who is alert, friendly, and cooperative. He was born at Center Point, Texas and was reared on his parents' farm. He received his education in the local grammar school, attended Schreiner Military Institute. Upon completion of high school, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1927, and graduated in 1931. He has had a long and distinguished military career, and has received additional education and training in the services special war college. He participated in the Kiska, the Italian, the Southern France invasions of World War II, in the Korean War, [illegible] and the German occupation. He resigned from the Army and refused his retirement privileges in order to be free to express his opinions about certain governmental policies re the procedures for indoctrination of troops concerning communism.

The following elicited replies point out the awareness of Mr. Walker concerning the nature and the gravity of the charges against him.

When I read the specific charges which were presented in the Northern District of Mississippi Federal Court, Mr. Walker replied:

1) "that means forcibly assaulting, resisting, and impeding the United States Government, which means you forcibly

intend to stop them and did use force to stop them. I feel I can relate the events in a precise way."

2) "it means you inspire others and make an effort to overthrow the government."

3) "it means that you join with others to conspire against the authority of the U.S. Government and attempt to delay and prevent their action. These are severe charges and they carry a severe penalty with them."

After discussion with my Counsel, I directed various questions to Mr. Walker concerning the nature of the processes of a criminal trial. In my opinion, he revealed his awareness in his discussion of the procedures in a military investigation which occurred in Germany.

"When a soldier committed an act against another [illegible] to notify the civilian authorities, our military police, the Judge Advocate, and the investigating team. Evidence was gathered and turned over to the civilian authorities if that was indicated by the nature of the crime." Mr. Walker continued and described in detail and correctly the usual procedures of a military court.

The following factual material would indicate that Mr. Walker has an intact, recent, and remote memory system. His specific responses to questions were satisfactory in many areas, for example:

1. Events in the Italian campaign.
2. Events in the Korean war.
3. Ability to calculate, recall numbers, knowledge of current information.

4. Performance on the intelligence tests.

Mr. Walker has led an active life physically; currently, he states he eats well, sleeps well, and exercises moderately. He denies specific symptoms, hallucinations, delusions, addiction to drugs or alcohol, use of tranquillizing drugs. There is no clinical or laboratory evidence which would indicate any physical or toxic condition which would affect adversely his ability to perceive his environment, to evaluate his environment, and to develop effective and appropriate actions in dealing with problems.

In the psychiatric examinations, no effort was made to elaborate a fully detailed picture of why Mr. Walker functions in his present state, nor whether or not there has been any [redacted] mode of psychological operation, since this was not part of my staff and not to be relevant to the questions of his present mental operations. Rather we set out to evaluate how he thinks, regulates, executes, and deals with his present thoughts, values, and impulses, especially as they relate to the present charges. We felt able to arrive at some very specific answers to these questions, and found no difficulty in eliciting the full cooperation and assistance of Mr. Walker during the examination.

All psychiatric and psychological tests indicate that Mr. Walker appears to be able to deal freely and accurately with his recollections of the incidents leading up to his arrest and present charges. He can discuss them accurately, and without [redacted] material available to the conscious. He [redacted] demonstrate

fully his opinions on the charges, what they meant, what kinds of defensive tactics he intends to employ, how his lawyers are working with him and the unfolding of the events which led to the present charges. However, in regard to the questions of the reasons for his involvement, we did not feel that whether or not there were emotional forces of which he is not fully aware (and that might possibly relate to the legal questions of specific intent and motivation) were properly a part of this report. It is our impression that the court in this case at this time is not concerned about Mr. Walker's ability to understand fully, the more complex and subtle aspects of his motivation in regard to the acts for which he is charged. If it were, and if we were asked to evaluate these kinds of questions, it would be necessary to conduct a much more penetrating exploration of Mr. Walker's psychological operations.

It may be that some of Mr. Walker's attitudes and feelings about specific events in Mississippi are such that if he were pressed hard to deal with them (as for example in a cross-examination) this might have a definite effect on his composure on the stand. Since we assume that the court does not deal with this possibility in its standard of competence, we have therefore made no effort to explore in detail their nature or possibility.

Robert L. Stubblefield, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
Southwestern Medical School

FD-36 (Rev. 12-1-56)

FBI

Date: 12/28/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-147) P

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ; CONSPIRACY; AFO
OO: MEMPHIS

Re Bureau airtel 12/27/62. U

Referenced airtel sets forth lead for Memphis to interview [redacted] U TD

Since all students have left the University of Miss. for Christmas holidays, New Orleans is requested to interview [redacted] in accordance with referenced airtel. U

(3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
1 - Memphis
JJC:bam
(6)

EX 109

157-401-1833

REC-3

22 JAN 3 1963

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Serial 1841
2 pages
Referred to Justice
for direct response

Report of ...
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	12/20/62	11/26 - 12/17/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: MJH

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE 62C-32

Report of SA [redacted] at Memphis, 12/10/62. 7C

- P -

LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being submitted to New Orleans for information and assistance in view of leads which have and will in the future be furnished to New Orleans in this case.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

1. Will continue to follow and report results of investigation by Memphis. Leads are being set forth

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1842

ST-103

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401) (AM)
1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
~~1 - New Orleans (INFO)(157-221)~~
3 - Memphis (157-147).

SDAT ST. CT.

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963

HT 157-177
WHL:mjh
1

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III. FACULTY INTERVIEW	27
IV. MISCELLANEOUS [redacted]	28

7C

MM 157-147
WHL:mjh
1

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There is set forth below an index of persons mentioned in report of SA [redacted] dated December 20, 1962, at Memphis, Tennessee. For ready reference, the names of witnesses and interviewees and possible subjects have been indexed:

7C

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7C

Serial 1842

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all withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/17/62

[redacted] advised as follows: 7D

During the course of the rioting on the University of Mississippi Campus which took place on September 30-October 1, 1962, he was on the campus of the university from approximately 6:30 or 7:00 p.m. until about 9:00 or 9:30 p.m. This period of time included the period before the tear gas was fired by the U. S. Marshals and extended beyond the time when darkness fell until he left at 9:00 or 9:30 p.m. At this time he noted a large number of students on the campus of the University of Mississippi but stated he was not actively participating in the rioting and was unable to identify any of these persons. He stated that the majority of the persons who were taking part in the rioting and actually committing acts of violence were in the "grove", an area in front of the Lyceum Building. During this time he saw no persons with weapons other than bricks and bottles. During the time he was on the campus he, at this period, saw and heard General EDWIN A. WALKER talking to about 150-200 persons. He heard WALKER talking about BIRDSONG and BARNETT, but stated he was about 30 feet from WALKER and was unable to get the full text of WALKER's speeches. He stated he just heard phrases and was unable to make any comment about this inasmuch as he did not hear the full text. He stated he also heard WALKER say something about Cuba but he did not know what it was. He stated he left the campus about 9:00 or 9:30 p.m. and returned about 10:30 or 11:00 the same night. He stayed on the campus until about 12:00 midnight, and at this time noticed that the majority of the University of Mississippi students had departed from the campus and that the rioters were, for the most part, outsiders. He stated that while he was on the campus he asked a number of people where they were from and heard such answers as Texas, Water Valley, Pontotoc, Alabama, Mobile, and others. He stated he was not interested in obtaining names and he simply asked these persons where they were from. He stated he could not identify any person who he saw participating in acts of violence at this time.

21

On 12/11/62 at Oxford, Mississippi File # ME 157-47

by SA's [redacted] cjs Date dictated 12/12/62 7C

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He stated that at no time did he see any person firing a gun and that he personally could not believe that there was any shooting taking place. He stated that he had heard, after the rioting, that there had been someone in the Peabody Building who was shooting but he had not heard who this person was, could not recall who told him this, but he had heard that this person had been apprehended by soldiers.

He stated that WALKER's lawyer, whose name he does not recall, talked to him and asked him if he could testify as to what WALKER said. He stated that he told the lawyer that he could not testify because he did not hear the full text of WALKER's speech due to the distance between WALKER and himself while the speech was being made.

FD-3 (Rev. 3-22-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	MEMPHIS	DEC 21 1962	11/23 - 12/17/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C

TYPED BY: nhb/ga: ekh/sw/dl ekc/plm/as ner

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

REC-18

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated November 30, 1962 at New Orleans. 7C

-P-

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

[redacted] 7C

APPROVED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1859

REC-18

EX-100

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. Caro.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
3 - Memphis (157-147)(1 - USA, Oxford)
5 - New Orleans (157-221)

STAT. SECT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

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Serial 1859
Pages B thru 18
All withheld

b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/4/62

[redacted] said he does not recall seeing anyone he knew other than reporters and photographers. He said he did not see General WALKER.

7D

On 11/30/62 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # NO 157-221

by SA [redacted] /BCW Date dictated 11/30/62

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) -DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT[illegible]

Date November 29, 1962

[redacted] stated his memory is vague as to the times events occurred, but that shortly after he got onto the campus he observed a group of people attacking a station wagon with a man in it that he took to be a news photographer [redacted] said he would not be able to identify any of the persons involved in this incident.

[redacted] stated that during the evening, he observed several incidents of brick-throwing and the like, but that he could not identify any of the persons involved in these incidents. He said he saw a lot of men carrying guns on the campus who did not appear to be police officers, but that he did not see anyone fire a gun.

He advised that during the evening of September 30, 1962, he saw General EDWIN WALKER several times on the campus, but that he did not see him take part in any acts of violence and did not hear him instruct anyone else in violent action. He said that on the morning of October 1, 1962, he saw General WALKER on the steps of a building in downtown Oxford cheering on the prisoners who had been taken by troops. He said he heard WALKER make such statements as "don't let them scare you boys." 7D

On 11/23/62 at Meridian, Mississippi File # NO 157-221

by SAs [redacted] nhb Date dictated 11/23/62 7C

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20

Serial 1859
Pages 21 thru 63
all withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

NO 157-221

On December 5, 1962, [redacted] obtained from the News Room the original tape of an interview of General EDWIN WALKER by CHARLES E. RAY, News Editor, WNOE, which took place by telephone on or about September 28, 1962, and is keeping the original of this tape [redacted] so as to preserve it in case it is needed by the Department of Justice at some future date. He stated this tape bore identifying marks of CHARLES RAY.

The above investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

-65-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
	MEMPHIS	12/31/62	11/19 - 12/13/62

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted] OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: [illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE

RI; OOC; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

7C

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE

[redacted] Memphis, 12/20/62.

- 2 -

7C

LEADS

[redacted]

[redacted] attached to New [illegible] which have been [illegible] in this case.

[redacted]

[redacted] and type of [illegible] of investigation [illegible] are being set forth by airtel and specific [illegible] they develop.

[redacted] - COVER PAGE

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- [redacted] (157-401) (RM)
- [redacted] Miss.
- [redacted] Army, Ft. Buchanan, Ga.
- [redacted] Sub. District, Barksdale AFB, La.
- [redacted] Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
- [redacted] Orleans (INM)(157-321)
- Memphis (157-147)

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157-401-1869

REC-53

EX-118

6 JAN 5 1963

SIX

SUBJECT.

No dept. Dept. of Justice regarding 1/8/65 - Dew/dk

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67 JAN 10 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi; G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia; ONI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MEMPHIS
Date: December 31, 1962

File Number: Memphis 157-147
Bureau File 157-401

Title: [illegible] OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted] 3

[illegible] make statements supporting students in their opposition to marshals and was heard to use word "riot."

- I -

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MF 157-147
WHI:mjh

INDEX

There is set forth below an index of persons mentioned in the report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE at Memphis dated December 31, 1968. For ready reference names of all interviewees and possible witnesses and subjects are indexed:

NAME	PAGE NUMBER
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	7
	7,8
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WALKER, EDWIN C.	8, 10
WALKER, GENERAL EDWIN C.	10

1C

Date December 18, 1962

[redacted]

[redacted] commented bitterly concerning the action taken by the Government in connection with the integration of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Mississippi.

As indicated above, [redacted] stated he had not been contacted by [redacted] with reference to the use of his plane, nor was any mention of the name of Army General EDWIN A. WALKER made.

TD

On 12/14/62 at Tuscaloosa, Alabama File # BH 157-177

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/15/62

JC

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Serial 1869
Pages 2 thru 6
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/21/62

1

[redacted] 7D

He stated that he was present during the evening of September 30, 1962, and the early morning hours of October 1, 1962, on the campus of the University of Mississippi.

He has been previously interviewed regarding his presence on the campus of the University of Mississippi during the aforementioned period by [redacted] who he understood was making an investigation on some type of inquiry in behalf of General WALKER.

[redacted]

In order that he be perfectly fair in this matter, [redacted] stated that he would prefer to furnish to the FBI a letter setting forth his observations of the riot that occurred on the campus of the University of Mississippi and would also let his attorney read this letter prior to furnishing it to the FBI. He pointed out that he did not desire to furnish a signed statement in this matter but preferred to make his observations known in a letter form, leaving out nothing or addingnothing that he had previously furnished to [redacted] He explained that he thought this method only fair and that he desired to remain as impartial as possible and report only the truth.

He further added that he took no photographs during the period he was on the campus of the University of Mississippi.

[redacted]

7

On 12/10/62 at West Point, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/15/62 7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date December 20, 1962

[redacted] 7D

[redacted]

December 10, 1962

[redacted] 7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 602
Columbus, Mississippi

Re: [redacted]

This letter is being written upon your request that I furnish information concerning what I saw and heard during the recent riot on the campus of the University of Mississippi.

"I was recently contacted by [redacted] 7D
[redacted] for similar information and at that time my attorney advised that it would be best to put statements I might make into writing, and for that reason I am writing this letter.

"Before setting forth the contents of the letter that I wrote [redacted]

.....quote.....

[redacted]

"I am writing this as a result of your contacting me and your investigation of the Ole Miss rioting gathering evidence for those preparing the defense for General Edwin C. Walker.

[redacted]

On [redacted] at Columbus, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by [redacted] Date dictated 12/18/62 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"I arrived on the University of Mississippi campus shortly before the gas barrage was fired by the Federal Marshalls. The first place that I went was the Lyceum building which was ringed by Marshalls at the time. I drove my automobile as near as I could and would estimate that I was able to park within 75 to 100 yards of that building. The first thing I did was to walk through the cleared area between the Marshalls and the students. At this time the highway patrol was moving the students back to the curb with success. I was almost herded back into the students and it was with some difficulty that I was able to get back into the cleared area to continue along my route. At this time the students were loudly berating the Marshalls and one was using a can of spray paint to paint letters on one of the trucks parked in front of the building. I did not see any evidence of objects being or having been thrown.

"After having gone the entire length of the Lyceum Building between the two lines I went into the building next door, I believe it is the Chemistry Building, looking for a telephone to call in a report. The phone there was tied up and while I was still in the building I heard the sound of the tear gas being fired and the running of feet as the crowd stampeded getting out of range. I waited around a little longer and still was not able to get a telephone so I went to the next building going the back way to stay out of the tear gas as much as possible. I believe the next building is the Engineering Building and in the hallway there I met a professor who let me into one of the offices in which there was a telephone and I made my initial report from there and watched what was going on through one of the front windows.

"After making my report I watched a little while longer and then left the Engineering Building, going out the back way again and circled behind the Lyceum building trying to get back to my automobile where I had a gas mask. However, the gas was too strong and I was not able to get there. Looking for some place to get out of the gas I went into the Student Union Building and stayed there until the stinging of my eyes eased a little.

"The wind was blowing across University Circle, almost into the face of the Marshalls in front of the building so I decided that I had best get up wind and work my way to my car as the gas drifted with the wind.

"I worked my way behind all of the buildings on the circle until I was at that end of the circle away from the Severn Building. It was here and at this time that I first saw General Walker. I had not known that he was on the campus and recognizing that even his presence was of great interest to my listeners, I took notes on all that he said and [illegible] his speech was finished never got more than a few feet from him. Admittedly my notes were made in the dark and were sketchy made up mostly of key phrases. I did however, type these up on Tuesday after the riots and I believe they are basically accurate and complete.

"What follows is from these notes:

"My attention was caught by [redacted] appealing to a man to help quiet the mob action that was developing. As I went closer I saw that the individual was General Edwin C. Walker whom I recognized from pictures in recent newspaper and interviews on television. [redacted] was saying, 'General, these boys will listen to you. [illegible] do something to make them stop what they are doing.' To which General Walker said, 'I am sad for you. Go make your spiel somewhere else.'

"At this point the General walked off and I followed staying close enough to hear anything that he might say.

"Students were telling him of instances where students and patrolmen had been injured. After listening for a while General Walker told them, 'You are doing allright. Riot, Riot. You are getting news all over the country. You've got casualties.'

"Some of the gathered crowd called for the General to make a speech. He at first declined saying, this is not the time or place. But, after several requests he agreed and went to stand at the base of a statue nearby. This is what he said:

"'I want to compliment you all on your protest. You have a right under the constitution. I did not come to see violence but, any blood you see tonight is on the hands of the Federal Government and the agencies thereof.'

"'I have just been informed by a representative of the Governor that the fact that these people are on the campus is due to a sellout.' That there were definite orders that the Marshalls not be allowed on the campus but, were allowed on at the order of a certain official.'

"In response to cries of 'Who sold us out General?' General Walker said, 'Birdsong'. The general went on to say, 'I am only telling you what has been reported by an official representative of the Governor.'

"General Walker then said, 'Do not expect violence but, you can continue to protest until Meredith is not admitted. This is a long route to Cuba.'

[redacted] again approached the General during this speech and in front of the gathered crowd said, 'General, stop it. You can.' [redacted] was almost dragged into the crowd at this point but, someone moved in and escorted him to one side. 7D

"General Walker continued, 'You can continue protesting as you are. There is no stopping point. There are many headed toward Oxford, both Mississippians and non Mississippians to help you.'

"This was the end of his speech and at this point I left and again went looking for a telephone. [redacted] 7D

"I did not have a watch with me and therefore do not know the times of the various events. Estimating on the basis of imagined time spent in the places mentioned earlier and on the report that the tear gas was first fired at 7:50 PM, I would say that I left General Walker shortly after 8:00 PM.

"I was on the campus most of the night and again the next morning and later in the town of Oxford itself, and although I heard his name mentioned I did not see him.

"I have not talked to anyone else that was present during the time I observed and heard General Walker except [redacted]. I saw him on the campus the next day and spoke to him only to express my admiration for his courage the night before therefore, the remarks reported here are the result of what I saw and heard and are not colored by reports of others.

"If there is any other information that I can supply you please let me know for I am happy to cooperate.

"Sincerely,

".....unquote.....

[redacted] 7D

"I do not recall recognizing anyone else that night that was involved in actions that would receive your attention nor do I believe I could recall any faces well enought to identify them.

"If there is anything else I can provide you please let me know.

"Sincerely,

[redacted] 7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	MEMPHIS	12/28/62	11/18 - 12/14/62

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI -
EDWIN A. WALKER

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY po'b

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS;
OOJ;
AFO;
CONSPIRACY

REC-53

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/8/62 at Boston.

Memphis teletype to Bureau dated 12/6/62.

Memphis airtel to Birmingham dated 12/10/62. (Inter-office)

- RUC -

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-1879

REC-53

EX-120

3 1963

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1-G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1-OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1-ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
3-Memphis (157-147)(1-USA, Oxford)
2-Boston (157-106)

A*
COVER PAGE

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	U.S.	Dept. AG	Fine	
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	1/11/63			
How Fwd.				
By	[illegible]			

Notations

STAT. ATTY.

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157 JAN 11 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1-OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1-ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
1-USA, Oxford, Miss.

Report of: [redacted] Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 12/28/62

Field Office File #: 157-106 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted]

- RUC -

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[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	1/4/63	12/17/62 - 1/2/63

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TC — TYPED BY: jeg

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

STATE AGENCIES AND OTHERS ADVISED AT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT: Classification JSP/lrs 4/27/78

REC-22

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] Dallas, 12/12/62. J TC

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] (C)

b-1 EXEMPT

7D

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1871

REC-22

11 JAN 17 1963

EX-105

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- 5 - Bureau (157-401)(AMSD)
- 3 - Memphis (1-USA, Oxford)(157-147)
- 1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia.
- 1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
- 1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
- 3 - Dallas (157-203)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept. Army (G-2)			
REQUEST RECD.	1/16/63			
DATE FWD.	1/16/63			
HOW FWD.	LC			
BY	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS

SIX STAR DIST.

Attachment

67 JAN 19 1963

Classified by 1259
Exempt from G.D.S. Category 2
Date of declassification indefinite
JSP/lrs 4/27/78

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-304 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G-2, 3rd Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina

Report of: [redacted] Office: DALLAS, TEXAS

Date: January 4, 1963

Field Office File No.: 157-203 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] EDWIN A. WALKER, stated meeting he attended on night of 9/29/62 through morning of 9/30/62, was not called by EDWIN A. WALKER and none of the individuals at the meeting were acting on behalf of WALKER, and meeting not held at WALKER's residence. [redacted] declined to name individuals at meeting, stating actually most of the individuals true identities were unknown to him. Identity of Fort Worth, Arlington, and Azle, Texas, individuals in contact with WALKER and Dallas and Waxahachie, Texas, individuals in contact [redacted] set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
[redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 18, 1962

[redacted] stated he had attended a meeting with a group of individuals to discuss whether they should go to Mississippi to back EDWIN A. WALKER and they had decided not to go. [redacted] this meeting had no connection whatsoever with EDWIN A. WALKER, the meeting was not called by EDWIN A. WALKER, and that none of the individuals at the meeting was acting on behalf of WALKER. [redacted] the meeting took place in the Pleasant Grove area of Dallas, which is located in the southeastern part of Dallas, and did not take place at the residence of any of WALKER's followers or workers. [redacted] if the group had decided to go to Mississippi, he would have gone; however, after discussing the advantages and disadvantages, he was convinced that he should not go.

[redacted]

on 12/17/62 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 157-203
ME 157-147

by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] /pm Date dictated 12/18/62

- 2 -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 3, 1963

[redacted] attended a meeting with him on the evening of September 29, 1962, through early morning hours of September 30, 1962, in the Pleasant Grove area of Dallas. [redacted] the true identities of only two of the individuals were known to him, three of the individuals he had never met before, and one individual he had met previously at the headquarters of EDWIN A. WALKER. The only thing [redacted] could recall about this individual was that he was from out of town and had backed EDWIN A. WALKER in his unsuccessful campaign for nomination of Governor of the State of Texas in May of 1962. [redacted] he was introduced to this individual in late April or May, 1962, by a name which he could not recall, however, at this meeting in September of 1962 this individual used another name. [redacted] the main purpose of this meeting was to discuss the advisability of any individuals in this group going to Oxford, Mississippi to assist EDWIN A. WALKER and that it had been decided that to go to Mississippi in the manner requested by EDWIN A. WALKER would be futile and would only tend to get the members in trouble and expose their organization before this organization wished to be exposed.

7D

---

on 12/25/62 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 157-203
ME 157-147

by Special Agent [redacted] /jeg Date dictated 1/2/63

7C

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Serial 1871

Page 4

Withheld

b7C

b7D

DL 157-203

[redacted]

The Dallas Telephone Directory reflects telephone number LA 1-4115 is listed to EDWIN A. WALKER.

[redacted] to EDWIN A. WALKER, has advised that Mrs. HUGH EDMONDSON, of Waxahachie, Texas, is the secretary to EDWIN A. WALKER.

UNITED STATES G T

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 12/19/62

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ; AFO - CONSPIRACY

REC-4

On 12/12/62 the Department furnished nine reports of interviews conducted by Departmental Attorneys in captioned matter. These reports covered interviews with nine individuals and were furnished to the Bureau without cover communication. U

On 12/14/62 the Department furnished eight additional reports of interviews with eleven individuals. These were likewise furnished without cover communication. U. 1

Xerox copies were prepared and were furnished to the Memphis Office by Buairtel 12/19/62. U

An alphabetical listing of the persons interviewed in the attached reports is set forth below. U

[redacted]

7C

157-401-1873

REC-42 JAN 9 1963

17 ENCLO. BEHIND FILE
157-401

EX-100

Enclosures 17

FCW:cac/cag

67 JAN 31 1963

I lost the note I had with reference to a Nash Rambler with an automatic rifle which was seen in the area of Ricks Hall and the Naval ROTC Building, but my best recollection this was seen just before the 1958 black Mercury was seen. Both of these reports were passed to me as a result of observation by [redacted] indicated 7D that the 1958 Mercury had a two-way radio in it and that it had also been seen late Sunday afternoon at the University-Oxford Airport while the Federal Officers were unloading.

Late Monday afternoon I received reports that two persons were seen in a Thunderbird automobile bearing an Alabama license at a vacant house at 803 South 11th Street and that these individuals were seen to go into the basement of this house. [redacted] was the person who saw the car, but she could not identify 7D the persons. [redacted] and [redacted] later went into the basement of this house and found some ammunition.

A search warrant was issued and the house searched and kept under surveillance later Monday night, however, nothing was obtained from the results of the surveillance.

Edwin A. Walker, former General, Texas GER was charged on a complaint made before the United States Commissioner Omar Craig filed by this office with certain offenses. He waived preliminary hearing and bail was fixed in the sum of $100,000.00. The following persons were also charged with criminal offenses and bail fixed as indicated. These individuals had a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner on Monday night at the Lyceum:

[redacted] 7C

Indef

85

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	MEMPHIS	1/8/63	12/31/62 - 1/7/63

TITLE OF CASE
EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY CBS

CHARACTER OF CASE
RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REC-21

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Memphis, Boston, Kansas City and Tampa dated 12/28/62.
Boston airtel to Bureau, dated 1/3/63, captioned "Desegregation of the University of Mississippi Racial Matters; Obstruction of Justice; Assaulting a Federal Officer; Conspiracy.
Memphis airtel to Bureau, dated 12/28/62, same caption as Boston airtel dated 1/3/63.
Report of SA [redacted] dated 12/28/62 at Boston, captioned "Desegregation of University of Mississippi - EDWIN A. WALKER; RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The attention of the Bureau and Memphis is invited to referenced Boston airtel of 1/3/63, which enclosed the results of an interview [redacted] During the course of the interview, he furnished the information set forth in the signed statement reported in the Details.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1948

REC-21

JAN 10 1963

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1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charlestown, S.C.
3 - Memphis (157-154)(1-USA, Oxford)
1 - Boston (157-106)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	1/15/63			
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

SIAS. SECT.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1-OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1-ONI, 6th Naval District, Charlestown, S. C.
1-USA, Oxford, Miss.

Report of: [redacted] 7C
Date: 1/8/63

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: BS 157-106

Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] does not know EDWIN A. WALKER and has had no telephonic contact with him. Signed statement [redacted] pertaining to interview of EDWIN A. WALKER at Oxford, Miss. in September, 1962 set forth. 7D

- RUC -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
[redacted]

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/63

[redacted] 7D

He has had no personal or telephonic contact with EDWIN A. WALKER and he was positive that he had not received a telephone call from former General WALKER on September 27, 1962.

He recalled that on or about September 27, 1962, he received [redacted] which possibly had been placed from the office of General WALKER in Dallas. Therefore, he said he could be of no assistance in this matter. 7D

On 1/4/63 at Belmont, Mass. File # Boston 157-106

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/7/63 7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"January 2, 1963

[redacted]

7D

[redacted]

The following information was furnished by General Edwin A. Walker to an assembled group of newspaper reporters at Oxford, Miss. on or about September 30, 1962, and, in essence, is as nearly a verbatim report of what General Walker said.

"Interview with Gen. Walker at Ole Miss Motel, Oxford early afternoon Sunday 2 p.m.

'I realize that as the commanding officer of troops at Little Rock I was on the wrong side. This time I am completely out of uniform and I am on the right side. I am greatly interested in the movement of volunteers to Oxford. The movement is national. Thousands are moving in and the roads are blocked from every direction. There is great support to the Governor across the nation. My headquarters in Dallas has been swamped with callers hoping to assist him in his stand for state sovereignty. Even now I'm learning about tactics and strategy reflected in Kennedy's devious route to Cuba through Mississippi. Today's news has reflected the assembly of new frontier troops to the North and in the state of Mississippi. I'm sure the people are anxious to see what flag enters the state. Will the troops be under the United Nations as a police action or under the United

'States flag, since all of our armed forces and weapons have been proffered to the United Nations. Let history be the witness to the courage and determination that calls us to Oxford to support a courageous Governor in his lawful stand for state sovereignty. He is supported by thousands beyond the state border now on the way to join us at Oxford. If there is bloodshed the blame will be on the president. I don't think in terms of force.'

"I later saw Walker in front of the Lyceum talking to students early in the rioting, about 7 p.m., one hour before tear gas was fired.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages, and certify that the information contained herein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[redacted] 7D

"Witness: [redacted] 7C
Special Agent
FBI

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	MEMPHIS	1/4/63	12/17/62 - 1/3/63

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY dmg

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE - ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER - CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 12/14/62, at New York.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Numerous leads have been set forth for NYO to obtain photographs and film in connection with captioned matter from various news media located in NYC. All such requests have been handled expeditiously by the NYO and the only outstanding leads for NYO in captioned matter are awaiting instructions from the Bureau.

All communications dealing with the obtaining of film and photographs have been handled through teletype and airtel exclusively.

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1 - ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina)
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2 - New York (157-755)

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157-401 1951 REC-91

JAN 8 1963

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	1/9/63			
How Fwd.	1 c			
By				

Notations

STAT. SECT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

NY 157-755

COPIES CONTINUED

3 - Memphis (157-147) (RM)
(1 - USA, Oxford)

NY 157-755

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will await Bureau instructions concerning obtaining of films and photographs dealing with captioned matter.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

Serial 1951
Pages 1 and 2
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

[redacted] stated that sometime after 9:00 P.M. on September 30, 1962, he saw former General EDWIN WALKER standing near the Confederate statue which was located by the main gate of the campus. [redacted] stated he heard General WALKER tell those students assembled around him that theirs was a magnificent protest. [redacted] stated, however, he never heard WALKER issue anything even resembling an order.

[redacted] stated that he introduced himself to WALKER and when WALKER learned that [redacted] was from Texas, he asked [redacted] if he had come to Oxford as a result of WALKER's radio appeal several days earlier calling for volunteers to assist Mississippi Governor BARNETT in his struggle against the United States Government. When [redacted] replied in the negative, WALKER stated that thousands of reinforcements were on their way to Oxford to support Governor ROSS BARNETT.

[redacted] stated that he spent several hours in intermittent contact with WALKER on the campus at the University of Mississippi and heard him periodically blame President KENNEDY for the situation at Oxford, Mississippi, stating that the President should have sent the troops to Cuba and not to Oxford, Mississippi.

[redacted] stated that he is convinced that WALKER was not sane during the time he observed him on the Mississippi University campus. [redacted] based this opinion on nothing that WALKER had said but on the fact that WALKER apparently condoned the action of revolt against the recognized authority of the United States Government.

7D

[redacted] stated that he last observed General WALKER on the campus at about 2:00 P.M. on October 1, 1962.

[redacted] stated that all the time he was on the campus, the battle between the students and the United States Marshals and later between the students and the Mississippi National Guardsmen continued. However, as the evening wore on into the early morning hours of October 1, 1962, the students for the most part were obviously losing interest and becoming openly hostile toward General WALKER and Governor BARNETT, blaming them for the outbreak of violence on the Mississippi University campus.

[redacted] advised that around 2:00 A.M. on October 1, 1962, he tried to reach his car which he had parked off campus. However, he was unable to drive away since it had been blockaded on a side street by other vehicles.

[redacted] recalled that a Mississippi University student by the name of [redacted] at the height of the rioting appealed to the students to be sensible, leave the campus, go back to their dormitories and consequently bring the situation back to normal. [redacted] related, however, that this student's words went unheeded.

[redacted] stated that on the morning of October 1, 1962, he saw MEREDITH being escorted to class by United States Marshals amid a mob of students who hurled insults at him. However, there was no further violence.

[redacted] stated he departed from Oxford, Mississippi, sometime during the morning of October 1, 1962, in order to resume his trip to New York City.

7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	1/17/63	12/13/62 - 1/9/63

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

FM; OO: ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE: Report of S[redacted] at Memphis dated 12/31/62.

- P -

REC-4 157-401-1987

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION - INFORMATIVE

One copy of this report is being submitted to New Orleans for information and assistance in view of leads which have and will, in the future, be furnished to New Orleans in this case.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Will continue to follow and set out results of investigation by Memphis. Specific leads are being set forth by airtel and specific memoranda as they develop.

(COVER PAGE)

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-401-1987 REC-4

COPIES MADE:

(5) - Bureau (157-401)(AM)
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - New Orleans (157-221)(Info)
3 - Memphis (157-147)

JAN 14 1963

ST-108

1-17-63, jcw/dc

We request

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67 JAN 22 1963

[redacted]

Exp-Proc

INDEX

There is set forth below an index of persons mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] at Memphis dated January 11, 1963. For ready reference names of all interviewees and possible witnesses and subjects are indexed:

7c

NAME	PAGE NO.
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[redacted]	10
[redacted]	18

7c

1A

NAME	PAGE NO.
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7C

1B

Serial 1987
Pages 2 thru 4
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/2/63

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he has heard many of his fellow students talk about the rioting but knows of no one who was actually participating in it other than out of curiosity. He stated that in conversations he has heard no one state that they caused any trouble of any kind or did anything to the marshalls or Government property.

[redacted] stated that he knows nothing about the activities of General EDWIN A. WALKER and knows nothing about the fireworks demonstrations which have taken place subsequent to September 30, 1962, since he is not on the campus during the evening hours.

7P

On 12/20/62 at Water Valley, Mississippi File # ME 157-147

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 12/26/62

7C

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Serial 1987
Pages 6 thru 9
all withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] went on to state that [redacted] is not particularly liked by people in the [redacted] area because of his personality. He stated that [redacted] is a fanatic when it comes to segregation of the races but he has never known him to be a member of any racial organization. [redacted] pointed out that to his knowledge there are no racial organizations in the [redacted] vicinity. He stated that particularly there are no organizations which support former U. S. Army General EDWIN A. WALKER and although [redacted] may be in sympathy with WALKER he has never known [redacted] to take any action in behalf of WALKER. [redacted] stated that he believes [redacted] was at Oxford, Mississippi, on September 30, 1962, but was there only out of curiosity and not because of any communication with General WALKER.

[redacted]

[redacted] He advised that he has never heard of [redacted] being any action with respect to former General EDWIN A. WALKER and to his knowledge [redacted] has had no prior contacts with WALKER.

[redacted] went on to state that he has heard that [redacted] was in the Oxford, Mississippi, area on September 30, 1962, but has heard nothing about [redacted] participating in any activities at the University, particularly in the use of molotov cocktails.

Sources of information in the [redacted] area who are familiar with [redacted] advised that they know nothing about his making or using molotov cocktails at the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962.

Serial 1987
Pages 12 thru 17
All withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

ME 157-147
JJC/jbf
1

On December 28, 1962, Mr. H. M. RAY, United States Attorney, Oxford, Mississippi, advised SA [redacted] that it is his present intention to present information to the Federal Grand Jury, Oxford, Mississippi, with respect to the following individuals on January 8, 1963, for Grand Jury consideration: 7C

[redacted] 7C

EDWIN A. WALKER.

[redacted]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 22 1963
TELETYPE

REC-13

URGENT 1/22/63 3-48 PM WPS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /157-401/

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS /157-147/ 3P

Racial Matters Obstruction of Justice

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISS., RM, OOJ, AFO, CONSPIRACY, ~~OO NE~~.

REBUTEL JANUARY TWENTYTWO INSTANT.

U. S. ARMY OFFICIALS, OXFORD, MISS., WHO FURNISHED INFORMATION JANUARY TWENTYONE LAST TO THE EFFECT THAT MEREDITH HAD TAKEN ALGEBRA EXAM ON JANUARY TWENTYONE AND DID NOT TAKE FRENCH EXAM ADVISED THEY WERE IN ERROR AND MEREDITH TOOK FRENCH EXAM BUT DID NOT TAKE ALGEBRA EXAM.

~~USA~~ United States Attorney, OXFORD, ADVISED HE REQUESTED DISMISSALS OF COMPLAINTS O[redacted] EDWIN A. WALKER.

~~USA~~ United States Attorney ADVISED THAT DISMISSALS WERE GRANTED BY DISTRICT JUDGE, OXFORD, MISS. ~~USA~~ United States Attorney STATED HE ACTED UNDER RULE FORTYEIGHT A OF FEDERAL COURT PROCEDURE AND MADE CLEAR HIS DESIRE THAT DISMISSALS BE GRANTED WITHOUT PREJUDICE AS HE ANTICIPATES REPRESENTING SOME OF DISMISSED CASES TO ANOTHER GRAND JURY. ~~USA~~ United States Attorney STATED THAT AMONG CASES BEING CONSIDERED FOR REPRESENTING ARE THOSE ON WHOM NO TRUE BILLS WERE RETURNED BY ~~FGd~~ Federal Grand Jury JANUARY ELEVEN DASH FIFTEEN SIXTYTHREE. USA STATED HE DOES NOT KNOW AT THIS TIME WHICH CASES

END PAGE ONE

157-409-2045

REC-13

FBI

United States Attorney

WILL BE PRESENTED. USA ADVISED ANY ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION DESIRED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WILL BE REQUESTED BY LETTER.

USMS, OXFORD, ADVISED MEREDITH PLANS TO DEPART UNIVERSITY OF MISS. CAMPUS AFTER FINAL EXAM TODAY AND WILL GO TO JACKSON, MISS. MEREDITH HAS REQUESTED MARSHAL ESCORT AND ALTHOUGH HE HAS NOT DISCLOSED FURTHER PLANS HE TOLD [redacted] THAT HE WOULD SEE HIM IN OXFORD ON THE TWENTYEIGHTH OF JANUARY.

IT WILL BE NOTED THAT GRADES ARE TO BE GIVEN OUT ON THE TWENTYEIGHTH OF JANUARY AND REGISTRATION FOR NEXT SEMESTER WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE THIRTIETH OF JANUARY. DISCREET INQUIRY AT UNIVERSITY DETERMINED THAT RESULTS OF MEREDITH-S EXAMINATIONS ARE KNOWN ONLY TO INSTRUCTORS GIVING EXAMS AND DEAN OF STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT REVEALING THIS INFORMATION TO ANYONE INCLUDING OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY. U. S. ARMY OFFICIALS ADVISED THEY RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM UNDISCLOSED SOURCE THAT A DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS AGAINST MEREDITH IS PLANNED FOR TODAY.

CORR LINE SEVEN FIRST WORD [redacted]

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS, U.S. Marshals USMS AND ARMY OFFICIALS ARE AWARE OF THIS INFORMATION AND PLAN TO BE ON HAND TO THWART ANY DEMONSTRATION. UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS PLAN TO COLLECT IDENTIFICATION CARDS OF ANYONE PARTICIPATING IN ANY SUCH ACTIVITY FOR FURTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTION. P.

END ANI ACK PLS

WA 4-56 PM CK FBI WA NH

TU NH CLR

FBI

Date: 1/15/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401)
SAC, MEMPHIS (157-147)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-203)

SUBJECT: EDWIN A. WALKER;
DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RM; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

Re Dallas teletype 12/10/62 to Bureau and Bureau Air-Tel to Dallas 1/11/63.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau, three copies to Memphis.

Dallas T-1 in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] 7D

Dallas T-2 is [redacted] 7D

This information is of intelligence nature and since neither source wishes to be revealed it is being placed in letterhead memo. A current RUC report being submitted.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (RM)(Encl.8)
2 - Memphis (Encl.3)(RM)
2 - Dallas (157-203)
JPH:HM
(7)

157-401-2046

REC-21

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JAN 24 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

January 15, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

On December 19, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informant T-1, [redacted] advised that on the week end of September 29 through 30, 1962, CLYDE J. WATTS of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, attorney for EDWIN A. WALKER, made several telephone calls to EDWIN A. WALKER in Mississippi. WATTS advised WALKER that he, WATTS, had been warned by friends in Washington, D. C., that WALKER might be charged with sedition if he interfered with integration at the University of Mississippi. WATTS tried repeatedly to convince WALKER he should leave the State of Mississippi and return to Texas. WALKER apparently refused to listen to WATTS. WATTS then made WALKER promise he would not leave his motel in Oxford, Mississippi. 7D U

On December 9, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informant T-2, [redacted] advised that it is generally known that H. L. HUNT, wealthy Dallas, Texas oilman, is paying all of the expenses for DR. ROBERT MORRIS and paying the fee for MORRIS' legal defense of EDWIN A. WALKER. 7D U

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	MEMPHIS	1/18/63	12/28/62 - 1/17/63

TITLE OF CASE

EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY
OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: scm

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS;
OOJ; ASSAULT OF A
FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REC-22

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] 1/7/63 at Los Angeles;

Los Angeles airtels dated 1/10 and 1/16/63.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

In connection with the interview of [redacted] on 1/[illegible]/63, it is to be noted he was contacted under [redacted] He then volunteered the information he was a member of the John Birch Society and as such, the FBI might be looking for him. He also volunteered the information he and four others recently went to Mississippi. The conversation with [redacted] was terminated, in view of his admissions, to further identify him before recontacting him to obtain details regarding his trip to Mississippi.

APPROVED [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401) (Air Mail)
7 - Memphis (157-154)
(1 - G2 Fort McPherson, Ga.)
(1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.)
(1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.)
(1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.)
2 - San Francisco (157-205)
2 - Los Angeles (157-554)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-2077

REC-2

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

[illegible] CONTAINED

[redacted]

SEC. DIV. STATE DEPT.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G2 Fort McPherson, Ga. 1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office:

Date: 1/18/63

Field Office File #: 157-554 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER
DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULT OF A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted]

7C

7C

- C -

ENCLOSURES: Photostat of article entitled "MISSISSIPPI CRISIS - What YOU Can Do By William P. Gale"

DETAILS

[redacted]

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Serial 2077

Pages 2 and 3

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

[redacted] He stated that they returned to the downtown section of Oxford where they observed General WALKER on the street surrounded by a crowd of people and heard WALKER state that rumors were circulating to the effect that he had lead two riots on the Campus of the University of Mississippi, which rumors were not correct. He claims that General WALKER made a statement to the effect that the Federal Marshals in Oxford were "goons." [redacted] claims he gathered the opinion that General WALKER thought that the Federal Marshals were in Oxford to incite a riot. 7D

With reference to General WALKER [redacted] stated he had heard WALKER [redacted] at the Sports Arena at Los Angeles some time prior to their trip to Mississippi, and considered him "a hard core American" and agreed with what he said at that meeting. 7D

[redacted]

7D

Serial 2077
Pages 5 thru 11
All withheld
b 7C
b 7D
Outside Scope

Date January 17, 1963

7D

[redacted] telephonically contacted General WALKER at WALKER's office at Dallas, Texas. During the conversation with WALKER, [redacted] asked whether or not there would be a protest in Oxford, Mississippi in connection with the action of Federal troops to enforce the Federal Court order to admit a Negro to the University of Mississippi. [redacted] he was informed by WALKER that it was anticipated there would be a protest and that the more people who showed up to protest, the more effective the protest would be. [redacted] he was not asked by WALKER to come to Mississippi. He said, however, that upon termination of the conversation, he telephonically contacted a friend, whose name he would not disclose, and informed him that [redacted] intended to go to Mississippi. [redacted] asked his friend if he to would like to go. The friend said he would go and asked permission to invite others to also go. [redacted] said he had no objections and made arrangements to meet his friend later that same evening to depart for Mississippi.

[redacted] continued that later that same evening, he went to his friend's house where he met his friend and two other individuals, whose names he refused to disclose. He said he and the four other individuals made their final arrangements and left late that night for Mississippi in his friend's red pickup truck with a silver camper.

[redacted] advised they drove to Mississippi via Route 66, arriving in Oxford, Mississippi approximately 48 hours later. Upon arrival in Oxford, the group split up and he and one other individual contacted General WALKER, where they had a short conversation. [redacted] said he did not engage in, or observe any rioting while in Mississippi. He further advised he did not observe anyone else from California, other than those in his immediate group, while in Mississippi. He advised he and his group left Oxford, Mississippi a few hours after their arrival and returned to California via Highway 80.

On 1/15/63 Anaheim, California File # Los Angeles 157-554

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/16/63

7C

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Serial 2077

Pages 13 and 14

Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 17, 1963

[redacted]

TD [redacted] advised that on a Friday evening during the latter part of September, 1962, he received a telephone call from a friend, whose name he refused to disclose, in which he was asked whether or not he would like to go to Oxford, Mississippi. He said he agreed to go and later that same evening, met with four individuals, including the one who had called him, and departed for Oxford, Mississippi in a red pickup truck with an aluminum camper. He advised he and the others arrived in Oxford, Mississippi approximately 48 hours later. Upon arrival at Oxford, the group split up temporarily. He advised he personally talked to several people, but did not meet or have contact with General WALKER. He said he did not observe or engage in any rioting while in Oxford. Approximately three hours after their arrival, the group decided to return to California. He said he is unable to recall the Route by which they went to Oxford or the Route by which they returned to California from Oxford.

TD [redacted] declined to say whether or not he personally carried any firearms from California to Mississippi, or whether any member in the group, to his knowledge, carried any firearms.

He advised his purpose in going to Mississippi was soley to observe on a personal basis the situation in Mississippi. He said he did not have any contact with General WALKER, either before the trip or after his arrival in Mississippi. He said to the best of his knowledge, the trip was initiated as a result of a spontaneous desire upon those who went to Mississippi to observe the situation from a personal standpoint.

[redacted]

On 1/15/63 Anaheim, California File # Los Angeles 157-554

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/16/63 JC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WRITING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	MEMPHIS	1/18/63	1/14/63-1/18/63

TITLE OF CASE

EDWIN A. WALKER;
DESEGREGATION OF
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: mh:ay:

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ; AFO; CONSPIRACY

7C

REC-71

REFERENCES: Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 1/10/63.

San Francisco teletype to the Bureau, 1/17/63.

- RUC -

ENCLOSURE - TO MEMPHIS: One photograph made in 1961 furnished by SISTI.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Three copies of instant report are being furnished to Los Angeles, inasmuch as additional investigation may be necessary in that division.

An information copy is being sent Dallas, as they have a lead in this phase of the case.

- A* -
Cover Page

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (157-401)(AMSD)
7 - Memphis (157-154)(Enc. 1)(AMSD)
(1 - G-2, Fort McPherson, Va.)
(1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.)
(1 - ONI, Charleston, S. C.)
(1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi)
3 - Los Angeles (157-554)(AMSD)
1 - Dallas (Info)(AMSD)
3 - San Francisco (157-205)

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-411-2082

REC-71

10 JAN 25 1963

ST-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Fwd.				
Fwd.				

Notations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Fort McPherson, Virginia (AMSD)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Luisiana (AMSD)
1 - ONI, Charleston, South Carolina (AMSD)
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi (AMSD)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 1/18/63

Field Office File #: 157-205 Bureau File #: 157-401

Title: EDWIN A. WALKER;
DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] Denied taking any firearms or contacting General WALKER. Stated he is former member JOHN BIRCH Society, but was acting as independent reporter in making above travel. Denies membership in any organization. Observed no rioting or assaults. On 1/18/63 declined to furnish guns or describe same and again denied taking arms to Miss.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
[redacted]

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Serial 2082
Pages 2 and 3
Withheld
b7C
b7D
Outside Scope

When they arrived in Oxford, they stopped at a roadside rest,which they assumed to be outside of the town of Oxford. They washed up and made themselves presentable with intentions of going into Oxford. They found that they were in fact parked opposite the University of Mississippi campus. They talked with a number of people passing to and from the campus and later drove into the business section of Oxford and there talked with other townspeople, students and with what he assumed were state and city polic He saw no other California people there. In Oxford he observed a car bearing a placard "Arkansas Volunteers". He questioned some of those people and found them to be segregationists opposed to MEREDITH rather than supporters of States' rights. He talked with many students and found that they were not for the most part segregationists but rather defenders of States' rights. Several of his group left the truck but he stayed with it because he had in it three cameras and two typewriters.

He was asked if he or any of his group carried guns. He stated that before leaving the group had discussed whether to carry firearms and decided it would be both foolish and dangerous to do so. He removed the two rifles from his gun rack and left them at his home and carried no firearms whatsoever. He believes that the others in his group were unarmed.

He was advised that information had been received to the effect that rifles and ammunition were observed in the gun rack in the camper and that one of his group had reportedly carried a side-arm. He denied that this was true and said that in Oxford a police officer asked him if he had any weapons in his camper and he answered "Yes, I have some weapons, typewriters and cameras". He offered to allow the officer to search the camper and the officer said his offer was proof to him that they had no guns and he made no search.

He said two members of his group, [redacted] told him that they had talked briefly to General WALKER but he himself did not see WALKER. He said none of the group observed any rioting or assaults but after they returned to the roadside rest opposite the campus they heard shooting on the campus. At about that time three bus loads of patrolmen drove onto the campus and [redacted] said: "Those guys are using rifles" [redacted] gathered his group, immediately left Oxford and went a few miles out of town stopping in a restaurant in the next town north of Oxford. He could not recall the name of the restaurant or the town. He said that they

arrived in the restaurant in this town in the early morning of October 1, 1962. He could not recall that any of his group made any statement about having come "to help ROSS" but thought that probably he and his group were speaking openly in praise of Governor BARNETT because they supported his defense of Mississippi. He recalled no talk of formation of an "underground" in California or in fact the formation of any organization to support General WALKER or Governor BARNETT. He said he and his friends do oppose the United Nations and that a sign opposing the United Nations (UN) may well have been in the truck. He said that several of his friends have worn lapel buttons which reflect opposition to the UN but did not remember if they wore them on this occasion. He said when they left the restaurant one of the other members of the group drove and he got into the back of the camper [redacted] This included results of interviews by himself and his friends. He said that he and this group later made a tape which was played over the radio for "Let Freedom Ring." He was asked if he knew General WALKER and he said that he did not know him personally, but as a member of the right-wing, he knows many of the other prominent members of most of the right-wing groups. He said he knows of no other persons who went to Oxford during this period.

[redacted]

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-22-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	MEMPHIS	1/25/63	1/11 - 24/63

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] 7C — TYPED BY: bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM; OOJ; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

XXXXXX REFERENCE: Memphis report of SA [redacted] dated 1/11/63.

REC- 35

- P -

7C

LEADS

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE AND OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

(1) Will follow and report all developments in this matter and set forth specific leads by teletype or airtel to auxiliary offices.

(2) Will conduct interviews which should logically be conducted as a result of developments in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Reports in this case have been submitted every ten days. UACB future reports will be submitted every thirty days.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-2159

REC-

EX-114

COPIES MADE:

5 - Bureau (157-401)(AM)
1 - USA, Oxford, Mississippi
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
3 - Memphis (157-147)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED [redacted] FILED

SIX STAT. SECT.

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which l

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI; G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; OSI, 9th District, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MEMPHIS

Date: January 25, 1963

7C

File Number: ME 157-147 Bureau File # 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted]. Details of news article written by HUBERT LAERN, news writer for the Swedish newspaper, "Goteborge-Posten" set forth. Cases involving activities of [redacted] EDWIN A. WALKER [redacted] at Oxford, Miss., presented to Federal Grand Jury 1/11-15/63. Grand Jury returned true bills of indictment on [redacted] and no true bills on WALKER [redacted] 1/15/63. U. S. Attorney, Oxford, Miss., advised he anticipates presenting cases involving [redacted] WALKER and others on whom complaints filed 10/1/62 in connection with rioting at University of Miss., to future Grand Jury.

D

- P -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serial 2159

Pages 2 thru 18

Withheld

b 7C

b 7D

Outside Scope

[redacted]

7D

1

On January 11 - 15, 1963, facts involving the filing of complaints against [redacted] as a result of the rioting at the University of Mississippi were presented to the United States Grand Jury, Oxford, Mississippi. 7C

On January 15, 1963, United States Attorney H. M. RAY, Oxford, Mississippi, advised that the Grand Jury upon hearing the testimony in connection with the above individuals returned one count true bill indictments against [redacted]. Mr. RAY stated that no true bills were returned with respect to WALKER [redacted] Mr. RAY stated that at that time it was not his intention to present cases to the Grand Jury with respect to the activities of [redacted] He stated that he did not know what action, if any, he would take with respect to these individuals in the future. 7C

On January 22, 1963, Mr. RAY advised that he had requested dismissal of complaints lodged against [redacted] WALKER. Mr. RAY advised that the complaints were dismissed on January 21, 1963, by United States District Judge CLAUDE F. CLAYTON. Mr. RAY pointed out that in requesting the dismissal of the complaints he proceeded under Rule 48A of Federal Court Procedures and requested that the dismissals be made without prejudice. He stated that he anticipates presenting some of these or all of the cases including those which a Grand Jury returned no true bills (WALKER [redacted] to another Grand Jury at a later date. He stated that he does not know at this time which cases will be presented to the Grand Jury.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	MEMPHIS	3-1-63	2/25-26/63

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: jlcw

CHARACTER OF CASE: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REC-63

REFERENCE: Memphis airtel to Bureau and other offices, 2-21-63.

- RUC -

ENCLOSURE

TO MEMPHIS

One (1) photo album of persons connected with rioting of University of Mississippi, Oxford, 9-30-62.

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS (INFORMATION)

Three copies of this report are being submitted to the New Orleans Office in view of their interest in this

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
5 - Bureau (157-401)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
3 - Memphis (157-147) (Enc. 1) (1 - USA, Oxford, Miss.)
3 - New Orleans (157-221) (Info)
1 - Atlanta (157-449)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-2385

REC-63

6 MAR 5 1963

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	3/6/63		
How Fwd.			
By			

Notations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

matter. It is not known by the Atlanta Division if the U. S. Attorney, New Orleans, is being furnished copies of this report; therefore, three copies have been designated for New Orleans.

(COVER PAGE)

Serial 2385

Pages 1, 2

Withheld

b7C

b7D

Outside Scope

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2-28-63

[redacted] advised he had observed former General EDWIN A. WALKER at the Ole Miss Motel early in the evening of September 30, 1962. He stated he subsequently saw WALKER at the foot of the monument at the University of Mississippi campus at which time WALKER was making a speech to a number of students. He stated WALKER was congratulating the students for their courage in standing up for what they believed. He stated WALKER spoke for approximately ten minutes and then walked to the edge of the crowd. [redacted] stated that WALKER is the only person he could positively identify.

7D

On 2-26-63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # AT 157-449

by SA [redacted] :jkw Date dictated 2-27-63

7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 2-28-63

1

[redacted] advised he had also observed former General EDWIN A. WALKER at approximately 6:15 p.m. on the evening of September 30, 1962, as WALKER in a light blue Falcon automobile was stopped by a State Patrol Trooper at the railroad bridge located at the entrance of the campus. He stated WALKER was turned away from the campus by this trooper. He advised he subsequently saw WALKER the following morning after WALKER had been placed under arrest.

[redacted]

On 2-26-63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # AT 157-449

by SA [redacted] :jkw Date dictated 2-27-63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-401) DATE: 3/8/63

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-182) (C)

SUBJECT: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER
RACIAL MATTERS; OOJ;
AFO; CONSPIRACY

OO: Memphis

On 2/28/63, [redacted] confidentially informed SA [redacted] of fact subject called his mother, [redacted] stating he had been "invited to go to China." His mother inquired, "Red China?" and subject allegedly replied, "I mean my friends." No further reference made to this alleged trip.

[redacted]

Above being furnished for the information of Bureau and Memphis, and no action being taken by this office.

REC-27 157-401-2448

(2-Bureau (RM)
1-Memphis (RM)
1-San Antonio

JCW:lfe
(4)

67 MAR 21 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
KANSAS CITY	MEMPHIS	3/13/63	3/8/63 - 3/11/63

TITLE OF CASE

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: jb

CHARACTER OF CASE

RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] made at Kansas City, 2/28/63.
Memphis Airtel to the Bureau, 2/21/63.

-RUC-

ENCLOSURE FOR THE MEMPHIS DIVISION (1):

One photograph album furnished the Kansas City Division by the Chicago Division.

-A*-
(COVER PAGE)

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-401-2489

REC-52

EX-117

COPIES MADE:
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1 - G-2, 3rd Army Hq.,Ft. McPherson,Ga.
1 - OSI, 9th Dist. Barksdale AFB,La.
1 - ONI, 6th Naval Dist. Charleston, S.C.
3 - Memphis (157-147)(Encl. 1)(RM)
(1-USA, Oxford, Mississippi)
1 - Kansas City (62-7999)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

79 MAR 26 1963

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-G-2, 3rd Army Hq., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1-OSI, 9th Dist. Barksdale AFB, La.
1-ONI, 6th Naval Dist. Charleston, S.C.
1-USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: KANSAS CITY
Date: 3-13-63

Field Office File No.: KC 62-7999 Bureau File No.: 157-401

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: [redacted] could not identify any photographs in photo album with the exception of the photograph of EDWIN A. WALKER.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG

Date 3-12-63

1

[redacted] advised after viewing the photographs contained in the photograph album that he could not recognize any of those pictured, with the exception of the photograph of EDWIN A. WALKER. He stated that he did see WALKER on the campus of the University of Mississippi on the night that MERIDETH was first brought on that campus. He advised that as he had stated when interviewed on a previous occasion that he saw WALKER near or standing on a statue which was located in a grove of trees. At that time WALKER was making a speech to a group.

7D

[redacted] stated at the time he was on the University of Mississippi Campus it was dark and in fact he attempted to use portable lights to take photographs with but his lights were broken immediately after they were turned on. He can only recall that there was a great deal of confusion with many people milling around but cannot recall any specific person in the group. He again stated he cannot identify any one person who was committing any violence on the Campus.

7D

On 2-11-63 at Manhattan, Kansas File # KC 62-7999

by SA FRANK A. GILMAN: jb Date dictated 3-11-63

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FBI

Date: 4/30/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-218)

RE : FORMER MAJOR GENERAL
EDWIN A. WALKER
INFORMATION CONCERNING [illegible] UNIVERSITY

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 4/24/63.

Enclosed for Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, concerning information regarding former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

[illegible] CSI. CRD [illegible]

Date [illegible] MAY 3 1963

How Sent: [illegible]

By [illegible]

[illegible]

3 - Bureau (encls-8)
1 - Dallas
JPH:jeg
(4)

EX-115

REC-58 157-701-2592

4 MAY 1 1963

[illegible] Wick,

79 MAY 1 5 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 30, 1963

FORMER MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER

On April 29, 1963, an article appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a daily Dallas, Texas, newspaper, which stated that the Texas Medical Association, House of Delegates, on that date voted to commend the American Medical Association (AMA) for its current investigation of the hospitalization of Former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. Delegates asked the AMA to continue its investigation and that full results be published in the AMA Journal. The resolution was introduced by the Navarro County Medical Society delegation. This resolution was altered to cite the present investigation rather than to call for a new probe as the resolution originally read.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Walker's Outfit Helps Run Anti-Semitic Magazine

A REPORT ON THE MENTAL condition of former Maj. General Edwin A. Walker, who was arrested for inciting rebellion, insurrection, and seditious conspiracy, in the James Meredith case will be presented to a Mississippi federal court on Tuesday, Nov. 28. The report will be based on two examinations of Walker, the first by Dr. R. L. Babbiefield the other by Dr. Andrew L. Watson, a member of both the medical and law faculties of the University of Michigan.

Walker was released from Parkland Hospital in Dallas on Nov. 11.

By MIKE NEWBERRY

EX-GENERAL Edwin A. Walker has been revealed as one of the leaders of a group of ultra-ultras who have bought control of the anti-semitic and racist American Mercury.

The ultras group of which Walker is a reputed representative, is the so-called Survival For Freedom Inc. of McAllen, Texas.

Formerly the American Mercury was owned by the Defenders of the Christian Faith, a fundamentalist sect founded by the late Rev. Gerald Winrod whose Nazi and Fascist sympathies made him a prominent figure in the pre-war Fifth Column. Survival for Freedom Inc. bought the hate publication directly from the old Winrod outfit.

Walker, and his cohorts, reportedly paid "around $200,000" for the magazine.

Sources of this bankroll, or who is bankrolling the Survival For Freedom venture into large scale hate propaganda, were not revealed. The financial angels are presumably those who have been supporting the right-ist general's organizing efforts of late.

It has been announced that Walker will write military analysis" for the New Mercury.

WALKER

THE MERCURY has a particularly sordid history.

Until a few years ago the slick, monthly magazine was published in New York City by Russell Maguire, a millionaire industrialist and self-styled racial "patriot" Maguire, whose editorials set the tone of the magazine, delivered himself of such thoughts as:

"To soften us up for the kill we are urged to betray our God-given racial assets. Mongrelized, bestialized, human dogs can beget only miserable, stinking human curs."

Furthering this racist line the Mercury launched its infamous "Termites of the Cross" series, a monthly tirade of Jew-baiting and Negro-hating. It began to attack and encourage defiance of the Supreme Court integration decisions, and urged its readers, as long ago as 1957, to lay in a supply of guns.

In the early years of the ultra movement the "Mercury" was the rallying center of the fledgling rightists.

Many who are today leaders of the ultra-right appeared regularly in the magazine's [illegible] pages. Billy James Hargis of the Christian Crusade, Robert Hall [illegible] of World, Fulton Lewis III [illegible] Young Americans for Freedom, and the House UN-American Activities Committee, Robert Welch of the Birch Society, [illegible]

DESEGREGATION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

EX-118

REC-54

157-401-A-

NOT RECORDED
DEC 5 1962

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated 11-27-78 Per FOIPA Request

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker pp. 4 + 6
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 11/20/62

67 DEC 7 1962

[illegible] but their political teeth [illegible] Mercury's fifth [illegible] hysterical and violent did [illegible] Mercury's anti-Semitism become that the magazine was literally forced out of New York. Printers refused to handle it. Newsstands boycotted it; there were but four newsdealers in the entire city where the magazine could be bought.

Besides, the Mercury became an ugly albatross around the neck of rightist politicians who were trying to make their movement appear respectable and acceptable to the voters.

It was then that the Mercury suddenly closed its fancy 57th Street office and announced it had been sold to the Winrod Defenders of the Christian Faith in Witchita, Kansas, where a high-powered printing and circulation apparatus was available to it.

At that time the Mercury had a proclaimed circulation of 90,000. Though its influence had dwindled, the Winrod outfit, with its own mailing lists of 300,000 more, hoped to revive the vitriolic publication along quieter revivalist lines.

★

WALKER, and his Texas financiers, in buying the "Mercury" evidently will seek to rebuild it as a propaganda and organizing center for the extremist general.

It may well be turned into a mouthpiece for the glorification of General Walker as a would-be man on horseback.

The ultra-right of the ultra-right has become more and more critical of what they consider the "political opportunism" of the right-wing leadership, whose current "go slow" policy has infuriated them. Hot heads, gathered around General Walker, the Nationalists, the States Rights Parties and the diehard segregationists have begun to urge "direct action" and there has been open talk of using "force and violence."

Evidence of this was heard in Walker's threat to organize 24,000 men for a march on Mississippi.

"It is time to move," the [illegible] General said, in a speech broadcast throughout the South; "we have talked, listened and been pushed around far too much by the Anti-Christ Supreme Court. Now is the time to be [illegible] 10,000 strong from every [illegible] in the union. Rally to the [illegible] of freedom."

The decision for force will be made in Washington," he added. "We will move with the punches."

Just before issuing this battle cry, which was widely reprinted in the press, Walker made an even more significant statement to his personal followers, that the press largely ignored. With a sampling of the "military analysis" he perhaps will write for the Mercury, Walker gave his opinion of the U.S. Army's counter-insurgency Program — better known as anti-guerrilla warfare — which he declared was being added to National Guard unit training. Since the government pooh-poohed the "internal threat" of Communism, according to Walker, this military training might, he implied, be used against the right and he warned his ultra-ultra legions to take note of this.

So it was that the week before the Mississippi riots the "Liberty Bulletin," the Ultra-Ultras voice on the University of Mississippi campus, echoed Walker's battle cry:

"Place yourself at the disposal of Governor Barnett," declared the "Liberty Bulletin." "Do not engage yourself in force and violence unless he calls for it and unless you are personally attacked. On the other hand, do not permit yourself to be intimidated . . ."

The "Liberty Bulletin" was reported to have been distributed in university dormitories the week before Meredith arrived.

When newsmen questioned Walker on whether he was advising his "volunteers (to) go armed" the General replied he was urging "whatever is necessary," and pointedly did not disavow the use of arms.

In the furor over the Mississippi University riots increasing incidents of violence and terrorism throughout the South went almost unnoticed.

Georgia reported the 8th burning of a Negro church during the very week that Walker [illegible]

moving into action. White Louisiana KKK terrorists burned fiery crosses in fourteen cities and on the State Capitol grounds in Baton Rouge. Every town of over 2,000 population in Northern Louisian would be terrorized, said a KKK spokesmen.

These outbreaks of violence typified the ultra-ultras plans for the South.

How the new owners of the "American Mercury" will fit the magazine into these plans remains to be seen. The Department of Justice now that it has had a forestate of the ultra-ultras' plans also remains to be seen.

Department of Justice

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1962

University of Mississippi

Attorneys for Edwin A. Walker have made arrangements for him to undergo psychiatric examination at the Southwest Medical Center in Dallas, Texas, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy announced today.

Walker, therefore, will be released shortly on bond from the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, Mr. Kennedy said, under the terms of a stipulation filed by the Government and Walker's attorneys today in United States District Court in Oxford, Mississippi.

On October 2 in Oxford, United States District Judge Claude F. Clayton ordered Walker held for psychiatric examination to determine whether he is able to stand trial and assist in his defense against charges of seditious conspiracy, insurrection, attacking federal officers and conspiring to hinder them in the execution of their duties.

Walker, 52, a former Army major general, was arrested in Oxford on October 1 and held in lieu of $100,000 bail. The complaint asserted that he was involved in the mob attack on United States marshals on the University of Mississippi campus September 30.

In the stipulation entered today, Walker agreed to report within five days of his release on bond to the Southwest Medical Center in Dallas and remain available there until the completion of the examination. The stipulation provided that the Government select a psychiatrist to participate in the examination with the Dallas psychiatrists and that they report the results of the examination to Judge Clayton.

EX-100 REC-43 157-601-A
NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 15 1962

67 OCT 16 1962 94

6-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
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Gale
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Holmes
Gandy

REC- 51

Petition Asks Walker Probe

Associated Press

A petition bearing thousands of signatures was filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday requesting an investigation of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker's arrest and imprisonment.

The petition, filed by a group called the Citizens Congressional Committee, asked an investigation of what it called the treatment of "America's fearless patriot on the occasion of his incarceration at the instigation of the Department of Justice."

Walker was arrested and charged with seditious conspiracy and insurrection last fall during the rioting that broke out when a Negro was admitted to the University of Mississippi. The charges were dropped after a Federal grand jury in Mississippi adjourned without returning an indictment.

TEXAS
MISS

D.C.

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MISS

157-401-A
NOT RECORDED
149 APR 4 1963

REC- 51

EX-112

51 APR 5 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 4-3-63

6-08 (Rev. 10-19-62)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

UPI-22
(WALKER)
DALLAS--A BULLET FROM A HIGH-POWERED RIFLE WHIZZED THROUGH A WINDOW LAST NIGHT, NARROWLY MISSING FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER.
POLICE SAID THE SNIPER WAS "SHOOTING TO KILL."
THE BULLET BORED A ONE-INCH HOLE IN THE WALL AND FELL OUT ON THE OTHER SIDE. SPLINTERS FROM THE SHATTERED BULLET FRAGMENTS HIT WALKER ON THE ARM.
"WHOEVER SHOT AT THE GENERAL WAS PLAYING FOR KEEPS," DETECTIVE D.E. MCELROY SAID. "THE SNIPER WASN'T TRYING TO SCARE HIM, HE WAS SHOOTING TO KILL."
A 14-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO LIVES NEAR WALKER'S EXCLUSIVE TURTLE CREEK RESIDENCE SAID HE THOUGHT HE HEARD A "SHOTGUN" BLAST. THE BOY, KIRK NEWMAN, SAID HE SAW SEVERAL MEN JUMP IN AN AUTOMOBILE AND SPEED OFF.
WALKER WAS SITTING AT HIS DESK FILLING OUT HIS INCOME TAX WHEN THE SNIPER FIRED.
4/11--WJ939AES

REC 52 7-401-A
NOT RECORDED
126 APR 16 1963

EX-102

7 APR 16 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SUBJECT WALKER

FILE NUMBER CROSS-REFERENCES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 6/8/67

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

REC 37

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call to New York, 5/29/67.

On 6/6/67, the film, "Rush to Judgment" was reviewed at the Carnegie Hall Cinema, NYC, by SA JOHN J. AHERNE, as suggested by the Bureau. "Rush to Judgment" is a documentary type of film based on the book by MARK LANE. "Rush to Judgment" was produced and directed by EMILE DE ANTONIO.

The film begins with newsreel clips depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Dallas Police Department following his arrest and subsequent scenes showing the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. Through interviews with various officials of the Dallas Police Department and District Attorney HENRY M. WADE, it is indicated that the investigation of these killings is a joint effort of the Dallas Police Department, the Secret Service and the FBI. It is clear that at this time MARK LANE wishes to impress the fact that any responsibility for the case is to be borne by the FBI as well as any other agency.

MARK LANE immediately gives the audience the purpose of the film. He states that the Warren Commission, from its inception, had the preconceived theory that OSWALD and OSWALD alone was responsible for the killing of President KENNEDY and all its actions were directed to obtain evidence to substantiate this view. The FBI, acting on behalf of the Warren Commission and acting with the same preconceived theory, directed all its efforts to obtain the evidence which would be in keeping with the Commission's views.

REC 37 62-109060-5414
1ST 101

JUN 23 1967

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (INFO)
1 - New York

JJA:cjs
(4)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUL 5 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LANE

LANE also points out at the beginning of this film that the Warren Commission did not offer OSWALD the benefit of counsel which was afforded even to Nazi criminals at the Nuremberg trials.

After this comparatively short introduction, witnesses are introduced and interviewed by LANE. They are the same witnesses as are found in LANE's book and give the same information as they did in the book. The names of these witnesses and the page on which they appear in the book, "Rush to Judgment," are being set out for possible assistance:

JAMES LEON SIMMONS	Page 31
JAMES TAGUE	" 57
ORVILLE O. NIX	" 46
J.C. PRICE	" 24
CHARLES BREHM	" 45
L.E. BOWERS, JR.	" 23
S.M. HOLLAND	" 25
RICHARD C. DODD	" 31
Gov. JOHN B. CONNOLLY	" 59

These witnesses deal primarily with the direction of the shots and the possibility of an accomplice on the grassy knoll.

NAPOLEON J. DANIELS	Page 187
Mrs. NANCY RICH HAMILTON	" 195
JOSEPH W. JOHNSON	" 199
HAROLD R. WILLIAMS	" 215
Mrs. AQUILLA CLEMONS	" 164

These witnesses deal with the killing of Officer J.D. TIPPIT and the participation of JACK RUBY. Information in this regard is also introduced concerning WARREN A. REYNOLDS, page 234, and Mrs. EARLINE ROBERTS, page 142.

A relatively short period of time is given to the photographs of MARY MOORMAN, page 291; the photograph of Major General EDWIN WALKER's home, page 296; the pictures of Major PHILLIP L. WILLIS, page 295; and the photograph of JAMES ALTGENS, page 299.

It can be seen that the movie closely follows the book as the so-called witnesses which comprised the greater part of the movie are all set out in the book. It is also obvious that the book has many more witnesses and is a far more complete "case" for LANE's objectives.

At the conclusion of the majority of these interviews in the movie, LANE asks the witness a question such as, "Did you furnish this information to anyone?" or "Were you called before the Warren Commission?" The answers, which had a telling effect, were in general, "Yes, I gave this information to the Dallas Police Department or the Secret Service or the FBI," and "No, I was not called before the Warren Commission."

Some witnesses, who were called before the Warren Commission, stated that the Warren Commission did not appear interested in everything they might know about the matter and which information they had previously furnished to other agencies.

The over-all impression, in these interviews and to some extent in the entire movie, is that the main target of LANE is not the Dallas Police Department, the Secret Service or the FBI, but the Warren Commission.

The following comments, which are also found in the book, were noted which were critical of the FBI:

1. The statement by SAC GORDON SHANKLIN that the paraffin test indicated gunpowder on OSWALD's cheeks and hands - page 124

2. The interview of Sergeant NELSON DELGADO, in which he states that FBI Agents were trying to change his statement - page 330

3. Suppression of the MARY MOORMAN photograph either by the FBI or Warren Commission - page 293

Newspaper clippings concerning this film will be sent to the Bureau at a later date.

36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/28/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/17/69.

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of a copy of a letter dated 10/20/69 directed to Mr. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, from EDWIN A. WALKER. Copies of such letter were indicated for the Mayor of Dallas, USA, Dallas, County District Attorney, Dallas, and City Manager of Dallas. For the information of the Bureau, EDWIN A. WALKER is the retired Army General on whom an assassination attempt was made allegedly by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in April, 1963.

Enclosures are furnished to the Bureau for its information and no action is contemplated by the Dallas Division.

SI-112

REC-6 62-109060-6888

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas
RPG:kc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

3 OCT 30 1969

NOV 14 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Oct. 20, 1969

[illegible] Batchelor
of Police
[illegible], Tex.

Dear Batchelor:

[illegible] complaint is based on incidents arising out of four telephone calls and visits to my home within three days by Mr. J. J. Angers in an appeal [illegible] for financial assistance, $10,000, for [illegible] the release, distribution and sale of a book that he, Mr. Curry, and one other wrote produced for sale on the assassinations of Pres. Kennedy and Oswald, [illegible] attempt on me.

Mr. J. Angers told me that he, Ex-Chief of Police Mr. Jesse Curry, and [illegible] whom he named were the authors and producers of the book. He presented himself as an author, as a representative of the Curry group, [illegible] a salesman, expounding on the great profits to ensue.

Mr. J. Angers said that he had a copy of my police file. When asked for copy, he said he would give it to me. He indicated by finger motion that it was about one inch thick. He displayed a copy of a letter from [illegible] City Police files that referred to me and my activities that was [illegible] any file ever shown to me at Dallas Police Headquarters.

At [illegible] Mr. Angers said he would go, and at another that he had been, [illegible] policeman and verified a statement in the book to be correct. The statement [illegible] false.

[illegible] reading the book, I confronted him with certain selected wrong or [illegible] inferences and statements in the book.

[illegible] complaint at this time is presented to you in the following questions:

1. Is J. Angers officially associated with the Dallas City Police--now, [illegible] time covered by this book, or has he been at any time?

2. Did Mr. Angers have a copy of a letter from police files and records [illegible] pertaining to me?

3. Did he have a copy of a police file--my police file?

4. Did Mr. Angers be going to a policeman, with such facility, to verify [illegible] matters of important and high-level significance? (Most significant [illegible] I recommend the statement in the book and his verification of [illegible] false.)

5. Did Mr. Angers, representing the ex-Chief of Police group [illegible] book, [illegible] publisher-and-printer, as author and salesman, approach [illegible] for [illegible] and associate assistance and for backing and endorsement?

[illegible] FILES DESTROYED

62-109460-6888

JAN 17 1973

not the case of "attempted assassination," April 10, 1963, at 11 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas, an <u>open</u> police case?

y is it within the prerogatives of Mr. B. J. Angers and his relaonship to any police, ex-police, police files or this book, to nfront and intimidate me?

ere being no General Edwin A. Walker since Nov. 4, 1961, except in ss and book fiction, I am

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Walker

: Mayor Erik Jonsson

Mr. Allen B. Mahon, federal district attorney

Mr. Henry Wade, county district attorney

Mr. Gordon Shanklin, FBI

City Manager Scott McDonald

u/ar

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: **WILLIAM MANCHESTER**
AUTHOR OF KENNEDY BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1969
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 10:10 A.M., 6-4-64

By appointment, I introduced William Manchester, who has been commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a book concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, to the Director at 10:10 a.m., today in the Director's Office.

Mr. Manchester first thanked the Director for seeing him. He expla that he had already seen approximately 90 people, principally in Washington; howev had not yet gone to Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as Chief Justice Warren felt that he sh not conduct interviews in Dallas until after the Warren Commission report had beer

In instituting a series of questions to the Director, Mr. Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. Manchester added that he would first like to start with November 22, 1963, at the p moment the Director first received the news that the President had been shot. The Director replied that he had just returned from lunch. This was approximately 1:1 A news item was brought in to him reflecting the President had been shot. The Dir immediately called the Attorney General who was at his home dining with the U. S. Attorney from New York, Mr. Morgenthau. The Director advised the Attorney Gen that a news announcement had been made that the President had been wounded. The Director stated he next talked to the SAC of our Office in Dallas, Texas. He was i that the President had been wounded and had been taken to the Parkland Memorial H The SAC also advised that Governor Connally had been shot and was now in the eme room with Kennedy at the same hospital. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally, who w riding in the same car, had not been hit. The SAC told the Director that it appeare the shots had come from an upper story window of the Texas Book Depository Buildi

Enclosure

XEROX
JUL 2 1964

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

PAIS REC. 15 62-111341-9

EX-105

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

12 JUN 29 1964

CDD:sajc
(8) 29 JUL 1 - 1964

The Dallas Office additionally advised the Director shortly after 2:00 p.m. that day that the President had died. The Director immediately called the Attorney General once again and told him of the death of his brother. At this time the Director inquired as to whether the Attorney General planned to go to Dallas. The Director stated that he had advised the Attorney General that if such plans were in the making he would facilitate his departure and arrival. The Director told Manchester that shortly thereafter our Dallas Office called once again to indicate that the President's body would be immediately flown back to Washington and that the Vice President had already been sworn in as President. The Director later called the Attorney General once again and told him that the FBI was moving into the investigation. The Director advised Manchester that the FBI took this action despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal violation to assassinate the President.

At this point the Director gave Manchester a brief history of the assassination of SAC Shanahan in Chicago, Illinois, in the middle 1920's. There was no Federal law against assaulting or murdering an FBI Agent at that time. The Director told Manchester he initiated action to make it a Federal crime to assault or kill an FBI Agent so that proper action could be taken in Federal court rather than a local court in such matters.

The Director told Manchester that if the FBI had taken custody of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr., Oswald would never have been killed by Jack Ruby. The Director stated that the murder of Oswald by Ruby naturally gave rise to considerable speculation and rumor. All of this could have been avoided had the Dallas police taken proper action to protect Oswald.

The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction, and that we interviewed Oswald as soon as he was made available. The Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p.m., President Johnson called him at his home and requested that the FBI take complete charge of the case involving the assassination. The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case and that we would, of course, go all out in this matter. The Director also told the President that he was concerned about the great amount of publicity coming out of Dallas.

The Director then told Manchester that the Dallas police had given out considerable information received as a result of FBI findings, particularly from our Laboratory. He added that on the 4th or 5th day following the assassination he instructed our SAC in Dallas to contact Chief of Police Curry and order him to make no further statements to the press with respect to the evidence or investigation surrounding the assassination. The Director told Manchester that this Chief of Police could have told

him to go to hell; however, he had recognized the obvious necessity and logic of such instructions and had complied. The Director explained to Manchester at some length the necessity to keep physical evidence confined prior to the prosecution of an individual.

The Director told Manchester that on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, our Dallas Office had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that plans had been made to murder Oswald when he was removed from the Dallas City Jail. The FBI informed the Dallas Chief of Police immediately. The Director told Manchester that original plans for removal of Oswald had been made for 10:00 p.m. that Saturday night. The Chief of Police, however, changed these plans by acceding to the pressure of the press that Oswald be removed at a convenient time so that communications media could cover the event. Our Dallas Office again called the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and reminded that Department of the same anonymous telephone call. At that time the Chief of Police assured our Dallas Office that all precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

The Director informed Manchester that following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, he gave specific instructions that the FBI do everything possible to thoroughly investigate this case. The Director stated that additional personnel were immediately sent to Dallas. He told Manchester this was necessary inasmuch as our Dallas Office and FBI Headquarters, as well as other offices, received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls, telegrams and letters setting forth leads in this case.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director placed any significance to the anonymous phone call concerning the plan to murder Oswald. The Director replied that we had no way of knowing at the time whether any importance should be attached or not; however, we did have the responsibility to immediately notify the Dallas police, which we did.

The Director characterized Jack Ruby as somewhat of a "police buff." As a result of his friendship with a number of police officers he had easy accessibility to the Dallas Police Department. The Director stated that he did not know whether Ruby's reported insanity was of the sincere or faked type inasmuch as we were not psychiatrists. He stated that Ruby had given the excuse that he had killed Oswald because of his obvious affection for the late President and the fact that he wanted to prevent any further sorrow to Mrs. Kennedy inasmuch as she would necessarily have to return to Dallas and testify against Oswald.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:Da.m., 6-4-64

Manchester inquired as to the exact location of the Director at the time Oswald was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The Director replied that he was at home. He stated that the Dallas Office contacted him immediately following this event. Manchester inquired as to the Director's immediate reaction. The Director replied that his first thought was how such an event could take place, particularly under a system of civilized justice. The Director added that he had ordered an immediate check on Jack Ruby and particularly to ascertain if there had been a relationship between Ruby and Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director was watching television at the time of Oswald's murder. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he was working on official papers at the time. The Director added that he usually saved Sundays to review lengthy documents and memoranda as well as to prepare himself for interviews, hearings, etc.

Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination. The Director replied that he was conducting business as usual, that he had had a number of interviews that particular morning.

Manchester inquired as to the physical location of the wire service ticker machine. He was told that it is located across the hall and that pertinent wire service items are brought in to the Director immediately.

The Director told Manchester that his first conversation on November 22, 1963, with our Dallas Office occurred at approximately 1:48 p.m. The Director was advised at that time that the President was not believed to be dead yet but that he had suffered a mortal wound. The Director mentioned that on the occasion of his second call to the Attorney General, the Attorney General had indicated that he had also been in touch with a number of the Presidential Staff and had been informed of a number of details concerning the shooting and the fact that the President had died.

Manchester inquired as to the Director's opinion of the Attorney General's reaction upon being informed that the President had been shot. The Director replied that the Attorney General had been silent for a few moments and had then requested that the Director keep him informed of any further facts received concerning this matter. The Director told Manchester that the Attorney General is usually very quiet in manner until he has all the necessary facts of a given situation. The Director stated that the Attorney General was not the explosive type unless he became angry.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester told the Director that the President's call to the Director at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, appeared to be one of the first calls that the President made upon returning to Washington that evening. The Director replied that he would surmise that this was correct. The Director added that our investigation proceeded forthwith; however, it was not until Monday or Tuesday of the following week that the President decided to name a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination. The Director told Manchester that an FBI report had been sent to the Warren Commission within ten days after the President had set up this body. The Director stated that he personally had appeared before the Warren Commission and that he considered their questioning of him to be quite thorough. He stated that thoroughness was necessary on the part of the Commission inasmuch as this would serve to assist in quelling gossip and speculation in the future. The Director quickly added, however, that rumors will continue concerning this case, especially in Europe where there is widespread gossip concerning a supposed conspiracy, for many years.

The Director told Manchester that the statement that some of the information may be withheld by the Warren Commission naturally gave rise to further rumor. Manchester replied that he could understand the Chief Justice's statement in this regard inasmuch as not just any individual should be allowed to look at the classified material sent to the Commission by some agencies. The Director replied that the issue in point is such that excessive precautions of security is unwise. The Director explained that he had never been a great believer in wasteful precautions or going overboard regarding excessive security. He stated that an item is either classified or else it isn't classified. The Director gave examples of leaks in Government that have given several Presidents extreme cause and worry. He stated that the FBI is usually called upon to investigate these leaks, however, newspapermen naturally do not desire to reveal their sources. The Director stated that if newspapermen did reveal such sources that quite naturally the sources would dry up.

Manchester inquired of the Director as to whether the assassination case became one of major concern following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963. The Director stated that as he had previously indicated, the FBI had already entered this case. He added, however, that after the President's call we went all out in doing such things as working around the clock, sending a Washington-based FBI official to Dallas and adding approximately 30 Agents to the Dallas personnel complement. The Director stated that we still have at least 50 men who are tied up in running down leads on this particular case throughout the FBI's service. He stated that this case will never be closed from an investigative point of view inasmuch as we will continually receive leads, many from mental cases, which necessarily have to be checked out.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester asked if the matter of a President being assassinated not being a Federal crime had ever been discussed fully by the Congress, or anyone else, according to the Director's knowledge. The Director replied that there had been no discussion to any extent. He stated the matter had just never been considered.

Manchester inquired as to whether the FBI had prior material on Oswald before the assassination. The Director replied that we did have some information regarding Oswald, however, it was quite flimsy in nature. The Director then explained at some length the background of Oswald. He told Manchester of the press releases that Oswald made in Moscow. He told Manchester of Oswald's employment in a factory in Minsk, Russia, and of the fact that Oswald had later returned to Moscow. The Director stated that he certainly did not understand why the Department of State had failed to have Oswald sign an affidavit forfeitting his American citizenship at the time Oswald returned to Moscow and visited the U. S. Embassy. Manchester spoke up and stated that the State Department claimed they had wanted to find out if Oswald had committed an extraditable crime in the Soviet Union, therefore, no signed affidavit was taken from him. The Director again deplored the failure to have such an affidavit executed.

The Director continued that we had interviewed Oswald within two or three days following his arrival in the United States. He explained that we, of course, desired to find out if Oswald had been recruited as an intelligence agent by the Soviet Union. The Director told Manchester that this did not appear to be true. He added that Oswald had identified himself as a Marxist rather than a communist. The Director added that Oswald had later been interviewed in New Orleans after getting into a street squabble with anti-Castroites over leaflets being handed out by Oswald. The Director told Manchester that Oswald could best be termed a "loner." He explained Oswald's communications with the Communist Party in the United States but added that Oswald never joined the Party. The Director told of the incidents surrounding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker in Dallas. He added that Oswald's wife, Marina, had advised us of this incident following the assassination. The Director summarized this part of the interview by indicating there appeared to be nothing in Oswald's background which would reflect that he was a man of violence and most certainly nothing which indicated that Oswald had any intentions of assassinating the President.

Manchester asked if the Director did not find it odd that Mrs. Oswald had failed to tell anyone about the attempted assassination of General Walker until after the murder of President Kennedy. The Director replied that he did not find this odd in view of the cold relationship between Oswald and his wife, the language barrier on the part of Mrs. Oswald and the fact that Mrs. Oswald did not have the natural instincts of an American woman but to the contrary had a different attitude altogether. He stated he placed no significance in Mrs. Oswald's failure to advise of this incident prior to the assassination.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

The Director told Manchester that it was extremely difficult to speculate on the motivations of Oswald to kill the President. The Director stated it was entirely possible Oswald may have wanted to kill Governor John Connally. He explained that Oswald had written communications to Governor Connally protesting his particular type of discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. The Director added that President Kennedy was an intellectual liberal type. He stated that President Kennedy had been desirous of keeping peace with honor. He stated that President Kennedy desired peaceful co-existence --American style. The Director added that the President, although he had been firm in his dealings with Khrushchev, had a fairly good relationship with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. The Director summed up by stating that Oswald could not have desired to kill the President because the President had dealt harshly, or spoken harshly, against the Communist Party and Chairman Khrushchev.

Manchester speculated that perhaps the communists, including Oswald, did not like the relationship between the late President and Khrushchev; therefore, the communists desired to do away with President Kennedy so that this obstacle to their desired philosophy could be removed. The Director replied that this was entirely possible; however, he wanted Manchester to clearly understand that Khrushchev was not a person to be trusted and that Chairman Khrushchev had a very cold and evil mind. The Director, at this point, gave examples of Khrushchev's understanding of the English language despite the fact that he had Troyanovsky, an excellent interpreter, with him at all times while on his visits to the United States. The Director told Manchester that he had always felt it better to kick individuals like Khrushchev on the shins once in a while rather than to boot-lick them. The Director explained that Khrushchev was basically an oriental and that individuals opposing orientals usually lost face in the oriental's opinion when fear or trepidation was shown.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director's duties and responsibilities allowed him to participate personally in the funeral ceremonies. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he had been at his desk constantly. He added that he had issued instructions that FBI personnel participate officially in the ceremonies by assisting Secret Service as much as possible. The Director spoke of the many visiting foreign dignitaries and of the dangers involved in the march from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. He told Manchester that over 40 Special Agents had been assigned to assist Secret Service, particularly at St. Matthew's Cathedral. He further told Manchester that the authority to protect the President was clearly a function of the Secret Service; however, since the assassination we have assisted when called upon. The Director briefly advised Manchester at this point of the immediate widespread ramifications of this case following the actual shooting. He told Manchester that leads had spread to Mexico as well as throughout the entire United States. Therefore, it has been necessary for him personally to remain at his desk so as to supervise this matter.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

At this point I reminded Manchester of his previous statement to me that he had to be at the White House at 11:15 a.m. Manchester thanked the Director twice upon his departure and stated that he was very appreciative of the Director's cooperation and considerable time taken from a busy schedule to be of assistance.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the Attorney General the attached letter indicating that he had seen Manchester.

UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- G-2, 3rd Army Edqtrs., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1- OSI, 9th District, Barksdale AFB, La.
1- ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C.
1- USA, Oxford, Mississippi

Report of [redacted] Office DALLAS
Date October 29, 1962

Field Office File No: Dallas 157-203 Bureau File No:

Title: DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI - EDWIN A. WALKER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

[redacted] KRLD-TV, Dallas, first learned of WALKER's intention of going to Mississippi on 9/26/62. [redacted] Delta Airlines, Dallas, Texas, advised [redacted] had purchased ticket for WALKER under [redacted] name. WALKER then left for Mississippi in private plane on 9/29/62.

[redacted] stated WALKER departed Dallas at exactly 11:20 A.M. on 9/29/62, in airplane owned by [redacted]

[redacted] Dallas followers of WALKER, transported WALKER's Ford Station Wagon to Mississippi on 9/26/62.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Dt. 10/10/62

On October 8, 1962, [redacted] Dallas Television Station KRLD-TV, advised that his department first received word that former GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER intended going to Mississippi on Wednesday, September 26, 1962. At this time [redacted] stated he received a telephone call from CBS News in New York, with whom they are affiliated, and asked to check with WALKER regarding the fact that he intended going to Mississippi to assist GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT in his dispute with the Federal government over the integration of the University of Mississippi. [redacted] stated that one of his newsmen then contacted WALKER's office, at which time WALKER readily granted a television interview. [redacted] noted this was the first time that WALKER had been cordial or cooperative with the press during his entire stay in Dallas, Texas. [redacted] stated following the first television interview, a second television interview was held with GENERAL WALKER on or about Friday, September 28, 1962. At that time [redacted] stated [redacted] asked WALKER if he would advise him when he, WALKER, was going to Mississippi so that he could have proper news coverage. WALKER [redacted] told him to come down to Mississippi and wait for him, thus indicating to [redacted] that he had already made up his mind to go to Mississippi to resist Federal attempts to integrate the University of Mississippi. [redacted] stated that sometime shortly before noon an unknown individual from WALKER's office notified his news department that WALKER had left for Mississippi.

Interview with [redacted] File # 157-203

on 10/8/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 10/10/62

by Special Agent [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that following WALKER's two television appearances regarding his stand against desegregation of the University of Mississippi, he received numerous telephone calls at his office, almost all of them supporting WALKER's stand, and WALKER held a reception at his home for his followers on the evening of Friday, September 28, 1962.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] said he knows that WALKER maintains at least two bank accounts at the Park Cities State Bank in Dallas, Texas, one of which is carried as "FRIENDS OF WALKER" and the other "AMERICAN EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY." [redacted] said he is certain of these two accounts [redacted] stated that most of the deposits were contributions from friends of WALKER, half of it being in cash and about one-half in checks. [redacted] declined to name any of the main contributors to WALKER.

[redacted] stated that from the best information available to him approximately twenty to twenty-five followers of WALKER may have gone to Oxford, Mississippi, at WALKER's request. However, he could only identify [redacted] and [redacted] estimated that between 200 to 300 followers of WALKER attended a reception at his house on the evening of September 28, 1962.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he has noticed WALKER on several occasions shake very strongly when angry or excited. However, he does not know the medical significance of this.

[redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

Date 10/11/62

1

On October 9, 1962 [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised that [redacted] on September 21, 1962, purchased three Sturm-Luger .22 automatic pistols from his store. Serial numbers on these pistols were 229049, 229242, and 229124. [redacted] gave his name as JOHN F. KENNEDY when he purchased these pistols and gave address [redacted] Dallas, a nonexistent address. On June 28, 1962, [redacted] again using the name of JOHN F. KENNEDY purchased a six inch Smith & Wesson Highway Patrolman .357 Magnum Pistol, Serial No. S185221, giving an address of [redacted] Dallas, Texas, also a nonexistent address [redacted] stated that on September 21, 1962, when purchasing the .22 automatic pistols [redacted] also purchased 1000 rounds of .22 ammunition. [redacted] estimated that [redacted] had purchased approximately eight guns, including three Mausberg .22 caliber rifles and approximately 2500 rounds of ammunition from him in the past several months. According to the information that [redacted] furnished [redacted] he was a member of some type club or organization, exact nature of which he never disclosed to [redacted]. [redacted] stated he was accompanied on several occasions by a blond haired woman who had a seven year old son, and on another occasion by a dark haired, clean cut, well dressed individual about 5' 8" in height, in his middle or late 20's. [redacted] stated that earlier on October 9, 1962, this man described above came into the store at which time he assured [redacted] that [redacted] had nothing to fear from the Federal authorities any more and that everything was under control.

Interview with [redacted] File # DL 157-203

on 10/9/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 10/10/62

by Special Agent [redacted] (Rm)

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

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Date 10/10/62

On October 9, 1962, [redacted] Dallas Aero Service, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised that [redacted] owned a twin engine Beechcraft which is kept at Dallas Aero Service. This airplane had license registration No. N8852Z.

Interview with [redacted] File # DL 157-203

on 10/9/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 10/10/62

by Special Agent [redacted] (BJ)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Date 10/10/62

On October 9, 1962, [redacted] Federal Aviation Administration Flight Service, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised a check of his records failed to reflect a flight plan for airplane license N9852Z for September 29, 1962. [redacted] stated it was not necessary for a flight plan to be filed and this plane could have left Dallas on September 29, 1962.

Interview with [redacted] File # DL 100-10461

on 10/9/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 10/10/62

by Special Agent [redacted]

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On October 10, 1962, [redacted] KRLD TV, advised that he had no knowledge of any Dallas newsman named [redacted] and has no knowledge of any news service named SIMS, INC., OF DALLAS. [redacted] made inquiry among representatives of the Press Corps in Dallas regarding [redacted] or SIMS NEWS SERVICE with negative results.

[redacted] advised that the individuals present at the press interview of EDWIN A. WALKER on September 28, 1962, were as follows:

DON COOK, KVTV
KEN ELLIOTT, Radio KLIF
JIM DARNELL, WBAP TV
KEITH SHELTON, Dallas Times Herald
CARL LINDE, Associated Press
WES WISE, KRLD TV
DARELL HICKS, Dallas Times Herald
TRAVIS LYNN, WFAA TV
GERRY MC NEIL, UPI
MALCOLM COUCH, WFAA TV

[redacted] advised only other individuals appearing in this film other than members of Dallas Press Corps are BOB G. DUKE, aide to EDWIN A. WALKER, and an unknown aide with mustache, heavy set, believed to be bodyguard or aide to WALKER.

Interview with [redacted] File # DL 157-203

on 10/10/62 at Dallas, Texas Date dictated 10/11/62

by Special Agent [redacted]

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DL 157-203

An article appeared in the Dallas Times Herald, daily Dallas newspaper, dated October 9, 1962, which reflected that EDWIN A. WALKER is scheduled to report to DR. R. L. STUBBLEFIELD, Chief Psychiatrist of the Southwest Medical School, University of Texas, Dallas, Texas, on October 11, 1962. WALKER is to report to DR. STUBBLEFIELD and a yet to be named government psychiatrist in accordance with a Federal court order issued by U. S. District Judge CLAUD CLAYTON of the Northern District Of Mississippi. According to this newspaper article, WALKER is being represented by Attorney ROBERT MORRIS, President of a newly formed civil liberties organization known as "THE DEFENDERS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY." DR. STUBBLEFIELD is being represented as legal counsel by CHARLES WEBSTER, law professor, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

An article appearing in the Dallas Times Herald dated October 11, 1962, stated that WALKER has been at a resort on on Lake Texhoma called "The Tanglewood On The Lake" since his return to Dallas area on October 7, 1962.

[redacted] During [redacted] that he was leaving [redacted] year. [redacted] asked [redacted] regards to our mutual friend General Walker [redacted]

62-104705-33 encl.p.6
(29)

Mr. Oehmann of the AG's Office furnished a copy of a memorandum prepared by Victor Reuther (61-9556) and submitted by Walter Reuther to the Justice Department on 12/19/61. This memorandum was captioned "The Radical Right In America Today," which in effect urged the AG to curb the Director's crusade against communism. Among other things this memorandum set out information pertaining to the radical right viewpoint of General Edwin A. Walker.

61-9556-264 encl.p.10-12
(2)

The 1/16/62 issue of "The Knoxville Journal," Knoxville, Tennessee daily publication, reported in a news article that a group of Knoxville citizens was organizing to sponsor with the National Indignation Convention (100-436567), a Knoxville protest of aid by the US to communist nations around the world.

It was reported that this group would sponsor a series of speeches starting with a speech on 1/20/62 at a Knoxville Hotel by Major General Edwin A. Walker.

100-436567-17 encl.p.1
(7)